RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year

1889-90 to 1902-03

~~1903-4.~~

[except 1893-94, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1899-1900, & 1901-02]

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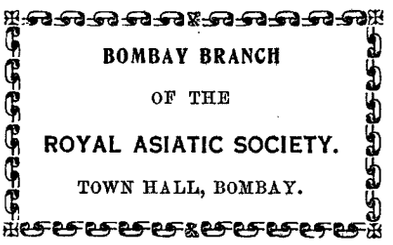

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RAJPIPLA STATE

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1889-90.

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RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1889-90.

Preliminary. Area, &c., of State.

1. The area of the State is about 1,544 square miles, and its population, according to the Census of 1881, is 114,756. A map of the State is appended to one copy of this report for submission to Government. The usual confidential supplement is separately forwarded.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Officers in charge.

2. I have been in charge of the State throughout the whole of the year of report, but there have been a few changes among the Heads of Departments. Early in the year, on 26th June 1890, Rao Saheb Nandkrishnalal Ratanlal Majmudar, a Subordinate Judge in the British Service, assumed charge of the office of Sirnyáyádhish, vacated by Khan Saheb Jehangirshah Edalji Modi on his reversion to a British district. Towards its close, on 11th March 1890, Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edalji, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., succeeded Rao Bahadur Nandshankar Tuljashankar as Assistant Administrator. On 15th June 1889, Mr. Ranchhodlal Govindram, Suba (or deputy of the Assistant Administrator), reverted to his appointment in the Panch Mahals. His duties were temporarily entrusted to Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis, the Special Enquiry Officer, in addition to his own. On Mr. Dhanjishah's joining, an important change was made with the sanction of Government. He became Senior, and Mr. Tipnis Junior, Assistant Administrator. The revenue charge of the State was divided between them, the former having beside his Talukas the Abkari Department and the attached estates to administer, and the latter retaining his special work, and taking up the Alienation Settlement. Other Heads of Departments have remained as last year.

Relations with other jurisdictions, and with tributaries.

3. Excepting occasional differences with the Agency over Ságbára affairs, our external relations have been quite satisfactory. The long pending dispute with Baroda regarding the ownership of the village of Charni, settled in 1869 by Lieutenant Nutt in favour of Rajpipla, and in 1884 by

Mr. Crawley-Boevey in favour of Baroda, has been finally laid by the order recently passed by Mr. Candy, Special Appellate Officer, awarding the village to this State. The tributary estates of Ságbára and Vádi have separate mention further on. Their relations with the State have, for years past, been the subject of frequent disputes. An agreement negotiated with Ságbára, during the year, has been approved by Government. The disputes with Vádi will be reported on at an early date.

Visits of the Political Agent.

4. The late Acting Political Agent, Mr. Woodward, visited the State for a day in November. Mr. Campbell has also spent a few days at Sulpán, Láchhras and Nándod since the year closed.

Movements of His Highness the Raja.

5. His Highness the Raja has passed a good deal of time out of Nandod at Bombay, Poona, and other places. On 2nd August 1889, a son (his sixth) was born to him. On 4th October the Rani Rupáliba died after a long illness. A theft of her jewels was reported shortly after. Such reports were frequent formerly. In the present case suspicion, apparently unfounded, was cast on a man of the Arab guard, and resulted in the murder of his accuser.

Kuvarshri Chhatrasinhji.

6. Kuvarshri Chhatrasinhji, His Highness' eldest son, spent the greater part of the year at Nandod. He was invested first with third class, and later on with second class, magisterial powers, and has discharged his duties in a creditable manner. He has also earned my thanks by establishing three scholarships to help poor boys of Nandod in their education. On the 6th November 1889 he had the misfortune to lose his infant daughter. On 30th January 1890 a son and heir was born to him. It has been proposed that in the coming year he should go on a tour to Europe.

Kuvars Rámsinhji and Kiritsinhji.

7. During the year of report new arrangements were made, under Government orders, for the education of the second and third Kuvars, Rámsinhji and Kiritsinhji, after their removal from the Rájkumar College. Rámsinhji now reads a little with a private tutor at Nandod. Kiritsinhji is being prepared for matriculation under the care of a graduate at Belgaum. Both have been given separate allowances and control of their respective establishments, subject to a certain amount of supervision by their tutors. A son was born to Rámsinhji on 13th October 1889.

Kuvars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaysinhji.

8. The two youngest sons, Kuvars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaysinhji, have continued at the Rájkumar College throughout the year, and have done fairly well in their respective classes.

Increase of Civil List charges.

9. All the Kuvars are now maintained by the State. Formerly His Highness the Raja bore part of the cost. The new arrangements are more satisfactory, though more expensive. The charges of the Civil List, already heavy, must, I fear, continue to expand, especially in connexion with the younger sons. But it is desirable that nothing should be done to encourage them to demand better provision or position than they can reasonably expect when the present Administration closes.

Events of the year—the *hartál*, or strike of shop-keepers.

10. The year has been made memorable by a *hartál* or shop-shutting by the shop-keepers of Nandod, which lasted for some twelve days. It occurred shortly after that at Baroda, the history of which State is apt, as often remarked, to repeat itself in its former tributary, Rajpipla. The ostensible cause at Nandod was a firewood grievance which will be described later on. The strike was unfortunately remarkable for several bad features. The people of the town allowed themselves to be led by a few individuals of more than doubtful antecedents. Discussion of the grievance was avoided ; and though after due enquiry it was completely redressed, the *hartál* was persisted in, an attempt was made to excite disaffection, and thirty more complaints were formulated against the Administration. These were eventually reported on to the Political Agent, who was satisfied with the reply given. The strike in fact assumed the form of a protest by the Banias and Brahmins of Nandod against Government management, and such a demonstration had, it is believed, been for some time before in contemplation. The antipathy of these classes to any reform of pre-administrative conditions is of course easily understood. They were told that their new grievances could not be even considered while the shops remained closed, and a few days later the strike collapsed. The leader of this movement against the measures of the Administration was expelled from the State under Government orders, and his following have been given to understand that while as heretofore any complaints from the people will be patiently received and enquired into, treasonable proceedings will not be tolerated. The *hartál* is a time-honoured form of protest against unpopular measures, and no one would wish to see a resort to it proscribed to populations which have few other means of resisting oppression. But in the case under notice the proceedings of the ringleaders of the movement exceeded all reasonable bounds. And while making full allowance for the effects of the excitement which was generated, it is matter for great regret that the people of the capital town should have allowed themselves to be so far influenced by individuals of a baser sort, actuated by obviously unworthy motives. Since the year closed the malcontents have addressed the Political Agent, and have been told by him that if they behave in the same unreasonable way again, they will deserve the fate which overtook their leader.

Birth of a son and heir to Kuvarshri Chhatrasinhji.

11. The other event of the year was the birth of a son and heir to the heir-apparent to the *gádi*. All classes joined cordially in the rejoicings with which the happy event was celebrated, and in congratulations to the Kuvarshri, who is popular with all. Sugar was, as usual on such occasions, distributed in the town, and the children of the schools and the inferior classes of State servants were feasted. A *darbár* was held at which the infant's horoscope was read, and presents distributed by the Kuvarshri to his retainers and servants. Twelve prisoners were also released from the jail.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey Settlement.

Progress of the Survey.

12. The progress achieved to date in the Survey and Settlement of the four talukas—Nandod, Bhálod, Jhagadia and Vália,—and two mahals—Gardeshwar and Dediapáda—of the State, may be briefly described as follows. Dediapada is wholly *ráni* or jungle. Each of the other five consists of two well-defined tracts, one a *rásti* or well cultivated, and the other a *ráni* or hilly and jungly area. Survey operations are being extended in the first instance to these *rásti* portions. The Settlement has already, as mentioned last year, been introduced into Nandod. In Bhalod and Jhagadia the Survey has been completed. The Settlement of Bhalod has been approved by Government. Proposals for Jhagadia were submitted some months ago. It was proposed to introduce the Settlement into the former taluka this season, but the idea has been abandoned. It is hoped that next year (1890-91) both it and Jhagadia may be settled.

Work undertaken this season.

13. The work of the department during the year of report has been the revision of measurement and classing in Nandod, and of measurement alone in Bhalod. This was rendered necessary by the orders of Government, issued early in 1889, allowing much smaller numbers to be formed. The large size of the numbers formed under the original scheme of survey, which was of a much rougher description than that eventually ordered, was urged as a grievance last hot weather, when the rates were published in the Nandod taluka. The formation of smaller numbers, corresponding to individual holdings, will certainly be a relief to the people. But it has had the effect of postponing for a year the introduction of the Bhalod Settlement. The coming season will see both Bhalod and Jhagadia settled, and the Survey of Valia undertaken and finished. There will then remain, to complete the present programme, only the *rásti* portion of Gardeshwar.

14. How far, if at all, the *ráni* tracts should be surveyed is a question still to be settled. The greater part, even of the plain areas, is under jungle. But there are large clearings in places, where the cultivation is now of a permanent nature. The Bhils of the wilds are proverbially ready to abandon their villages and to change their cultivation, but the tendency to settle down to permanent occupation is already on the increase, and measures for the reclamation of waste to be described later on, are sure to have the effect of strengthening it. In fact there are Bhils and Bhils. Those of the plains of the *ráni* are a race intermediate between the wild inhabitants of the east central highlands of the State, and the civilised Bhils who are the companions in cultivation of the Patidars and Rajputs of the Narbada strath, but the process of time and of humane influences tends to assimilate them more and more to the latter class.

The question how far the *ráni* should be surveyed.

15. The work of the department is done under considerable difficulties. Not to mention that good surveyors and classers are not to be easily tempted to take service here, there is a general unwillingness to assist on the part of the village authorities, who do not sympathise with the survey by any means. The backwardness and apathy of the people, and the want of recor is are additional trials. The progress of the work has therefore been somewhat slow, but according to the reports of the officers of the British Survey Department who have visited the State from time to time to test it, it is of good quality, and, as far as I can judge, it is not expensive. These results are creditable to Mr. Bhaishankar, the Superintendent. As the work this year has been mainly revision and not original survey, I need not give particulars

Difficulty of the work; its quality.

16. The expenditure of the Department during the year of report is returned at a total of Rs. 24,270 British, as against Rs. 23,333 last year. I have found that the cost of the Survey has every year been overestimated in the budget. For the coming year a much smaller provision will be made. In the following year there will be a still further reduction, owing to more limited operations. After that the Survey proper ought to be at an end, and there will be a saving of a quarter of lakh of rupees annually to the State.

Expenditure of the Department.

17. Turning now to the financial result of the Settlement, it can be said with certainty, though exact figures cannot be given, that there will be considerable loss to the State revenue *on existing cultivation.* In Nandod the yield of the new rates was considerably higher than the old *Jamabandi.* In Bhalod the increase will be trifling. In Jhagadia the new rates produce as nearly as possible the same revenue as the old. But with the Settlement there vanish a large number of miscellaneous payments, and especially the productive tax on the export

Financial results of the Settlement.

of cotton. Then there is loss from postponement of collection of increase, and in every taluka *some* land is thrown up on Settlement. So that the result is, on the whole, considerable loss to the State Treasury. But every year sees fresh inroads made on waste in one part of the State or another. There is a great tract fit for cultivation in the *ráni*, and no small area in the *rásti* talukas. Thus the Settlement reports of Nandod, Bhalod and Jhagadia showed a total waste area of some 17,000 acres, assessed at Rs. 50,000. All this will soon be absorbed, and there is much arable waste scattered about large areas which have been left unassessed. The increase of cultivation, which will now be stimulated by the abolition of miscellaneous taxes and the consolidation of all demands in one settled sum for every holding, continually adds to the permanent revenue, and sales of occupancy rights provide no small annual increment. In the same way *báni* leases, or leases of jungle-covered land with a few years' remission of revenue to start with, are everywhere falling in. Again the assessment, limited as it will be, of *wádas* (or ground cultivated in village sites), the re-arrangement of *salámi* on alienated holdings, the cessation of remissions on lands left fallow, and possible small recoveries owing to the Alienation Settlement, will operate to produce some trifling set-off against the heavy loss stated above. But I have no fear that expansion of cultivation will not soon make up for the loss caused by the Settlement and the consequent abolition of taxation.

Effect on the people.

18. The next question of interest is the result to the people themselves. The Survey is of course not an unmixed blessing. Though there is a reduction of the total assessment, it is not general in its incidence. *All* do not participate in it. The Settlement is a levelling process, having for its object to fix a fair average assessment strictly proportionate to the natural advantages of the land. So that while rackrents paid by some are greatly eased, classes or individuals who, owing to one circumstance or another, as for instance their having been born Rajputs, have been let off hitherto at nominal or greatly reduced rates, find their contributions enhanced. These latter do not appreciate the change. The inherent equity of the system is no consolation to them. And the agricultural public can hardly be expected to approve all at once of the stricter system of land administration which now replaces the old free and easy management, so profitable to the village officers, so comfortable to the ryots, so detrimental to the fiscal interests of the State. An occasional grumble is therefore to be expected. What then does the system give in compensation? It gives fixity of tenure, formerly not known; immunity from increase of assessment which till recently could be imposed at the Raja's or a farmer's pleasure; and freedom from liability to arbitrary imposts. These are advantages for which a little experience will secure due recognition from the great body of the landholders. But gratitude in the immediate future is not to be expected. The Patidars and Rajputs throve

under the old system. They had loopholes for escape from oppressive measures. On the other hand in the confusion that reigned they had many means of evading the just demands of the State. Their leaders dislike the new system. Those who will be benefitted by it are the mass of the humbler ryots. It protects them against extortion. All will soon know that *nothing can be damanded of them from year to year except the fixed assessment on their holdings.* There is no contesting the advantage of that, whatever else the lauder of a time that is now past in Rajpipla may have to say for it. We can weather the misrepresentations of interested agitators, secure in the conviction that the inherent good of the arrangements now made will one day be cheerfully recognised. For the present *sic nos non nobis.* We must not expect to enjoy the fruits of the measures now being carried out.

Tenures.

19. In all but a very few villages the tenure of land is *ryotwari.* But there are, or were till recently, instances of *Narvadári* and *bhágdari,* and certain hybrid forms evolved during a critical period of the Raja's administration. Farming, by *mahals,* or by villages or groups of villages, used to be very common, and was the cause of great annoyance and loss to the villagers. There are now very few villages under farm. That of eight villages in the Nandod taluka expires with the current year.

Topographical survey of the State.

20. Last year I mentioned that the Survey of India had triangulated the State. This year its officers are engaged on the survey, so we shall soon have a correct and reliable map of the State. The advantage will be great. At present we hardly know what villages exist in some parts of the forest region, how the hill ranges run, or what are the natural lines of communication with surrounding jurisdictions.

Alienation Settlement.

Progress to date. Report on alienated villages.

21. This is a large subject, and delay in dealing with it was inevitable; but at length substantial progress can be reported. It naturally divides itself into three parts,—the Settlement of (1) villages, (2) lands, (3) cash allowances. Proposals have been submitted for the orders of Government on the first and second branches of the subject, and on part of the third. The villages are of course limited in number, and this renders consideration of every individual case practicable. The report submitted included therefore an examination of the results of the Assistant Administrator's formal enquiry into every claim to hold a village in *inám,* and a specific recommendation to Government in every case. The result will probably be the confirmation of the title of nearly every alienee in possession.

and restoration in some cases of resumption. But an important part of this branch of the subject will still remain,—the settlement of the mutual relations of the State and such alienees, and especially of the conditions on which each village is held. A decision on these points is essential for the prevention of disputes hereafter. Many connected matters have already been disposed of, being forced on the attention of the revenue authorities under this administration by the high pretensions of the *dumaldars* of villages. Such are the question of abkari rights, the claim to levy the cotton tax, and the claim to exercise criminal jurisdiction and appoint village officers. But the more general questions remain. Delay will only serve to secure the advantage that comes of increased familiarity with State custom in such matters.

Alienated lands.

22. The settlement of alienated lands held by individuals in villages is a more formidable matter. These are numbered by thousands, and enquiry into each individual case would involve great trouble and delay. The report submitted, therefore, took the form of a preliminary exhibition of the nature and extent of each alienations, and of principles on which classes should be settled without detailed individual consideration. After sketching briefly the history of the State for purposes of the report, the origin and growth of alienations of all descriptions were investigated, and an account given of the State's dealings with respect to them, especially of the resumptions by His Highness the Raja. Their extent was next estimated, and a classification submitted for purposes of settlement, proposals for which closed the report.

Cash allowances.

23. On cash allowances,—also a large matter—I hope to prepare a report in the coming rainy season. During the present year I submitted with my own proposals a report from my Assistant, Mr. Nandshankar, on a special section of these allowances, those secured on the old Sayer revenue now abolished. These proposals were approved, but in view of the remark of Government that the subject might possibly have been treated better as a whole, and for other reasons, I have withheld the issue of orders pending my consideration of the general cash allowances on the very full materials with which I have now been supplied.

General objects of proposals made.

24. It is hoped that the proposals will be found to be liberal to claimants in possession. They have been framed with that object, and many will think that from a fiscal point of view they err in generosity. The desire has been to respect existing enjoyment as far as possible, but to give only limited recognition to recent and unjustifiable grants of the kinds that are as lightly resumed as made by native rulers. The question of the restoration of alienations resumed by His Highness the present Raja has been laid before Government at some length.

Waste Lands.

25. I have already shown that there is a large area of waste in the *rásti*, the tract, that is, to which the Survey Settlement will eventually be extended. I cannot give any accurate information as to waste taken up in these parts in a table of the kind prescribed in the new form of administration report, but the following figures are approximately accurate. Only in the Nandod taluka was there any considerable relinquishment of land. It amounted to 6,145 acres, assessed at about Rs. 19,081. This was on the introduction of the Settlement. The reason has been before explained. The numbers had been made of too large size. The same difficulty will not occur in any other taluka, as we have now permission from Government to make numbers almost coinciding in size with holdings. Of the area thrown up, however, nearly 2,000 acres have since been taken up again. In other talukas only some 500 acres were thrown up. On the other hand, land has been taken up for cultivation to the extent of 5,654 acres, assessed at Rs. 19,460, and a considerable increment may always be looked for. There is no question that land revenue will continue to expand. All waste in *rásti* will soon be absorbed. *Rásti* limits are increased by constant encroachment on the conterminous *ráni*. And inside the *ráni* cultivation tends to expand and become permanent. We never need to regret the abandonment of all miscellaneous cesses and demands. The measure will encourage cultivation, and the loss will soon be more than made good.

Land relinquished and taken up.

26. The measures in contemplation for the reclamation of the great southern plains, and the extraction of their latent wealth, were sketched in last year's report. It was noted that the plan of tempting large capitalists had been adandoned in favour of the preferable scheme for encouragement in various ways of development from within. I also observed that the *ráni* had not always been a jungle. The remains of large towns in the shape of wells, tanks, temples, and mosques, are proofs of the prosperity which formerly prevailed. It was traversed by a great highway of what we know must have been heavy traffic. But a famine, a civil war for the throne, the ravages of Bhil caterans, chief among whom was the long-lived Kuar of Sagbara, and, lastly, the removal of the capital from Rajpipla to Nandod, combined to depopulate it. Its isolation has been its bane. It is separated from the seat of authority by a sea of hitherto almost impenetrable jungle. And till its character of a *terra incognita* is removed, and Nandod can make its authority more actively operative, there is no hope of improvement in its present condition. The settlement of the boundary of the Sagbara estate, and the restriction of the influence of the Vasáva within definite limits, will give a great stimulus to permanent colonisation.

Measures for the population of *ráni*; its present isolation.

27. The first measures, therefore, have been the establishment of a Thána, and the connexion of Dediapada and Nandod by a road practicable for traffic at all seasons. These have so far succeeded beyond expectation. I have again the pleasure of recording that the officers of the mahal remained at their posts in this inhospitable region throughout the year. Additional accommodation is being provided for officers of all departments, and should be ready by the coming rains. As regards communication, a tract has been kept passable to the west of the Karjan river, but a new line, which is shorter and does not cross the Karjan at all, is being constructed at great expense over difficult country. A grant of Rs. 35,000 was entered in the Public Works Budget for this year on account of this road, and I believe it will all be spent. The greater part of the line, all in fact except a mile or two, has been roughly opened out, and the expenditure of a few thousand rupees in the coming year will make it passable at all seasons. The contractor arranged to keep the work in progress throughout the year, in face of considerable difficulties, and it became very popular with the Bhils.

Establishment of a Thána, and construction of hill road from Nandod.

28. But this is not all. The Mahalkari of Dediapada, with a small State grant, and the Vasáva of Sagbara from his own funds, have made the breakneck track from Dediapada to Sagbara, till recently barely passable for even country carts, a fairly good and practicable roadway. This part of the line will be the object of further expenditure in the coming season, and the Vasáva is bound, by Government orders and the new agreement negotiated with him, to improve and maintain his section of the route. There will soon, therefore, be good through communication between Khandesh on the south-east and Nandod, the Narbada, and the railways on the north and west. The civilising and populating influence which this road may be expected to exert on the great area it pierces will require, I think, no words of mine to commend it.

Improvement of line from Dediapada to Sagbara.

29. Next in order comes the appointment of an officer to have special charge of this region, and to superintend all minor measures to foster its improvement, and the elevation of the status of the Deshmukhs of the *parganas*, who are the recognised leaders of the Bhil population. This special officer will be known as of old by the title of *Abádi Vahivatdar*, or manager of reclamation. The burden of the boundary dispute with Sagbara has interfered with my plans for his appointment this season, but a selection will be made before another begins. The Deshmukhs are to have their authority increased, but the remarks on last year's report, conveying a caution against the too sudden increase of their powers, will be carefully borne in mind.

Appointment of special officer to carry out measures. The Deshmukhs.

30. Of minor steps toarwds the same end, the facilitation of communication within the area, and the fixing of centres of population, may be briefly mentioned. The Mahalkari has had money for the improvement of local tracks, and has spent it well. I also offered money freely during the year for the digging of wells, but not with great success. The construction of any public work in these regions is a matter of difficulty. But one or two old wells are being repaired, and a new one dug. I hope more may be done next season. The idea is to use them to encourage the halting of traffic, and to fix population at the more important centres in these wilds.

Formation of centres. Wells.

31. But besides the isolation of the country, another supreme impediment to its civilisation is the improvidence of its population. They waste their resources in the most reckless way. They have many advantages. Apart from their limited cultivation of fields, on which only a light plough assessment is levied, they have a cheap and productive means of providing a store of grain for the year in their rude forms of hill cultivation. Then there are the forests, in which they have ample privileges, and which the State must work through them. Lastly, there is the collection and sale of *mhowra*. All miscellaneous imposts have been abolished here as elsewhere in the State. Considering all this, their simple manner of life, and the bounty of their natural surroundings, it must be admitted that, could they but be induced to husband their resources, the accumulation of capital might proceed at no slow rate. But the Bhil lives only for the day. He parts with his forest produce for anything that offers. When he has money he drinks. When he has it not he borrows on any terms demanded. Even in his cultivation he has to pay the Bania at Nandod 200 per cent. per annum for his seed grain. He returns two maunds at harvest for one advanced six months before. For all this we can do nothing *per saltum*. The cure must come from within by the gradual regeneration of the race. Education, if slow, is the only sure cure. Till a few years ago when two schools were opened by Colonel Stace at Dediapada and Vadi, there was no such institution anywhere in the *ráni*. Within the last twelve months five have been added. Two are regular Government schools, two are taught under my supervision by Deshmukhs who have a little learning, and one was recently opened within State limits, as a matter of purely private enterprise, by an exiled relative of the Vasáva of Sagbara. I think this is a decidely hopeful beginning. Not less hopeful is the appreciation of the advantages of education which has induced several Vasávas of *ráni* villages to send their sons to distant schools in *rásti* parts.

Improvidence of the Bhils. Remedy in education.

Revenue System.

32. In the *rásti* parts of the State the revenue system is *bighoti*, *i.e.*, by assessment of areas. In the *ráni*, the villages are called *bhilodi*, and there the system is that of

Systems of land assessment.

halvero, or assessment according to the number of *hals* or ploughs used in cultivation.

Divisions and villages.

33. There are four talukas in charge of Thandars, and two mahals in charge of Mahalkaris. These are said to contain 749 villages,—619 State, and 130 alienated. Of the total 630 are shown as inhabited, and 119 deserted, the latter nearly all in the *ráni* regions.

Village servants.

34. There are the usual staffs of village servants,—the Talatis, who are stipendiary, and the Patels, village police and watchmen, &c., who are remunerated mostly by land. The revision of these establishments and of their remuneration is an important matter which will soon be taken up, now that the Survey Settlement has made considerable progress. In the meantime their shortcomings are mercifully regarded. Only one or two of all classes have been dismissed during the year. The Talatis are of an inferior type, though their pay is not low compared with British rates. In the former times of lax revenue management, great power was in their hands, and corruption was rife among them. But supervision is now becoming more strict. The Assistant Administrators will have more time for personal inspection and inquiry. The thána establishments have been increased during the year, and one more General Duty Karkun assigned to each taluka. And as the Settlement extends, the opportunities of village officers necessarily become fewer.

Revenue accounts.

35. New forms of accounts and village papers will assist to the same end. The old system of accounts at the thánas and villages was very bad. During the year of report Mr. Tipnis, now Junior Assistant Administrator, has completely remedied this. Taking Hope's forms as a basis he prepared a manual of village forms, which were introduced during the year. From the coming year a similar set of taluka forms will be brought into use. Though their novelty will make them a little troublesome to begin with, there is no doubt these forms will be found to lighten labour, while they will provide as complete a check on the collection of the land revenue as it is possible to devise. My hearty acknowledgments are due to Mr. Tipnis for the trouble he has taken.

The Assistant Administrators.

36. I have already mentioned that in future the revenue administration will be in the hands of two Assistants, with the talukas and mahals divided between them, instead of one Assistant with a Suba as deputy. I feel sure that efficiency of management will be promoted by this measure, and that the special work relating to arrears and alienations will proceed smoothly to completion at the same time. I mentioned last year the regret with which I was parting with Rao Bahadur Nandshankar Tuljashankar, who has filled the post of Assistant Administrator. His place has been taken by Khan Bahadur

Dhanjishah Edalji, who, though he has been only a month or two in charge, has fully justified the high recommendations which induced me to select him. He has submitted a clear, full, and suggestive report, and given evidence of keen interest in all departments of his duties. My experience of his colleague, Mr. Tipnis, extends over a period of more than ten years. In the year of report his industry, zeal, and method have again earned my commendations.

Boundary Settlements.

37. Only one settlement of village boundaries in dispute has been made during the year. A number still remain. A special officer, Mr. Woodburn, C. S., has been on duty since March in connexion with the old dispute with Sagbara as to the exact limits of that estate.

ESTATES.

WARDS' ESTATES.

38. The Wards' estates under management are four in number, Rájpura, two shares of Rámpura, and Gopalpura. The following table gives particulars in the prescribed form :—

Particulars of Wards' estates.

No.	Name.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the and of the year.		Value of movable property in hand.	Area of land under management.	REMARKS.
								In cash.	In Government securities.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	*Rs.	Kumbhas	* Approximate, in the hands of the wards themselves.
1	Gumansingji Chhatrasinhji of Rájpura.	21	Rajpura, Taluka Bhálod.	Wadhwan Girassia School.	4,221 8 6	5,858 10 10	3,156 15 6	6,953 3 10	.....	4,000	1,005	
2	Jinabawa Nagjibawa of Rampura.	6	Rampura, Taluka Nándod.	Mangrol vernacular school.	1,559 14 10	889 10 10	450 2 7	1,999 7 1	.....	5,000	700	
3	Navalsing Narsing of Rampura.	20	Jhanor under the Sankheda Mehvas.	.....	403 13 1	459 1 8	75 12 9	787 2 0	.....	1,000	175	
4	Hamirsingji Jitsingji of Gopalpura.	17	Gopalpura, Taluka Nándod.	Nándod school.....	545 5 1	1,307 8 0	1,162 0 0	690 13 1	.....	2,000	3,000	
	Total.....	...	.....	.....	6,730 9 6	8,514 15 4	4,844 14 10	10,430 10 0	.....	12,000	4,880	

There are considerable outstandings, which, owing to the indebtedness of the estates, it is very desirable should be collected soon.

Debts.

39. The claims against the estates are as follows :—

Estate.	Number of claims.	Approximate amount.
		Rs.
Rájpura	28	1,05,000
Rámpura (Jhinabawa)	1	250
Rámpura (Navalsing)	11	2,500
Gopálpura	24	10,750
Total	64	1,18,500

I am sorry to say that no liquidation has been effected during the year. I have frequently called the attention of the Assistant Administrator to this matter, and have now directed Mr. Dhanjishah to take it up in earnest during the approaching rains.

Vadi.

Reasons for attachment. Disputes Financial condition.

40. This estate has been under attachment for many years past, and its debts having been paid off, it might have been released some time ago. But owing to the existence of a dispute regarding the title to the head Vasáva-ship, and others between the estate and the State, that measure has been postponed. There is an additional reason for delay, and that is that owing to the abolition of the *khunti*, or guard-fee on traffic, which the Vasávas formerly had the right of levying at certain places inside and outside their estate, the finances have been reduced to a somewhat precarious condition. This *khunti* within the estate was really both *khunti* and royalty on forest produce. Outside the estate it was *khunti* pure and simple. For the latter the State will pay compensation, which has still to be settled. The forest revenue, which was included in the *khunti* formerly levied inside the estate, will remain, but the forests have been so impoverished by the removal of timber and every other sort of produce, at the nominal rate of 4 annas a cart, that the revenue in future will be small, if any regard is to be had to reproduction. This year the estate was included in the State firewood and bamboo contracts, but the plan has not been successful. Very little material was taken out. The prosperous season may have had something to do with this, but there is a suspicion that the revenue Vádi formerly used to raise was obtained in great part from the adjoining forests of Rajpipla. The revenue will be realised independently in future,

care being taken to guard State forest, and the Senior Assistant Administrator and State Forest Officer have been directed to meet the Vasávas in the rains and discuss matters with them.

Receipts and expenditure.

41. With compensation for *khunti*, and a moderate forest revenue, the revenue of the estate ought to suffice for its wants. If it does not, the only resource will be the reduction of the allowances drawn at present by an absurdly large number of the members of the Vasáva family. These aggregate Rs. 2,810, more than *half* the whole expenditure. Establishment charges this year were Rs. 744, Police and sowars Rs. 1,260, and schools Rs. 198, total Rs. 5,012. The receipts were only Rs. 1,837 (including Rs. 1,304 from the land) against Rs. 6,408 last year, but *khunti* compensation and share of forest receipts have to be paid by the State. A well is being dug at one village in the estate. There has till now been but little expenditure on public works. I hope financial equilibrium will be restored in the coming year. I am in communication with the Political Agent on the subject of the allowances of the Vasávas.

Sagbara.

Sagbara. Disputes with the State.

42. The estates not under direct State management are Sagbara, Pántalaodi and those of a few Bhayads. But the only one requiring special mention is Sagbara, a Bhil Vasávaship in the extreme south-east corner of the State. No information has hitherto been obtainable regarding the administration of this estate by the Vasáva. All interest in it has been confined to the long standingdisputes between the State and its tributary, which are now fortunately approaching settlement. I grouped these last year as follows,—(1) the boundary dispute, in which some 50 square miles of jungle are involved ; (2) disputes as to the exact nature of the status of the estate and its relations to Rajpipla ; and (3) the question of compensation for *khunti*, the so-called guard-fee formerly leviable by the Vasáva in parts of the State, but now abolished by order of Government. All these disputes are, I am thankful to say, in a fair way to settlement. A special officer, whose decision will be final, is settling the boundary case. A fresh agreement on all general questions in dispute was negotiated with the Vasáva last rains, and has been approved by Government. The *khunti* question, which was kept pending orders on the general agreement, will be reported on, I hope, in a few months.

Basis of new agreement.

43. The provisions of the new agreement may be briefly described. The facts that had to be borne in mind in approaching the subject were the admitted difference—its extent being a point on which various opinions were enertained—between the actual position of the estate and its proper relations to Rajpipla as defined by several previous agreements, the character of its population, its strong physi-

cal position, and the possible character of any future native administration of this State. The basis of the negotiations was to obtain a definite statement of the future relations of the contracting parties, including the general subordination of the Vasáva to, and the control of his administration by, Rájpipla. The object was to prevent the continuance of the evils of the hitherto dual control, while leaving the general right of appeal to the Agency intact. In return for this I was ready to extend the Vasáva's authority within his estate, both to give him a better position with his own subjects, and to reduce the necessity for interference by the State. For the same reason, and to make better provision for improved administration I was willing to forego the State's claims to various items of revenue.

Contents of agreement.

44. On these principles an agreement of sixteen articles was drawn up. The Vasáva's position was declared to be that of a subordinate of the State, which in future will have the control of his internal administration. The outward symbols of his fealty will be a small *nazarana* on successions, and a yearly visit to Nándod at the Dassera. Another set of articles were designed to secure better management of affairs. The Vasáva is to keep order in his domain, and to spend money on its material wants, especially on the Rájpipla-Khandesh road. He will maintain a sufficient police force and a good jail, and he will submit annually a brief account of his year's stewardship. As regards revenue, all items except part of that from opium were allowed to the Vasáva, but the management of both Abkari and opium remains with the State. Next as to jurisdiction. The Vasáva, has hitherto been a third class magistrate. He is now given the powers of a district magistrate, and also jurisdiction in civil cases, which, however, have hitherto hardly been known. Judicial returns are to be submitted. Finally, one or two clauses on miscellaneous matters were added. These embody an old prohibition against the establishment of a State thána in Sagbara without the sanction of Government, and provision for the settlement of certain claims by the Vasáva against the State for compensation.

Prospects of this arrangement.

45. I think these arrangements should, if any will, tend to secure the establishment, for the first time for a century past, of something like amicable relations between the State and its tributary. But much will of course depend on the spirit with which they are worked by the parties themselves and the Agency. The State has conceded much, and conferred a large share of autonomy on the Vasáva. In return it asked that his subordination be declared beyond question, that he should administer his fief well and justly, and that his management should be under its control as suzerain. This will enable it to check and punish any such insolent encroachments as those of which it has had to make unredressed complaint from time to time. It is hoped the occasion will not arise. There will be fewer openings for the Vasáva and his evil

counsellors when settlements, now in progress, are complete. But the Vasáva is greatly spoiled by the indulgence of recent years, and has stooped to baseness very unbecoming the simple character of a Bhil chieftain. The old excuse for all his misdeeds, that he was only an ignorant Bhil, can be pleaded no longer. *Malitia supplet ignorantiam.*

Boundary settlement.

46. On the merits of the boundary dispute I say nothing, as it is still *sub judice*. It will be a costly affair to both parties, but its settlement will have the blessing of finality. The preparation of our case has cost us much time and trouble, but the work possessed no small interest of its own. We now know more of the history and topography of that remote quarter of the State, and adjoining tracts which have been lost to it for ever, and of the ways of the Vasáva than we could have acquired in years in the ordinary course. It has been in some degree a painful experience. One rises with a feeling of shame from the perusal of records which shew that while the Neros of the State were fiddling at Nándod, or raising money by rackrenting and spoliation, the Bhil chieftains of the southern and eastern wilds were extending their limits and shaking themselves free of State control.

The Vasáva's management.

47. Of the Vasáva's internal administration I know little. He is to submit a brief account of it in future. There have been several very serious complaints against him during the year, but I hope the matters complained of are not fair specimens of his general management. There is a small school at Sagbara, and he has spent some money on the improvement of the road between that place and Dediapada. More can be laid out with great advantage.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Laws in force.

48. Except a short Forest Code, no new law has been introduced into the State during the year. We have in force, at present, the following British Acts,—the Penal Criminal and Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Contract Codes, the Whipping Act, the Cattle Trespass Act, the Post Office Act, part of the District Police Act, the Village Police Act, and those relating to prisons, opium, abkari and one or two minor matters. On Stamp and Court Fees, Limitation and Registration we have codes based on the corresponding British enactments, but they are somewhat defective and require revision. All have been intro-

duced with the sanction of Government. The codification of State law, and the introduction of any additional enactments that are required, are matters still under the consideration of the Sirnyáyádhish, who will submit a report at an early date to enable me to lay the matter before Government as required by a pending reference. Mr. Majmudar is of opinion that the British Acts work well enough in the State.

Military or Fouj.

Branches of the Fouj Department.

49. The old branches of this department of the administration, which ministers to the wants of His Highness the Rája and family, as well as those of the State, remained as before, and an addition was made to their number. (1) The Forces, or *Fouj* proper, comprise the following—the *Red Risála*, mainly ornamental, of 24 sowars, a body of irregular horse, 39 in number, known as the *Bindressi* corps, for miscellaneous duties, chiefly as messengers, and a *Paltan*, or small infantry corps of 75 men, who are employed as guards at various residences and public offices. With these are generally classed the *Sibandhi*, or guards for the *Havelis*, and *zenanas* of His Highness and the Kuvars, numbering some 41 men. (2) The next branch is the *Kacheri Kháta*, which manages the State animals, carriages, palkis, &c., and the tent and furniture stores, and undertakes all the monetary transactions of the Fouj Department. (3) The *Kothár* is the Commissariat, and includes a charitable distribution of grain to lepers, paupers, and others. (4) During the year of report a Garden Department was established and given in the charge of the Superintendent of Fouj. An account of its work will be given further on.

Personnel and discipline of the forces. Foreign element.

50. The total number of men in the Fouj proper is 179, of whom only 46 are Hindus, and 65 Mahomedan natives of the State. The remaining 68 are Pardesis, *i.e.*, Pathan, Makrani and Arab mercenaries. Discipline and behaviour continue to improve. Numbers have been reduced, and the men understand they have to work and submit to control, instead of as formerly idling away their time and indulging to excess in opium and ganja. The forces are drilled daily. Some encouragement has been given during the year to ball practice. Two of the Risála men were allowed by the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to remain at that station during the rains to qualify as teachers of mounted drill. It is said that 46 per cent. of the men know how to read and write, but the knowledge of the majority is probably very elementary. A Horse Fund has been instituted. Cost of clothing is wholly borne by the State. Suitable uniforms are provided for all except the Sibandi. The foreign element has been greatly diminished, and no new recruits of the kind are enlisted.

51. In the Kacheri Kháta during the year some little progress was made in making up old accounts, but with a little energy the whole might have been cleared long ere now. Final inventories were prepared of the masses of miscellaneous kit lying in the various stores. A good deal was destroyed, sold, or presented to the Rájá and Kuvars. All except a few of many swords and guns collected during the last few years, are being broken up. A stallion, some riding horses, camels, and bullocks, and several new tents were purchased. Under the personal supervision of the Superintendent of Police and Fouj several new shigrams and tongas were built in our own premises, and a number of other carriages thoroughly repaired. The heaps of uncatalogued rubbish and crowds of broken down animals and vehicles of former days have now vanished. Instead we have, or soon shall have everything of good serviceable quality. Government have during the year sanctioned an arrangement proposed by me whereby part of our stable resources are to be made over to His Highness the Rájá, and to be at his absolute disposal. This will put an end to constant annoyance, and protect our animals and carriages from damage.

Kacheri Kháta. Progress of re-organisation.

52. In the Kothár or Commissariat department improved management continues. Formerly the contractors and Fouj Karkuns and servants of all degrees fattened at the expense of the half-starved animals. Now the latter are all kept in good condition on half the former outlay. The Fouj servants have, at the same time—most of them at any rate—had their pay raised, and grades of service have been formed to generate a little honest ambition. More will be done soon in this direction. It has had a good effect so far. When the recent transfer of animals and men to His Highness the Rájá was being arranged, all, except some Bhois, who at present perform a good deal of the domestic service of the *Havelis*, refused to go, unless compelled. This seems to indicate that they are reconciled to regular ways and better pay. I have had to promise to draft them back to State service as soon as that can be done. The new system of distribution of the weekly dole to lepers and others described last year has continued to work well to the benefit of the recipients and the State alike.

Kothár ; improved management.

53. The expenditure on the department, including some services which do not come under the *account* head of Fouj, was about Rs. 46,688 British against Rs. 45,150 last year, and Rs. 54,860 and Rs. 61,108, in the two previous years. But, as during the year of report, the purchases of kit and animals have been unusually high, and the whole expenditure of the Garden Department, some Rs. 2,433, is included in the year's total ; it shews that there has again been very considerable decrease in the charges of the ordi-

Cost of the Fouj continued decrease in expenditure.

nary branches of the Fouj. The regular expenditure is half what it was under the old *regimé* and the reduction in the last three years is some Rs. 20,000 to 30,000. Service, on the other hand, has improved in efficiency. The result is largely due to the personal interest and supervision of the Superintendent, who reports well of most of the officers under him.

Police.

Strength of the force.

54. The force last year consisted of 238 men of all ranks, 11 mounted and 227 foot. Early in the year the latter number was reduced to 206, and 3 men were entertained, at the expense of the Revenue Department, in lieu of the old and demoralised guard over the *gádi* at Rájpipla, the ancient capital of the State. The number of officers remained much as before, but that of constables was reduced. The number of first grade men was, however, greatly increased, and pay and prospects thus somewhat improved. The strength of the force is now almost at a minimum, but I propose to increase the number of Sowars. The fact is that Fouj Sowars, both *Risála* and *Bindressi*, are largely used for purposes of police patrol, without being charged to the department. The cost of the extra men can thus be provided without increasing cost to the State by taking men from the other mounted corps.

Cost.

55. The total cost of the force was Rs. 31,400 against Rs. 31,848 last year.

Conduct.

56. Discipline appears to have improved still further. Only 37 men were punished against 87 last year, and 125 the year before, while 7 were rewarded with good conduct tickets, and 3 with promotion. One of these latter received also a gold medal for bravery displayed in the capture of an Arab murderer. A gratuity of Rs. 200 was paid to the widow of another officer who died of wounds received in the same encounter.

Education and drill.

57. The number of men who can read and write is stated to be 44 per cent. against 30 last year. This may be due to more careful selection of recruits, for the men are not able to take much advantage of the Police school at head-quarters. All at Nándod are regularly drilled on the parade-ground with the *Paltan*.

Village police.

58. The total number of the village police in the State is returned at 1,636. Frequent complaints are made of want of remuneration. The matter stands over pending the reorganisation of village establishments. I hope to submit a report on this matter for the only settled taluka, Nándod, in the coming rains. Three watchmen were rewarded for good conduct during the year, while 6 Vartanias and Vasávas were punished departmentally.

59. Appendix VII. gives full particulars, in the prescribed form, of the working of the police during the year. It has not been quite so successful as last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests is 58·22 against 60, and that of convictions to accused sent for trial 65·89 against 73·72, though the percentage of cases detected is said to be 66·73 against 62·73.

Percentages of convictions obtained.

60. From Appendix VIII. it will appear that the value of property stolen was only Rs. 6,838, against Rs. 10,242. The percentage of recoveries was about the same, 39. Even allowing for the two cases mentioned in the column of remarks the percentage is not high.

Recoveries of stolen property.

61. But on the whole the force works well, all things considered. It has not been long in existence, and discipline was hard to maintain in its earlier days. Its present efficiency and general condition are creditable to the Superintendent, and due to his close personal supervision.

General remarks.

Criminal Justice.

62. The Criminal Courts are constituted as follows:—The Huzur Court of the Administrator has, with slight limitations, the powers of a High Court, and hears appeals from all decisions of the Sirnyáyádhish, original or appellate. The Sirnyáyádhish is both District Magistrate and Assistant Sessions Judge. The Munsiff at Bhálod has first class, and the Munsiff at Nándod, as Town Magistrate, second class powers. The Thándars have second or third class powers, generally with power to commit for trial. Kuvarshri Chhatrasinhji is a Special Magistrate. He disposed of seventy-four cases during the year of report.

The Criminal Courts.

63. The required statement of crimes of the year is given as Appendix IX. to this report. The following table compares numbers of crimes by classes this year and last:—

Detailed statement of crimes.

Description of offences.	No. of offences.		In 1889-90.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	Decrease.	Increase.
Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	3	2	1	.....
Offences relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	1	6	.....	5
Contempt of lawful authority, Chapter X.	11	7	4	.....
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	15	12	3	.....
Offences against coinage, Chapter XII.	4	.....	4	.....
Public safety, Chapter XIV.	19	29	.....	10
Murder, Chapter XVI.	1	3	.....	2
Culpable homicide, Chapter XVI.	6	.....	6	.....
Attempt to commit suicide, Chapter XVI.	4	3	1	.....
Causing miscarriage, &c., Chapter XVI.	.....	1	.....	1
Hurt, Chapter XVI.	80	99	.....	19
Wrongful confinement, Chapter XVI.	9	11	.....	2

Description of offences.	No. of offences.		In 1889-90.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	Decrease.	Increase.
Criminal force and assault, Chapter XVI.	10	6	4	.....
Kidnapping, Chapter XVI.	2	3	.....	1
Rape and unnatural offences, Chapter XVI.	3	6	.....	3
Theft, Chapter XVII.	388	248	140	.....
Extortion, Chapter XVII.	10	6	4	.....
Robbery and dacoity, Chapter XVII.	18	4	14	.....
Criminal misappropriation of property, Chapter XVII.	8	6	2	.....
Criminal breach of trust, Chapter XVII.	23	19	4	.....
Receiving stolen property, Chapter XVII.	6	6	.....	.....
Mischief, Chapter XVII.	31	47	.....	16
Cheating, Chapter XVII.	4	7	.....	3
Fraudulent deed, &c., Chapter XVII.	.....	2	.....	2
Mischief by fire, Chapter XVII.	21	15	6	.....
Criminal trespass, Chapter XVII.	255	110	145	.....
Offences relating to documents, Chapter XVIII.	2	3	.....	1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	3	7	.....	4
Defamation, Chapter XXI.	6	.....	6	.....
Criminal intimidation, Chapter XXII.	36	30	6	.....
Total	979	698	350	69
Offences under Special Laws.				
Opium Act	2	8	.....	6
Abkari Act	88	56	32	.....
Cattle Trespass Act	6	8	.....	2
District Police Act	14	13	1	.....
Jails Act	1	1	.....	.....
Total	111	86	33	8
Total Penal Code and Special Laws	1,090	784	383	77
Add—Cases under Criminal Procedure Code	27	17	10	.....
Grand Total.	1,177	801	393	77
Net decrease	.....	.....	316	.....

64. The total number of offences reported was, it will be seen, 784 against 1,090 last year—a decrease of 28 per cent. The difference is mainly to be accounted for by the greater prosperity of the season. The Superintendent of Police claims that it may partly be ascribed to improved police supervision in the Bhil tracts, especially on the frontier, where there has also been more cheerful co-operation on the part of the police of foreign jurisdictions, and to the effect of the successful prosecution to conviction of many perpetrators of field theft last year. And I think he is entitled to do so. Of the total of 784 offences, 523 were cognisable, 457 being under the Penal Code and 66 under special laws. The rest—261—were non-cognisable.

Remarks; causes of decrease.

65. The decrease is most marked under offences against property, as might have been anticipated. Thefts are only 248 against 388 last year, robbery and dacoity 6 against 10, and Criminal Trespass only 110 against 255. Other satisfactory cases of

Cases of special decrease.

decrease are mischief by fire, 15 against 21; and Abkari offences, 56 against 88.

Serious crime.

66. Of serious crimes, it is necessary to mention only three cases of murder, and one of dacoity. The first of the former was the murder by a policeman of his mistress. The body was found in his house some days after the crime had been perpetrated. The man has not been heard of since. He either absconded or committed suicide. The two other cases were by the same accused, an Arab of one of the Palace Guards. He murdered a man who was at enmity with him and had given false information to the public that accused had committed a theft in the palace, and he inflicted wounds on a policeman who went to arrest him, from the effects of which the latter died. As there was gross and very recent provocation in the first case, and as in the other the policeman was in a weak state of health and would not in the ordinary course have died of his wounds, I passed sentence of transportation for life. The dacoity was committed by some Vádi Bhils. A number of men were arrested, but all acquitted. Another case was reported by the Parsi farmer of a large tract of land near the Broach frontier, but it was not a dacoity. Two cases of culpable homicide were reported, but both declared by the Magistrates to be "no crime."

Appellate work.

67. The following table exhibits the criminal appellate work in brief:—

Appellate authority.	Number of appellants.	Appeals rejected.	Number of persons.						
			Sentences.			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
Administrator	33	5	9	6	6	...	7	...	...
Sirnyáyádhish	43	3	22	...	11	7	...	...	...
Total.....	76	8	31	6	17	7	7	...	...

Detention of accused.

68. The average duration of the detention of under-trial prisoners was 2·3 days.

Relations of police and Magistrates.

69. The relations of the police and the magistracy have improved and are on the whole good. The *házri* or system of roll-call of suspects, is a great bone of contention. The system naturally finds great favour with the subordinates of the police department, on the principle, no doubt, as the Sir-

nyáyádish observes, that prevention is better than cure. The Magistrates are inclined to take up complaints. In the circumstances of this state, a middle course is advisable. The Bhils can hardly complain of a little strictness, considering the frequency of field-thefts and the severity which the late *régime* fitfully enforced when crime had to be dealt with. I have issued full instructions on the subject, which has come up for orders more than once, but it is the case that they are occasionally disobeyed by over-zealous officers. The quality of the magisterial work is improving. Our Thándars are much inferior in pay and qualifications to the Mamlatdars of British talukas.

Extradition.

Accused surrendered to and by the State.

70. Demands for the surrender of fugitive criminals were made by surrounding jurisdictions in three cases. Five persons were given up. The State made requisitions for in all sixteen offenders, for eight from British Districts, four from Baroda and four from the Rewa Kantha. All were surrendered. On trial twelve were convicted and four acquitted.

Prisons.

Statistics of jail population.

71. There is a Central Jail at Nándod, and there are lock-ups at the thánas. In the Nándod jail there were at the beginning of the year of report 111 convicted prisoners, and 157 were admitted during the year, against an average of about 277 in the three previous years. The decrease is explained by the favourable season, abundance of labour in the fields and on public works, and the deterrent effect of a number of severe sentences passed for dacoity and field-looting last season. Of the total of 157, twelve were under sentence of whipping, and the sentences on sixty-one were under a month. Only one convict was sentenced to a term of more than two years,—a murderer who was condemned to transportation for life. These figures shew very forcibly how light the year's crime has been. As usual the great bulk of the admissions were from the Bhil and Dhanka castes. There is a strange change in the relative proportions of the numbers of offenders from the agricultural and labouring classes respectively. It is intelligible that in so good a year the percentage of the latter to the total number incarcerated should be only 22·2 against 51 last year and the year before. But that the percentage of cultivators should be 49 this year against 31·5 and 28·3 is not so easily explained. Eleven per cent., I regret to say, were State servants of one kind or another. Cases of reconviction are again somewhat high,—22 out of 157, and in respect of only 13 of these individuals were the courts informed by the Police of the previous convictions. The attention of the Superintendent of Police will be drawn to this. Appeals made by the convicts were, I am glad to observe, proportionately much more numerous than last year. Formerly the number of

appeals made was abnormally small. Under the mark system, fifty prisoners were released during the year, and twelve—mostly short term men—on the occasion of the birth of a son to the Kuvarshri. The daily average was only 83 as against 101, 98, 100 in the last three years. The number in the jail at the end of the year was only 54—a figure which is surely unprecedented during the last five years.

Conduct of prisoners.

72. Conduct is reported to have been good. There were only 45 breaches of jail rules against 99 and 112 in the two previous years. The reduction in the number of prisoners taken outside to work, and the incentive to good conduct provided by the mark system, explain this. As usual about half the offences consisted in possession of tobacco.

Under-trial prisoners.

73. The under-trial prisoners admitted during the year numbered 171 against 270 and 239 in the two previous years. The percentage of convictions obtained was 50·3 against about 60 last year and the year before, and of acquittals 27·2 against 15·5 and 23·5 respectively. These figures by themselves would seem to indicate a little less care on the part of the Courts and Police in initiating proceedings against accused persons. Of 171 such prisoners no fewer than 163 were disposed of within a fortnight. The daily average in the jail was only four.

Expenditure.

74. The total expenditure of this year has been Rs. 8,813 (British) against Rs. 9,218 last year. "Establishment" charges are about the same as in former years. "Rations" shew small and "Guard" considerable, decrease, owing to the diminished number of the jail population. And the improvement in total charges would have been more apparent, but for the inclusion of a much larger sum on account of purchases of raw material, plant, tools, &c., for "factory" this year. Since the new factory shed referred to last year was ready for use, the value of the work done has increased very much. The net cost of the jail, after allowing for earnings, was Rs. 7,111 against Rs. 8,261 in the previous year. The difference of Rs. 1,110 may be roughly said to be due in about equal parts to decrease in number of prisoners, and increase in value of their work.

Earnings.

75. Till last year the prisoners earned nothing. They were taken out daily in parties, which required a large number of policemen to guard them, to wander about the roads and compounds of the town, doing nothing in particular, and scarcely kept from communication with the free population. This has been completely changed. A large number are now kept at useful work inside the jail. Those sent on extra-mural labour, excepting a few employed in carrying water to the jail, break metal, collect kankar, or do levelling work on the site of the proposed public garden or park. They work in one body. The intra-mural work is mostly weaving. Excellent progress has been made.

As many as 25 looms have been at work, and the Superintendent can now supply the greater part of the cloth required for the uniforms of our police, *paltan* and sowars. Carpets and blankets can also be made. Some of the prisoners have been taught to work in cane. The art was hitherto unknown in this benighted town. All articles of the kind had to be brought from abroad. The actual gross earnings of the prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 1,702, Rs. 1,175 being from extra-mural and Rs. 487 from intra-mural work, and Rs. 40 miscellaneous. Deducting Rs. 228, the cost of material, there is a net profit of Rs. 1,474.

Improvement of jail accommodation.

76. Last year the jail accommodation was insufficient, and unhealthy from damp. These defects have been remedied. The accommodation has been increased by the conversion of the old workshop into cells, and the transfer of intra-mural work to the new loom-shed built at the back of the jail, but connected with it by a covered passage. There was formerly room for only sixty prisoners, according to the British standard of cell space per prisoner, so that last year when there were double that number of prisoners in the jail the over-crowding was a very serious matter in a climate like that of Nándod. The new arrangements give space for eighty-two, and now that the mark system is in force, I do not think that number will be exceeded, in the near future at least. The cost of the new shed, and of the conversion of the old one, was some Rs. 6,000. But that amount will soon be made up by savings; nearly Rs. 1,000 have been saved during the year of report alone. For as many more prisoners can be kept at work inside the jail, fewer go out to work, and this has rendered possible considerable reduction of police guards. And again a far larger sum has been received as proceeds of extra-mural work.

Health of prisoners.

77. The health of the prisoners was decidedly better than in former years. There was only one death. A cholera epidemic of no small severity raged in the State for some months of the year, but did not enter the jail. The floors of the cells have been raised, and deep gutters cut outside the cell verandahs. This has rendered the cells perfectly dry, and the health of inmates has naturally improved. Of 214 prisoners released during the year, 103, or 48 per cent. against 36 last year, had gained in weight. The harder work now exacted, combined with regular habits and good food, is producing a better effect.

The management is efficient if a little expensive.

78. The jail was visited during the year by several British officers, including two successive Political Agents, all of whom expressed themselves gratified with what they saw, and indeed I think the results of their management very creditable to Dr. Patel, the Superintendent, and Mr. Vasudev Sitaram, the Jailor. I have no doubt that efficiency and economy will continue to characterise it. There is yet room for reduction of cost of

both establishment and guards, but with the recollection still fresh of the great outbreak of 1886, and of the severe strictures then passed by Government on the faults of the old management, we may be excused if we purchase security and discipline at a somewhat high price for the present. It would be easy to criticise our arrangements by adverse comparisons with the cheapness of His Highness' patriarchal *régime*, when the prisoners were made to pay for their keep, and could hardly in return be subjected to any strictness of discipline, or work, or sanitary restriction, or with the perfect discipline and general management of large British jails. We know that the one was a disgrace to the State, and that the other exhibits a standard to which we can hardly expect to attain. Still creditable progress has been made, and, all things considered, at moderate expense. It will probably be possible during the coming year to dispense with the services of the excellent jailor lent to us by the British Jail Department and appoint a local officer on less pay.

Lock-ups.

79. There are lock-ups at the various thána-stations and at Sagbara. Particulars are given in Appendix XII. Convicts sentenced to terms up to one month are detained in them. The total number of admissions this year was only 415 against 570 last year and 450 the year before. The expenditure was Rs. 483 against Rs. 507 and 504.

Civil Justice.

Civil Courts.

80. The State is divided between two Munsiffs, those of Nándod and Bhálod, who have power to hear original suits up to Rs. 1,000 in value, and Small Cause Court powers for the trial of suits up to Rs. 25. The Sirnyáyádhish is District Judge, and hears appeals from the Munsiffs. A second appeal, on matter of law or of fact, lies to the Administrator.

Original suits.

81. Appendix XIII. shews the original work done by the Sirnyáyádhish and Munsiffs in 1889-90. There was a large opening balance of 942 suits, and 616 were filed during the year. Out of the total thus for disposal of 1558, 1308 were decided, leaving a closing balance of only 250. The comparatively heavy arrears at the end of last year were due to the expiry of a special period of limitation. The number was not in itself large, but as it included many old suits, and the Munsiffs were hampered with criminal work, I appointed a special officer to work for some months at Bhálod, while the Kuvarshri gave some relief at Nándod. The result is very satisfactory. It has led the Sirnyáyádhish, after study of statistics of litigation for some years past, to propose the abolition of the Munsiffships, he himself, with Small Cause Court powers taking all the Original Civil work, and holding court at both Bhálod and Nándod. The scheme is now under consideration. It is certain that the average volume of litigation in this State—some 750 suits per annum—is far below

what most Subordinate Judges deal with in British territory. Also the percentage of contested cases here is low, and the contests, the Sirnyáyádhish says, are not keen.

Number and value of suits.

82. The table below gives particulars of number and value of suits instituted during the year:—

Names of Court.	Suits for immoveable property.				Money suits			
	1888-89.		1889-90		1888-89.		1889-90.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Sirnyáyádhish	4	4,969 6 0	1	1,400 0 0	4	9,795 14 6	...	.....
Bhálod Munsiff	7	3,347 14 6	13	1,330 9 3	745	46,866 8 4	316	20,798 1 11
Nándod Munsiff.....	15	4,024 13 4	8	2,295 14 0	404	35,652 8 6	266	21,747 12 9
Total.....	26	12,392 1 10	22	5,026 7 3	1153	92,314 15 4	582	42,545 14 8

Duration of suits.

83. The average duration of a suit was nearly 15 months, which is a very high figure. But the average is swollen by the inclusion of a number of suits which have been pending in the Courts for years, and have lain without particular attention from any one, either the parties or the Judges. The present Sirnyáyádhish has done a good deal to expedite work since he joined, and may be trusted to shew a much better figure next year.

Applications for execution, and miscellaneous applications.

84. Appendix XIV. gives particulars of applications for execution of decrees. Here again satisfactory progress has been made, and the arrears are trifling. Execution work is light, the Sirnyáyádhish says, the judgement-debtor hardly ever disputing the right of the decree-holders to execute their decrees. There were 125 miscellaneous applications, all of which were disposed of except 11.

Civil Appellate work.

85. The Civil Appellate work of the year was as shewn below:—

Name of Court.	Opening balance		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.										Average duration					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		In 1888-89.			In 1889-90.		
																							Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.						
Huzur Court	4	...	2	15	6	15	6	12	...	3	Rs. 2,734-14-6	Rs. 3,933-11-6	4	12	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	19	..	1	13
Sirnyáyádhish Court	50	46	31	33	81	29	35	79	46	...	1,669-12-0	1,951-7-9	26	22	6	9	2	22	1	1	...	5	1	5	20	1	10	16

The average duration of appeals was nearly two years in the court of the Sirnyáyádhish. But for the delay Mr. Majmudar's predecessor, and not he himself, is responsible.

Thándars' Courts.

86. In the Thándar's Courts 88 possessory suits were instituted during the year, making with a balance of 19 from the previous year, a total of 107 for diaposal. All were disposed of but one.

Receipts and expenditure.

87. The receipts from Court Fees and Process Fees are said to have amounted to Rs. 8,018, and expenditure to Rs. 15,074. The expenditure is excessive, and can be reduced as has already been shewn. The Court Fee scale is much the same as that in force in British India. The Sirnyáyádhish thinks it is somewhat high.

Remarks on the litigation.

88. There is not much else of interest in the reports submitted. Little is said of the condition of the people. The bulk of the population are Bhils, whose monetary transactions are not large, and who are not disposed to repudiate their obligations or question the correctness of their creditors' allegations. The absence of pressure of population on the land is indicated by the very small number of suits relating to that species of property.

Acknowledgment of work done by the Sirnyáyádhish.

89. The Sirnyáyádhish reports well of his subordinates, and I am much indebted to himself for the help he has given me during the year of report. He has shewn himself to be an industrious and capable Judge.

Registration.

Number of documents registered. Receipts and expenditure.

90. Registration work is done by the two Munsiffs within their respective jurisdictions. The Thándars have also limited powers. The following table contrasts receipts and expenditure for the last two years :—

Description.	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Sale of immoveable property	34	12,964 7 9	128 3 0	54	23,814 0 0	177 14 6
2. Mortgages of do.	117	55,025 13 9	423 12 6	180	71,601 6 6	605 13 6
3. Wills	3	2,215 0 0	15 4 0	3	2,808 0 0	11 10 0
4. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	15	21,949 4 0	135 4 0
Total	154	70,205 5 6	567 3 6	252	1,20,172 10 6	933 10 0
Deduct expenditure.....			385 12 10		.....	398 14 1
Net profit.....			181 6 8		.....	534 11 11

Further particulars are given in Appendix XV. There has been a large increase in the number and value of documents registered. The system is becoming better known and more popular no doubt.

MUNICIPAL.

Status of the Municipality at Nándod.

91. There has been a Municipality at Nándod for the last 20 years, but it has always been a mere department of the general administration, its income, which is mainly obtained from octroi, being supplemented by a State grant. This has been for the present restricted to a grant for public (Municipal) works in the town. All other Municipal services have to be provided for out of the Municipal revenue proper. The question whether a regular Municipality should be established is still unsettled. I referred to the question in a general review of State taxation which I submitted to Government this year, with the result that they have ordered a special report on the subject. This will be made during the coming year. Personally I should be glad to see a real Municipality established. I should also like to see the octroi abolished. It is the last relic of the horrible system of duties on trade with which this State was formerly afflicted. It is true it is with proper safe-guards not a very objectionable form of taxation, and it has the great merit of being indirect. But I fear it may be abused hereafter. Direct taxation would not be popular. I could replace the revenue from octroi by a State grant, but then if the whole of the income is to be supplied in that way, we cannot have a Municipality. If popular representatives are to manage affairs, they must themselves provide a revenue. However, this will come under discussion soon. For the present we have, excluding public works, made the institution self-supporting, and a considerable balance has accumulated under the careful management of the Treasury Officer.

Population, revenue and expenditure.

92. The population of the town, according to the census of 1882, was 10,777. Since then it is said to have increased. The total revenue proper raised during the year of report amounted to Rs. (Babasai) 5,498 (4,559 from octroi, and 939 from miscellaneous sources) against Rs. 5,480 (4,751+729) last year. The octroi is the only Municipal taxation, and its incidence in British coin was this year about $5\frac{2}{3}$ annas per head, according to the figures of the last census. The following table exhibits opening and closing balances and receipts and expenditure. Rs. 14—the excess on the credit side of advances and deposits—should be added to receipts to make the figures tally :—

Balance on 1st April 1889.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1890.
2,118	5,498	7,616	4,855	2,775

Among miscellaneous items of revenue, the pound produced Rs. 89 against Rs. 104 last year; sales of street-refuse Rs. 157 against Rs. 62; and sales

of sites Rs. 527 against Rs. 200. There is considerable demand for ground, and many new houses of a substantial kind are being built. The expenditure, it will be seen, was Rs. 4,855 against Rs. 5,305 last year. The chief heads are—establishment Rs. 1,078, public safety Rs. 989, public health Rs. 2,497, public convenience Rs. 92, and miscellaneous Rs. 199. The money is, I believe, well spent. The town is kept fairly clean, except on its outskirts. The main roads are lighted and watered, and planted with young trees. Fires are promptly dealt with, though there is a want of water in the most crowded parts of the town. There were ten fires during the year.

Public works.

93. Public works undertaken by the State establishment appear to have been carried out to the value of about Rs. 3,150 (Babasai). The chief items were—two new latrines, Rs. 1,022; road repairs, Rs. 928; metalling a main road, Rs. 355; repairs to a tank, Rs. 234; and probable dust-bins, Rs. 238. But the arrangement whereby works are carried out by the separate agency of the State Engineer has not worked satisfactorily in all respects.

Schemes for the improvement of the town.

94. Among the larger improvements in contemplation for the town, the water-supply scheme referred to in previous reports has been under the consideration of the State Engineer for two years past. I hope to deal with it myself during the coming rains. If a few more wells are provided in carefully selected localities, and a few tanks erected in the more crowded parts of the town to contain water for use in case of fire, I am inclined to think that all that is necessary will have been done. The plan for collecting all thatched huts in a suburb, where they would not be a source of danger from fire to the more thickly populated parts of the town, has not made much progress. A Committee selected a site to which the Bhils have declined to move. The ground near the river to the west of the town, which is very favourably situated for the formation of a public park and parade-ground, has been cleared of hut and a great part of it has been levelled, but this has been done from State funds.

Municipal law. Prosecutions.

95. The Municipal law is contained in a few notifications which require to be consolidated into a short and simple Code. This will be done when the report on Municipal re-organisation is submitted. During the year only 32 persons were prosecuted, and most of the cases were withdrawn before conviction. Interference with public liberty is limited almost entirely to the prevention of nuisances and of encroachments on public spaces and thoroughfares, and these salutary objects of Municipal administration must continue to be kept in view. But even this measure of management is unpalatable to some of the residents, and the existence of the Municipality was one of the grievances aired in November last.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE, &c.

The season and crops.

96. The season is said to have been about the best the people have had for ten years past. The rainfall (at Nándod) was 37 inches and 31 cents, which is, I believe, somewhat below the average, but its distribution was most favourable to the crops. It stopped somewhat early it is true, and rice consequently suffered a little, as also the winter *jowari*. But all other crops were exceedingly good. The yield of cotton was something extraordinary,—two or three times the average in many places, it is said; and as high prices ruled in the market, the growers have been most fortunate. The value of the crop raised on 18,795 acres is calculated by Mr. Tipnis to have been about Rs. 11,14,235, or at the rate of nearly Rs. 60 per acre. Last year the estimated value was something under 7½ lakhs. The other principal crops grown are *bajri*, *jowari*, rice, tobacco, *tuwar*, and inferior grains. There is very little garden cultivation. The number of wells in the State used for irrigation is very noticeably small. It requires a security hitherto unknown against eviction and arbitrary increase of assessment to effect improvement in this respect.

Agricultural stock.

97. Particulars of agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI. The figures are not much to be depended upon. When they are more accurate, comparisons with population and area of cultivation, and with similar figures for British talukas, will be of interest.

Wages and prices.

98. Prices of food grains have been easy during the greater part of the year. They were much lower than last year. Labour has been plentiful, both in the fields and on public works, but the Bhils, except for a short time, were not much inclined to work. Wages remained at much the same rates as in previous years. There is little variation from year to year.

Trade.

99. The export trade is mainly in cotton, grain, tobacco, mhowra flowers, and forest produce; and salt, sugar, and wheat are the principal imports. There are no manufactures to speak of. There are two cotton-ginning mills. Cornelian stones are found in some part of Jhaghadia. They go to Cambay to be polished.

Fairs.

100. There are a number of fairs held at different periods of the year, at which some little trade is done. The fees hitherto levied from the owners of booths have been abolished this year.

Forests.

The forests, and their treatment in the past.

101. I have described the forests and the methods of working them in previous reports, and have noticed how interesting the questions connected with them are, and how difficult to deal with. Briefly we have a forest area of nearly 1,000 spuare miles, or about two-thirds of that of the whole State. A small part of the forest lies to the north of the Narbadá. To the south of that river there is a strip of flat cultivated country, to the south of which again is a central range of hills. On these hills and in the flat and broken country beyond lies the main forest area, interrupted only by the clearings surrounding Bhil villages. The hills are of course natural forest, but cultivation will one day spread throughout the great plain of the southern *ráni*. No attempt was ever made under native rulers to conserve the forest resources of the State. They were worked on one simple, wasteful, and financially far from profitable system. The Bhil inhabitants, and even outsiders, were allowed to enter the forests, and cut any material of whatever kind, and to whatever extent they pleased. On this material as it passed a State *náká*, *dán* or royalty had to be paid at fixed rates. The collection of this *dán* was farmed out annually. This was how the forests were worked. Privileges were of the most ample description. The forests were, in fact, free to the people, though the latter were supposed to take out permits before cutting timber of any value.

Their exhausted condition.

102. The result has been practically the destruction of the forests,—a splendid property which, with even ordinarily careful management, would have yielded a large revenue for all time. The State Forest Officer reports that except in one remote corner of the State there is no good timber of any kind left. In many places even good firewood and bamboos are scarce. Worst of all, the hills are in parts becoming denuded of wood and soil. This is the result of unrestricted cutting, and the free employment of the rude hill cultivation by burning the jungle known in this State as *dajhia* and *jhamta*.

Measures taken since the joint administration was established.

103. Not much has been done since the establishment of the joint administration to remedy this state of things. Though it was obviously the duty of the State, in the interests of the population itself, as well as of the treasury, to take some steps for the rescue of the forests from unrestrained pillage, it has been admitted on all hands, that any proceedings to that end must be taken with the greatest caution. The Bhils of the forest region are poor and improvident, living from hand to mouth, and depending on the jungles for the greater part of their subsistence. Any sudden restriction of their freedom in the forests, was therefore to be deprecated, and as a matter of fact, except in respect of the cutting of valuable timber, no interference has yet been attempted with the privileges of the population of

the forests, nor has there been any serious attempt at reservation of areas. Under the joint administration, some small reserves were marked off, in different parts of the State. But as they differed in no particular from the rest of the forest, as no attempt was made to cut the old and unsound timber in them, and there was no possibility of its improving by itself, as these reserves aggregated but a fraction of the forest area as the expense of guarding them was found to be great and the profit from them nil, and as finally they were found to be a source of no small irritation to the Bhils, they were allowed to be reabsorbed into the surrounding jungle. Any reservation that is attempted must be on a much more extensive, though it will require to be on a less rigorous, plan.

Working.

104. As regards working, various plans have been adopted since the administration was established. The old *dán* system has been tried, mainly for timber. Contracts on various conditions have been given, but they have not generally been successful. At first the contractors had it all their own way, and an organised system of plunder was established. With stricter conditions there has been less loss to the State, but the Bhils complain that the contractors make hard terms with them. The departmental system of cutting which is in force in British districts has been introduced to a small extent this season. Of this more will be said further on.

Report on the forests, and further enquiries regarding them.

105. In the end of 1888 Mr. Clabby was appointed Forest Officer, and in the following season made an exploration of the forests and submitted a report on which, as a basis, I drew up a memorandum on all forest questions, which I submitted to the Political Agent. This dealt with every matter of importance in connexion with forest administration of the State—Working, Privileges, Grazing, Free-Grants, Forest Law, &c., and in view of the great difficulty in forest management caused by want of rules relating to the working and enjoyment of the forests, many of the measures proposed were introduced at once. But I have since had reason to believe that in spite of the care with which information was collected, another season's experience might be used with advantage before final conclusions are adopted on many points of interest and importance. The memorandum has therefore been returned to me at my request, and one based on fuller information will be submitted in the coming rains. Mr. Clabby has again traversed the forest regions, and other officers, one of them on special duty, have devoted themselves to the task of obtaining information regarding the condition of the forests themselves, the ways of the population inhabiting them, and the course of trade in forest produce. I do not doubt that this report will make it possible for Government to pass complete and final orders on this very important subject. The delay has been in one way beneficial. The forest season was a peculiar one, as will be shewn later on. We have had a new view of the extent of the dependence of the

Bhils on the forests. I believe we have arrived at a scheme of working the forests which will satisfy all requirements—providing on the one hand for the livelihood of the Bhils, and on the other for the gradual improvement of young stock of the valuable kinds.

Privileges.
Origin of the recent *hartál.*

106. As regards privileges, the keynote of policy all along has been to preserve those of the forest Bhils, and to impose limitations in the most gradual manner. So far we have only attempted to control their removal of timber of the better kinds, and considering the scarcity of timber now, and the wealth of the forests in minor produce of all sorts, this can scarcely be considered a hardship. But inasmuch as the tendency of all arrangements for the improvement of the forests must be towards the eventual restriction of the liberal privileges enjoyed by the actual dwellers in the forest area, we included in our scheme of last year a provision under which the supply of forest produce, especially firewood, to the *rásti* villages away from the hills should be thrown into the hands of the Bhils of the hills and the poorer *rásti* villages adjoining them. It was this that produced the shop-shutting already referred to. The measure has been persistently misrepresented both as to its nature and the motives which inspired it. It is not true that a rupee fee was imposed per cart-load of firewood taken by people of villages away from the hills. A fee of one rupee was imposed on third class wood which might be taken under permits. It was believed and intended that such villagers would get their supplies, as hitherto, on mere payment of cost of labour of cutting and cartage to the hill Bhils. On that point further enquiry shewed that we had both under-estimated the extent to which the *rásti* people were in the habit of going and cutting for themselves, and over-estimated the capability of the hill Bhils to supply all their wants. And, as I have said, as soon as further enquiry shewed there was truth in the complaint made it was redressed. Nor is it the case that the change was instituted in the interests of the State, either for the purpose of preserving wood, or of raising the forest income by fees. It was never thought that the drain on the forests would be reduced appreciably, or expected that anything but a trifling income would be realised from permits. To raise a large *present* income from the forests is not our object at all, but only to preserve them to the great *future* benefit of State and people alike. To introduce a sound system of conservancy, I would gladly sacrifice half, if not the whole of the revenue realised at present. It never exceeds Rs. 60,000.

The season's working not successful financially.
Seasons.

107. So much on the subject of system. I now turn to the working of the year. It has not been a great success from a financial point of view. Still the revenue will be not much below the average. The explanation is to be found in the general prosperity of the State, consequent on an exceedingly favourable season everywhere. The Bhils had excellent crops, and were dis-

inclined to work except on very advantageous terms. The cotton crop has been one of the heaviest and most profitable known for a long time past. The carts of the State, which are limited in number, were largely occupied in the export of both cotton and other produce. The great rise in the price of mhowra kept the Bhils gathering till not a flower remained. The new hill-road from Nándod to Dediapada, and other public works gave steady occupation throughout the season to large numbers. On the former work alone as many as nearly 1,500 labourers were employed at one time. The usual labours—by no means light—of the forest were neglected, and the State revenue suffered accordingly. The figures in the appended statement of receipts and expenditure shew that the surplus of receipts over expenditure is about Rs. 50,564; but these figures are for the year ending 31st March. The revenue of *the season*, which will not close till June, will be far lower than was anticipated. Mr. Clabby had budgetted for a revenue of some Rs. 84,000 to be obtained, so far as timber was concerned, by departmental fellings. But it was not found practicable to introduce the new system exclusively, or even to any great extent. It would have been too sudden a change for the Bhils. There were hardly any forest subordinates equal to the management of cuttings on a proper system. And there are not many parts of the State in which the system could, in present circumstances, be profitably worked at all.

Contracts.

108. To secure therefore a certain amount of revenue we commenced the season by giving contracts as usual for firewood and bamboos,—one for the former, and three for the latter. They produced Rs. 23,075 and Rs. 17,000 respectively. A small timber contract was also given for Rs. 3,500. These contracts were carefully drawn up, and Mr. Clabby says there has been little of the friction that was formerly experienced in dealing with contractors.

Departmental cutting.

109. At the same time small fellings were carried out, but too late in the season to admit of the sale of much material. Only 38,000 rafters were cut, but it is creditable to the department that a commencement was made at all. The difficulties in the way were not small. The Bhils would hardly take work at all. The *dán* system was in operation, under which they could share in the *sale proceeds* of the wood, and as I have said they had had a prosperous season. No doubt next year the sphere of departmental working may be extended, but it must be long before it can be made financially successful in this State.

Dán system.

110. Concurrently with these arrangements, the Bhils of the wilder parts of the State were allowed to cut themselves and export on payment of *dán*, but two limitations were imposed. Very young growth was not allowed to be cut, and the Bhils were required to cut the stumps on an approved system, so as to admit

of straight sound shoots growing from them. The former condition has secured rest for the forests, and very young trees of the valuable kinds should be preserved against cutting in future. The other condition has, Mr. Clabby says, been not so carefully observed, but that the leaders of the Bhils even bound themselves to such terms, and carried them out to some extent is itself no small advance. The collections of *dán* have been very small and far below what was collected last year, when partial failure of crops and high prices of grain kept the Bhils hard at work in the jungles.

Grazing.

111. Grazing is free, except in a few selected *bhids* which are auctioned annually to all inhabitants of the State. Revenue is raised from fees on outsiders who bring cattle to graze in the forests. The rules regulating this *wana* as it is called were revised and the fees were reduced. And instead of farming the fees departmental collection was tried. Rs. 1,700 have been realised, a sum which compares favourably with the bids of farmers in previous years. In a season of less propitious rainfall, the revenue would have been much higher.

Minor produce.

112. A farm of *awli* bark was for the first time let for Rs. 1,625, and that of *bidi* leaves produced Rs. 750. Charcoal and other items also produced something.

Free grants.

113. Free grants were given to the value of Rs. 1,021 against Rs. 2,031 last year, and Rs. 887 the year before.

Prosecutions.

114. The department has dealt very lightly with offenders. There were only four actual prosecutions—three of cartmen for stealing timber by concealing it among firewood, and one of a policeman removing timber without permission. Thirty-four cases were compounded, nearly all of them being for removal of timber without paying *dán*. In most cases the offenders were made to pay *dán*, or the timber was confiscated. If cases increase, some little severity will be necessary. The hill Bhils are, however, generally honest in their dealings with the State.

Dumaldars' forests.

115. The Dumaldars of alienated villages still feel very much the decision of Government disallowing their forest rights. During the year very liberal privileges were accorded them in their forests. It is desired only to preserve the most valuable species of timber.

Fires.

116. The forests have been ravaged throughout their length and breadth by fire as usual. It is known that fire is applied deliberately by the Bhils to facilitate their passage through what after the rain is in most places an impenetrable tangle of thorns, reeds, and other undergrowth. The damage to the forest is, of course, immense, but no practicable measures have been suggested for dealing with the evil. Until the areas of natural forest have been

demarcated on the hills, nothing can, in my opinion, be done. A great area of plain jungle adjoins the hills, and it is populated, though sparsely. The population actually on the hills is very small indeed: when cultivation shall have spread to the base of the hill ranges conservation and especially protection from fire will be possible.

Babul plantations.

117. There are a number of *babul* plantations scattered about the *rásti* plain. These have all been examined and some removed from the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. For the rest, the question of future management is under consideration still. If practicable they will be handed over to the Revenue Department, so as to confine the supervision of the Forest Department to its natural sphere in the hills and in the plains of the south. But this will be done only if proper arrangements can be made for the preservation of the trees. These plantations will, if well looked after, be one day valuable fuel and fodder reserves for the rich *rásti* villages.

Vádi forests.

118. The Vádi estate being under State management, the experiment was tried of including its area in the firewood and bamboo contracts given by the department, the privileges of the Bhils being left as they are. The plan has not been successful, and will not be repeated. The Vádi forests now contain little material. The revenue in past years was, there is little doubt, derived from State material run across the frontier to pay at Vádi *nákás*.

Concluding remarks.

119. Mr. Clabby reports well of his subordinates generally. Only two—a round guard and a beat guard—were dismissed during the year. He has himself again travelled actively through the forests, and shewn interest in his work, though his zeal for the improvement of his charge is necessarily damped by the checks which the necessities of the case impose on the introduction of measures essential for the real good of the forests.

Public Works.

Expenditure of the year.

120. The expenditure during the year of report was Rs. 97,407 (British) against Rs. 1,15,636 last year, and Rs. 1,35,102 the year before. It was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment	14,246
Works—	
Original—	
Buildings	19,563
Communications	41,706
Miscellaneous	4,625
Total original.....	65,893

Repairs—	
Buildings	9,750
Communications	4,607
Miscellaneous	1,118
Total repairs	15,475
Live stock, plant, &c.	1,793
Total works	83,161
Grant total	97,407

The expenditure is entirely from a State grant. There are no Local Funds.

Difficulties of the department.

121. This expenditure is again far below the budget provision, but there have again been difficulties. The chief is want of subordinates. Some men, obtained by public advertisement, resigned or were discharged as useless before they had been in the department very long. On application to Government, two subordinates of the British Department were promised, and one joined, though towards the end of the year. The other drew back at the last. Other difficulties in the way of doing work and spending money are dwelt on by the State Engineer in his report, but need not be reproduced here. After all, if we succeed in spending a lakh of rupees *well* every year, we are not far below the mark, though I would myself gladly see a larger sum invested in the supply of the material wants of the State, especially communications. The grant for works in the coming year will be reduced considerably, but as there will probably be more work in the vicinity of Nandod, it is likely that a larger sum will be spent than during the year of report.

Principal works of the year, and amounts spent.

122. The principal works on which money was spent during the year, and the amounts spent in round figures were as follows :—

Buildings.

	Rs.
Walls and railings to court-house compound	2,200
Additions and alterations to office buildings at Nandod	2,800
Do. to State Engineer's quarters	1,200
Do. to distillery	1,060
Do. to jail	6,000
Two latrines at Nandod	850
Wall to compound of two bungalows	750
School-house	755
Two choras	800

Communications.

	Rs.
Nandod-Ankleshwar Road	12,000
Nandod-Dediapada Road (east of Karjan)	23,000
Improvement of Nandod-Dediapada Road (west of Karjan)	1,000
Nandod-Poriha Road	2,200
Road to distillery at Nandod	1,600
Roadside trees	1,500

Miscellaneous.

	Rs
Three wells	1,000
Groins in the river at Nandod	1,100
Municipal works	1,500

Communications.

123. An important feature of this year's management is that of a total expenditure of Rs. 83,000 on works: Rs. 46,000 or 55 per cent. was spent on communications. I noticed last year that these were our great wants. The greater part of the expenditure was incurred on the two chief lines of the State,—the one from Nandod west to the railway at Ankleshwar, and the other from Nandod through the hills to the *Ráni* plains in the south. Both should be completed, I think, before any considerable expenditure is undertaken on what should one day be a third great line of communication in the State, viz., from Dediapada to the railway at Ankleshwar. On the Nandod-Dediapada Road only earthwork mostly cuttings in the hill side, has been done, and by the rains the line will be practicable for carts throughout its whole length of about 25 miles. The State Engineer bestows some well-earned commendation for this, on the subordinate in charge, Mr. Ganesh Vishvanath. As regards the Nandod-Ankleshwar Road, the earthwork is almost complete, and most of the expenditure this year has been on bridging. Much less has been done than was anticipated. It was intended to complete the bridges before commencing the metalling, but I am not sure that it will not be better to metal also from Nandod. It is proposed next year to construct another small road in the hills, a little west of Nándod, to connect that place with tracks leading to Vádi and Vália in the south and west. This will greatly facilitate communication with those two thánas.

Buildings.

124. Expenditure on buildings will, I hope, be even less in future. No large ones are in contemplation at present. A small sum will suffice now to make office accommodation complete at Nandod and at all the thánas. Blocks of buildings containing office and dwelling room for officers of all departments at the *Ráni*-head-quarters of Gardeshwar and Dediapada are approaching completion.

By the end of this season we shall have a complete system of Police Lines—*pucka* buildings at the larger villages, and houses after the native fashion in smaller places. A good many small school-houses are required. These can be provided gradually. One for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Nandod is being constructed. Two or three *choras* are made, and two or three wells dug every year.

Minor works. Revenue Agency.

125. Many of these minor works are undertaken by the Revenue Department, which also gets a grant of Rs. 1,000 for clearing inter-village tracks. Much more could be done, but for the apathy of the Thándars. It may be possible later on to give all such minor works into the charge of a separate agency, similar to the Local Funds establishments of British districts. The Public Works Department is not equal to the carrying on of many scattered small works. The want of good contractors and subordinates is still felt.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Income and Expenditure.

Statements of Receipts, Expenditure and Balance.

126. Appendix No. XVII. gives, as required by the new form of report the receipts and expenditure of the year in some detail. The following abstracts are also given, as required, to show revenue and expenditure under main heads, and opening and closing balances, for a period of four years. The figures here and in all parts of this report where they are not expressly stated to represent Babasai rupees are British obtained by the conversion of Babasai at the rate of Rs. 120 (Rs. 100 British.)

STATEMENT No. I.

Balances.

Year.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
1886-87	91,531	8,43,678	8,79,146	56,062
1887-88	56,063	10,09,094	9,33,968	1,31,189
1888-89	1,31,189	11,26,867	10,23,311	2,35,745
1889-90	2,35,745	10,36,883	9,46,634	3,25,994

STATEMENT No. II.

Receipts.

Heads.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
I.—Land Revenue	4,57,749	5,14,433	5,85,912	5,17,611
II.—Forests	96,122	1,12,096	96,925	67,810
III.—Abkari	1,10,560	74,686	83,714	95,851
IV.—Stamps	8,806	9,757	14,044	11,850
V.—Registration	.....	421	549	826
VI.—Law and Justice (Courts)	3,034	5,474	4,691	5,335
VII.—Law and Justice (Jails)	.....	.....	957	1,702
VIII.—Guaranteed allowances	13,290	13,610	13,610	13,610
IX.—Recovery of debt	9,901	5,264	2,053	19,298
X.—Miscellaneous	31,370	10,140	8,212	19,785
Total	7,30,832	7,45,881	8,10,667	7,53,678
Exchange	49,324	3,472	25,681	333
Advances and Deposits	63,522	2,59,741	2,91,519	2,82,872
Grand Total	8,43,678	10,09,094	11,27,867	10,36,883

STATEMENT No. III.

Expenditure.

Heads.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
I.—Administration	31,962	33,738	38,885	41,526
II.—Land Revenue	74,690	75,692	79,948	81,058
III.—Abkari	.....	1,498	8,157	5,022
IV.—Forests	14,076	16,550	96,692	17,246
V.—Stamps	865	772	1,077	804
VI.—Registration	.....	300	312	316
VII.—Law and Justice (Courts)	16,577	16,577	14,963	15,623
VIII.—Law and Justice (Jails)	7,112	6,795	9,638	9,255
IX.—Police	40,842	33,833	31,848	31,400
X.—Education	12,042	13,458	13,951	15,598
XI.—Medical	6,112	12,315	7,833	9,109
XII.—Printing	1,702	2,909	2,395	1,898
XIII.—Public Works	2,45,348	1,35,102	1,15,636	97,407
XIV.—Fouj	58,162	44,786	37,881	39,754
XV.—Tribute	59,168	62,711	54,167	54,167
XVI.—Guaranteed allowances	20,165	18,558	22,079	20,210
XVII.—Devasthan and Dharmada	12,820	12,967	12,340	11,308
XVIII.—Retired, &c., allowances	2,108	3,181	1,949	1,169
XIX.—His Highness the Raja and family	1,34,945	1,33,883	1,29,267	1,36,301
XX.—Liquidation of debts	18,027	18,462	33,565	4,289
XXI.—Refunds	.....	.....	1,667	516
XXII.—General Miscellaneous	9,429	12,483	11,342	16,285
Total	7,66,160	6,56,570	7,25,592	6,10,252
Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Exchange	48,995	3,516	25,745	335
Advances and Deposits	63,991	2,73,882	2,71,974	2,86,047
Grand Total	8,79,146	9,33,968	10,23,311	9,46,634

127. The State revenue and financial year ends on 30th June. These statements are for the year ending 31st March. They are therefore of little interest for purposes of comparison. To give explanations of increase and decrease for periods which do not coincide with the State year is difficult and of little practical advantage. A more interesting and simpler statement will be given further on. But here a few remarks are offered on the above statements as required by the new orders. They show a steady growth of the cash balance from Rs. 56,000 to Rs. 3,26,000, and to the latter has to be added Rs. 50,000 now invested as a reserve. In the statement of receipts, the high land revenue of 1888-89 is accounted for by collection of arrears. "Forests" varies very much. In 1887-88 the net revenue was nearly a lakh. In 1888-89 it is shown as about Rs. 300. This illustrates the futility of comparing such totals. The fact is that much of the revenue of 1888-89 was obtained in advance from the contractors before 31st March in 1887-88, while the expenditure made by advances in the latter year was adjusted only in 1888-89. A large compensation payment to a contractor helped to swell the expenditure. "Abkari" is now pretty steady. "Stamps" gave an abnormally large revenue last year, owing to the expiry of a special period of limitation which flooded the Courts with suits. Other items do not require much remark. "Miscellaneous" is swollen this year by recovery of a large deposit with a banker. On the expenditure side many items remain very steady, allowance being made for gradual increase in cost of administration. Most of the variations are explained in the sections of this report relating to different departments. Under "Administration" the increase is due almost wholly to increase in the Administrator's pay, and under "Land Revenue" to the establishment of the office of Special Enquiry Officer, now Junior Assistant Administrator. The "Public Works" expenditure was abnormally large in 1886-87, and much had to be done at head-quarters in the early days of this Administration. It is not so easy to spend money in this State in the outlying districts, and expenditure is incurred much more carefully than formerly. "Fouj" expenses have been greatly reduced by careful management. "Debts" are now few. "Miscellaneous" expenditure grows. The garden department and settlement of compensation for abolished haks are among the latest additions.

Explanation of increase and decrease.

128. It has been mentioned that Rs. 50,000 have been invested as reserve. In the Budget Estimates for 1890-91, recently submitted, it has been proposed, in view of the large cash balance that has accumulated, to invest a further sum of Rs. 1,50,000, which will raise the total to two lakhs. The interest at 4 per cent. will make a handsome addition to the revenue.

Reserve Fund.

129. The following statement extracted from my recently submitted budget report for 1890-91 give as clear a view of the financial position and prospects and in as brief a form as is possible. The figures are for the State year, and the items have all been reduced to British rupees in round figures, and 000's are omitted.

Statements of Receipts and Expenditure for the three last years and Budget Estimates for next year.

Receipts.

Heads.	Actuals 1887-88.	Actuals 1888-89.	Revised Estimate 1889-90.	Budget Estimate 1890-91.
Opening Balance	139	241	308	419
I.—Land	559	518	527	500
II.—Forests	118	89	81½	87
III.—Abkari.....	77	81	110	115
IV.—Stamps	10	14½	10	10
V.—Registration	½	½	½	½
VI.—Courts.....	4	5	5	4
VII.—Jails	½	1	2	3
VIII.—Allowances.....	14	14	14	14
IX.—Recovery of debt	4	5	16	2½
X.—Miscellaneous	10	17	13	14
Total regular Receipts	797	745	779	750
Advances and Deposits	17	.....	9	.....
Total of year's Receipts	814	745	788	750
Grand total including Opening Balance...	953	986	1,096	1,169

Expenditure.

Heads.	Actuals 1887-88.	Actuals 1888-89.	Revised Estimate 1889-90.	Budget Estimate 1890-91.
I.—Administration	35	40½	41½	42½
II.—Land Revenue	75	81½	85	83½
III.—Abkari	5	7	5½	7
VI.—Forests	66	47½	19	26½
V.—Stamps	1	1	1	1
IV.—Registration	½	½	½	½
VII.—Courts	16	15	16	16
VIII.—Jails	7	9½	9	9
IX.—Police	35	32	32	35
X.—Education	16	14	16	18½
XI.—Medical	10	8	10	10½
XII.—Printing	3	2	2	2½
XIII.—Public Works	111	85	115	137
XIV.—Fouj	41½	39	42	39
XV.—Tribute	54	54	54	54
XVI.—Allowances	20	20½	20½	21
XVII.—Devasthan and Dharmada	12	12	12½	12½
XVIII.—Retired, etc., allowance	3	1½	1½	1
XIX.—His Highness the Raja and Family	127	128½	140½	169
XX.—Liquidation of debt	59½	2	3½	1
XXI.—Refunds	½	2	½	1
XXII.—General Miscellaneous	14	12	24½	40
XXIII.—Unforeseen	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXIV.—Reserve	.....	25	25	150
Total regular Expenditure	712	640	677	878
Advances and Deposits	.....	38	.....	2
Total	712	678	677	880
Closing Balance	241	308	419	289
Grand Total	953	986	1,096	1,169

Financial position and prospects.

130. To estimate the present financial position I deducted from both sides of the budget items special to the year, leaving only normal revenue and expenditure. Such items were 20 from Abkari receipts—an instalment pertaining to the previous year, 125 from Reserve, being the excess of this year's provision of 150 over the regular yearly provision of 25, and others. The result was to show a surplus of regular receipts over regular expenses of 13, which is the amount by which I have, for independent reasons, reduced the allotment for Public Works. This shows that revenue and expenditure are as nearly as possible in equilibrium, and this after providing for reserve, for a contribution of Rs. 7,500 towards Imperial Defence, and for much other new expenditure. Then comes the more interesting question of the future prospect. Will this equilibrium be maintained? So far as I can see there will now always, *with good management*, be a large and increasing surplus. For in the first place though the budget shows equilibrium of receipts and expenditure, there is really a considerable surplus. We find for one thing that there are always large savings on budgeted expenditure. Then the work of the Survey will soon be done, and this will increase the surplus a year or two hence by a quarter of a lakh. Lastly, the revenue is sure to increase. Two-thirds of it come from land revenue. Our reductions of objectionable items will soon be at an end, and then it is certain the land revenue must go on steadily expanding. Minor heads will also increase in productiveness. Against all this there is only to be put the rise in expenditure caused by increasing administrative wants. I think the above is sufficient to prove what I have stated above as to the hopefulness of the financial outlook.

Liabilities of the State.

131. And meantime liabilities are being cleared off, while new ones are not incurred. Except arrears of compensation for certain rights abolished or taken over by the State, and of some cash allowances held in suspense pending enquiry, I know of none incurred by this Administration, and the total of those specified is trifling. On the other hand, debt has been almost completely liquidated. Claims aggregating about Rs. 5,20,000 were made against the State after the Joint Administration was established. At the end of last year about Rs. 4,36,000 had been disposed of, leaving for disposal a sum of Rs. 84,000, out of which about Rs. 9,000 have been enquired into this year, leaving a balance of Rs. 75,000. Of this Rs. 52,000 is claimed by one of the former State *Potdars* or bankers ; but his accounts, which are nearly made up, seem to show a balance in favour of the State. Another is for Rs. 15,000 for silver supplied to His Highness the Raja, and is not against the State.

Reduction of old balances.

132. I had hoped to be able this year to show a complete and accurate State balance sheet, but though considerable progress has again been made in writing up the old accounts, which were found in indescribable confusion in every department,

and in writing off or collecting old outstanding balances, a good deal has still to be done. There are large sums that cannot be dealt with till the *Potdárs'* books are written up to date. Still the total of advances and other outstandings has been reduced from Rs. 4,29,000 to Rs. 3,38,000, and that of deposits and other liabilities from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 48,000. This shows a total reduction of balances on the huzur books of about a lakh of rupees. It will be seen further on that the enquiries of the Special Enquiry Officer have resulted in a similar reduction of taluka balances of land revenue arrears from ryots and farmers, and of advances and deposits, &c. The total reduction effected in the balances on the huzur and taluka books during the year is about 9¼ lakhs. It is a tedious work, and a very serious addition to the duties of this Administration, this cleansing of the old account stable. But nothing gives one a clearer view of the utter absence of financial control in the time of His Highness the Raja.

Treasury Officer's work.

133. The Account Department is under Rao Saheb Ravibhadra Manibhadra, formerly in the Surat Account Office. His management of the treasury appears to me to be very strict and efficient, and he has co-operated with me zealously in all arrangements devised for the strengthening of the financial system. The office was overhauled during a period of nearly two months early in the year by an officer selected by the Commissioner, N. D. The result appeared to be very satisfactory.

LAND REVENUE.

JAMABANDI.

Land Revenue demand.

134. The following table summarises land revenue demands this year and last, so far of course in the case of the current year as ascertained to date :—

Items.	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue fixed	4,72,220	4	0	4,94,913	0	6
Do. miscellaneous	57,140	14	3	36,433	3	11
Cotton Export tax	25,251	0	0	21,501	0	0
Cornelian Mines	2,700	0	0	3,000	0	0
Total	5,57,312	2	3	5,55,847	4	5

The increase in land revenue proper is due to two main causes. In the first place, the settlement in the Nandod taluka raised revenue on existing cultivation considerably, though the excess was much reduced by the relinquishment of the holdings. In the second place, there has been general increase of cultivation in other parts of the State. Miscellaneous revenue has fallen owing to aboltion of cesses, and abandonment of produce of fruit-trees on

ryots' holdings. The cotton-tax has yielded less, as it was abolished in the Nandod taluka. The rest of the revenue from that source will be given up as the settlement proceeds. But this and other losses will be more than made good by increase in land revenue proper as the limits of cultivation are extended. I should add that the figures above relate to the revenue of the year alone, not to arrears; they also represent British coin and Bábásai mixed.

Collections.

135. Our revenue year ends on 30th June. It is therefore of no practical interest to exhibit and consider collections up to 31st March, *i.e.*, the end of the year of report. It is sufficient to say that last year the revenue was collected to within a thousand or two thousand rupees, and the same will be the case this year. These are the first years for a long long time of which this can be said. Remissions have been very trifling. Considerable sums of *takrári* or disputed revenue stand over from year to year pending the introduction of the Survey and Alienation Settlements.

Delay in doing Jamabandi.

136. There has been great delay in doing the jamabandi this year. As the Talatis become better able to prepare the papers, and fewer interruptions occur to the tours of the Assistant Administrators, there will be, I hope, great improvement in this respect. The Thandars, moreover, will have less reason now to complain of insufficient establishment.

Tagai.

137. Very little *tagai* was given during the year. A considerable sum will be available in the coming years. It should, I think, be given in *Ráni* regions chiefly.

Outstanding Balances.

Work of special office last year and this.

138. Last year I mentioned the creation of a special office to deal with the enormous outstanding balances on the State books, and the appointment to it of Rao Saheb Bálkrishna Rámchandra Tipnis, a Mámlatdar in the British Service. I also gave an account of these balances, and of their origin in the greed for money which the present Rája developed shortly after his father's death about twenty years ago. I also described the mode of operations for enquiry into individual items adopted by Mr. Tipnis, and showed that the balances on the taluka books—those on which he is engaged, and those on the huzur accounts, including in both cases balances due by as well as those due to the State—had been reduced by about eight lakhs, *i. e.*, from about $23\frac{3}{4}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Fresh balances discovered have raised the total that had to be dealt with this year to about $18\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, of which about $9\frac{1}{4}$ have been disposed of and $9\frac{1}{2}$ still remain. A very large part of this amount has been either written off or got ready for disposal since the year of report closed, and I hope and believe that the balance at the end of the coming year

will be quite insignificant. Nothing but hard and systematic work, combined with a thorough understanding of revenue accounts, could have accomplished such results, and I have again to acknowledge the devotion to duty displayed by Mr. Tipnis.

Classes of arrears.

139. These old arrears appear as I have said on both the taluka and huzur books, and are being dealt with by Mr Tipnis and the Treasury Officer respectively. Both kinds are divisible into similar classes. I will describe these in some detail for the taluka balances. The account system under which they accumulated was one of the feeblest conceivable, and the revenue system under which they became payable one of the vilest. The balances due to the State comprise, (1) land revenue and miscellaneous arrears from ryots; (2) arrears from Ijardars or farmers and Kabulatdars or Guarantors; (3) advances and miscellaneous. The balances due *by* the State are deposits repayable and balances of accounts current. The arrears from ryots have all been disposed of by orders for collection, adjustment, postponement, &c. Arrears from farmers and others aggregate about 6¾ lakhs, of advances about 1¾, and of deposits about 1 : total 9½, as already stated.

Arrears due by farmers. The farming system and its irregularities.

140. The bulk is therefore due from the farmers, &c., but only a small fraction will be realised. To give an account of them involves writing a chapter in the revenue history of the Rajpipla State, which in view of the agitation against the Survey system of land management is very instructive. I think it well therefore to summarise Mr. Tipnis' remarks. The Ijardars were farmers of the revenues of villages or of taxes : Kabulatdars were Sowcars and others who promised to pay revenue on behalf of individuals or ryots of whole villages. *Ijaras* were of two kinds : *kácha ankado* and *páka.* Under the former the village patel or vasava was asked—often forced—to agree to pay an increased revenue from the village. If the farmer could make more than even this increased sum, the Darbar was nevertheless to get the excess. If the farmer made less, he had to bear the loss himself. Even a taluka head karkun has been known to have a *damnosa hereditas* of this description thrust upon him. Under the other kind of farm, the farmer retained any profit made, just as he had to bear any loss. The Patelki of the village usually went with an *ijara* of the first class. It was granted at times to men of no connexion with the village, if only they offered enough. The Darbár even stooped to the setting of one faction in a village, or in the Patelki family, against another. An instance has been quoted in wh ch a patel was detained at Nándod for days together till a threat of fetters compelled him to give up the required undertaking. In both kinds of ijaras the leading villagers often joined the ijardar. To recover the amount promised to the Darbár many devices were resorted to. Arbitrary additions were made to the assessment under various names, such as *Adhiari, Savai,* &c. These imposts have now been

abolished with Government sanction. Or land cultivated was held to be in excess of the recorded area, or to be assessed at lower rates than was proper. Or extra payment was demanded because cattle were grazed on State waste. These are samples. But it can readily be understood how many and what various shapes the oppression of men thus let loose on the mass of the poorer ryots would assume. And it was a safe method for the Rájá to adopt. He could make permanent the increase of assessment imposed by his lessees, and could lay the blame on their shoulders if ever a cry went up to the Agency. The Talatis, who should have protected the ryots, joined in plundering them. In the villages of the *Khangi* or private estate of His Highness, the limits of which were ever expanding, things were even worse, and redress was more difficult to obtain. The judicial administration of the estate was in the hands of *Khangi* servants, as well as the revenue management. So much for the ordinary ryots. The special class of alienees, including even the village servants, were not, however, left unmolested. Wholesale resumptions were made from time to time. Cash allowances were substituted for remuneration by land. The holders refused to draw them or to pay assessment, and again arrears accumulated on the books year after year. There was, in fact, no security for holders of landed property against either enhancement of assessment or eviction from their holdings in favour of some one who would pay more.

Land revenue arrears due from ryots.

141. The Survey Settlement will soon be in force in three out of the four talukas of the State. It is essential to its success that the great body of the ryots should commence their experience of it absolutely unencumbered with arrears. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that on 31st March last, out of some Rs. 3,87,000 of land revenue proper on the books when Mr. Tipnis commenced his enquiries, nearly the whole of which had accumulated in the previous ten years, only some Rs. 11,000 remained to be realised in cash, and this will, it is believed, all be collected this season. Out of the total of Rs. 3,87,000 mentioned above, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were written off last year, and a further sum of a quarter lakh has been written off this year; and about Rs. 20,000 have been postponed and will be written off later on. This will show how small a proportion of the total on the books have been required to pay. They have been, in fact, treated with extreme leniency.

Alienations.

Extent of alienations.

142. I have described above the progress of the Alienation Settlement. Here I need only refer to the extent of the alienations. In present circumstances only approximate figures can be given. I extract the following from my report on land alienations. The assessment on alienated holdings is said to be about Rs. 1,57,840, and the value of alienated villages Rs. 62,118. The total may be put in round figures at Rs. 2,22,000, but from this should be deducted

salámi payable on the lands, and *tánko* on villages. These together amount to about Rs. 13,000, so that the net loss on lands and villages is about Rs. 2,07,000. Cash allowances may be taken at Rs. 25,000, and the peculiar class of *dánia hakhs* at about Rs. 5,000. And if to these be added say Rs. 3,000 on account of free ploughs by which Deshmukhs, Vasávas, &c., are remunerated in the *Ráni*, the grand total is Rs. 2,40,000. This is not far off one-half the land revenue collected annually, or one-third of the gross land revenue of the State. The proportion is exceedingly high. It indicates, in the case of Rájpipla, not the liberality with which the Rájás have scattered their benefactions, but the extent of the opportunities for encroachment given by the scandalous mismanagement that has prevailed for twenty years past. It remains to be seen what effect the Settlement will have.

Local Funds.

143. There are no local funds in the State. The question whether a one-anna cess, or one at a lower rate, should be imposed along with survey rates in settled talukas, has been very carefully considered during the year. I first proposed that it should be, but, as in the case of the survey rates themselves, with a Government guarantee for the proper application of the proceeds. As this proposal was not approved, I suggested next a nine-pie cess, six pies for works, to be spent in the village from which it was raised, and three pies for education. But as this also did not find favour, I finally asked, in view of improvement of financial prospects, that the question should be allowed to stand over till the Survey Settlement was complete, and this has been allowed. There is no question that the State is fairly entitled to recoup itself for the loss entailed by the abolition of all cesses, specially the cotton tax; but if land revenue continues to expand, as it promises to do, there will be no necessity for the new tax.

Question of imposition of a one-anna cess.

Customs and Salt.

144. There are no Customs in the State, and salt is obtained from British territory by rail to Ankleshwar and Chándod. I have obtained a rough estimate of the consumption, but it is perhaps not very accurate. Part of the cost per head is a tax of about 4 annas 10 pies to the British Government.

The Customs. Consumption of salt.

Opium.

145. The exclusive right to sell opium in the State is sold annually, under an arrangement with Government, for the year ending 31st July, on the minimum guarantee system, the opium being imported from Malwa under passes. A compensation payment of Rs. 500 per annum is received from the British Government. An attempt is to be made to let the farm for a longer period.

Opium system.

Revenue.

146. The following table shows the receipts for the last six years:—

Year.	Minimum sale guaranteed in lbs.	Duty realised in rupees.	Total revenue from opium.
1884-85	1,740	8,700	8,165
1885-86	1,740	8,800	10,160
1886-87	1,820	9,100	9,580
1887-88	1,771	8,855	7,955
1888-89	1,775	8,875	9,387
1889-90.	1,775	8,875	9,388

Decrease in sales.

147. The consumption has again decreased. Sales are expected for the year ending 31st July next to amount to only some 1,369 lbs. against 1,548 last year, and 1,755 the year before. The reasons assigned are smuggling and indifference of the farmers to the taste of the consumers. The opium eaters of the State are said to prefer the drug as sold in adjoining Gaekwari districts to that obtained and sold by the Rájpipla farmer. That the bids for the farm have not been affected by the low sales of previous years is a somewhat suspicious circumstance. The Abkari and Opium Preventive Establishment has been strengthened during the year, and a stricter discharge of their duties in regard to opium is being insisted on. By this means, and by selling the farm for a long period, more information may be obtained, but it will always be extremely difficult to stop smuggling in the wild southern jungles of this State.

Prosecutions.

148. There were 8 prosecutions against 2 in the previous year, and 13 and 9 in 1887-88 and 1886-87 respectively. They appear to have been in all cases for illegal importation of small quantities of opium.

Intoxicating drugs.

149. The right of retail sale of *bhang*, *ganja*, and other intoxicating drugs produced Rs. 219, which is a trifle above the average of five years.

Abkari.

The present farm under the British system.

150. The present farm was let for a period of 2½ years from 1st January 1888. It included besides the liquor farm proper the collection of a one-rupee fee on the tapping of toddy trees, the export duty on mhowra, and a license to sell European liquor in Nándod town. For the liquor farm the minimum duty guaranteed

was Rs. 77,000. Other items yielded about Rs. 8,000,—total Rs. 85,000. The farm was sold on the British system, owing to complaints from the British Government of loss of revenue in the Broach District caused by the proximity of cheap Rájpipla liquor. The State was divided into three parts, in each of which a different rate of duty prevails, the rate in the tract adjoining the Ankleshwar taluka being the same as the British rate, while the others were lower. Two distilleries were kept up at first, but now there is one Central Distillery at Nándod.

Opposition of the Bhils. Increase in consumption of liquor.

151. The new system was met at first with quiet opposition. The Bhils in great measure gave up drinking, especially in the west, where the rise in price was greatest. This continued through 1888. Last year, writing in May 1889, I mentioned that the Bhils were giving way, though the season was not in many parts of the State at all a good one. This year with an abundant harvest everywhere the consumption has increased still further. The issues from the distillery, during the twelve months ending 31st March last, amounted to 3,343 gallons of the 25° U. P. liquor and 132,335 of 60° U. P., as againts 2,781 and 109,827, respectively, last year. This is an increase of about 20 per cent. The increase since the year closed has been even still more marked. For April the issues were 19,561 gallons, against 9,421 last year, and 7,524 the year before in the same month. For May, if the issues are as large during the second half of the month as during the first, the total will probably be about 22,000 gallons. The exceptional prosperity of the season has, of course, much to do with this. The Bhils here, like the population of a more civilised quarter of the globe, have been "toasting the national prosperity." Still, apart from this, it seems certain that they have now forgotten their grievance, and no longer bear any great grudge against the new system of liquor management. The consumption will continue to increase, other things being equal, but we are probably still far from the point at which it will be necessary to consider the question of raising duty rates in the interests of public temperance.

Sales.

152. Sales during the year are returned at 3,208 gallons of the superior, and 127,044 of the inferior liquor. This is at the rate of about 3 gallons and 25 drams per head of the male population, and 1 gallon and 8 drams per head of total population. It may be possible next year to give the average consumption per head of *drinking* population. I have endeavoured to obtain figures to show even approximately the annual consumption of liquor before the British system was introduced. I cannot get really reliable statistics, but it seems to have varied from 160,000 to 200,000 gallons of the liquor corresponding to 25° U. P. This is far higher than our total will be even in the present year of general prosperity.

153. The farmer's realisations during the year are stated to have been Rs. 1,22,912, and he puts his expenses at Rs. 52,056. If the figures are correct, he has not worked at much, if any, profit, but it is believed that the figures are not to be relied on, and that this year at least he has done well. His tender—the one accepted—of Rs. 80,000 for the new farm for a period of three years would indicate, when the loss that is likely to be caused to the revenue from liquor by the recent reduction of the toddy fees is taken into consideration, that he is not disposed to look upon his present payment as not likely to leave a profit in the future.

Farmer's receipts and expenses.

154. I have described in previous years the circumstances which compelled us, when introducing the new system, to impose a rupee fee on the tapping of toddy trees, and last year I mentioned that I had promised the Bhils to reduce it in the tracts away from the British frontier. This intention has recently been carried out. The late Acting Political Agent, Mr. Woodward, was of opinion that owing to the discontent caused by the high fee, toddy drawing should be made absolutely free. Government, however, were pleased to allow me to take such steps in the matter as I felt to be really necessary. In the result I have allowed the fee to remain at its present rate in the *rasti* portions of the two talukas,—Jhaghadia and Valia—which adjoin British territory, where a vastly higher fee is in force, and have reduced it to four annas in all other parts of the State. At the same time a fee of two annas has been imposed on date trees. This reduction of rates will be felt as a great boon by the Bhils of the wilder tracts. There is no doubt that while in its fermented state toddy is harmful enough, it is largely consumed in its fresh state as a stimulating and nourishing beverage. And in Rajpipla at least the danger of illicit distillation from toddy juice has not appeared so far. The fee was originally imposed to prevent the still greater loss to revenue which, with toddy free, would certainly have been caused to the State by the introduction of the new system. It is gratifying to find that the reduction made has not, though there was at the same time great dearness of mhowra, lowered very much the tenders for the new farm. But doubtless if we had maintained the rupee fee we should have realised much more than we did.

Toddy.

155. The Preventive establishment has been greatly strengthened during the year of report. There were 56 abkari cases dealt with as against 88 last year. In these cases there were 76 persons concerned, of whom 69 were convicted, nearly all being punished with fine. A large proportion of the prosecutions were for tapping toddy trees without permits. Now that the fee is so light, severer measures will have to be dealt out to such offenders if the practice continues.

Preventive establishment. Abkari offences.

156. I am glad to be able to report that, on the whole, the new arrangements have worked well, in fact much better than two and a half years ago any one would have ventured to predict. Our position has improved very much. In spite of a bad mhowra season and the toddy concession, we shall not lose much in the next three years. The management becomes more efficient year by year. The Bhils have reconciled themselves to the new order of things. The new license is more carefully drawn, and we anticipate less trouble with the farmer. It contains provision for the reduction of the number of duty rates from three to two should Government and His Highness the Gaekwar come to a similar understanding regarding those in force in territory adjoining our southern frontier. We have also taken power to compel the farmer to sell at certain minimum rates on the British border, should Government rule that to be necessary. The question whether we should claim compensation from Government for the heavy loss we have suffered by the introduction of the British system has still to be considered. A few years' experience of the working of the new scheme was essential to a decision on the desirability of such a step.

Progress under the new system.

Stamps.

157. The revenue from stamps for the last four years is shown below:—

Revenue, expenditure, &c.

Source of revenue.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stamped papers ...	6,801	7,844	12,051	9,418
Labels	1,301	1,433	1,355	1,805
Miscellaneous	96	339	639	628
Total ...	8,198	9,616	14,045	11,851

It was explained last year that the expiry of a special period of limitation had brought a large number of suits into the courts, and caused great expansion of the stamp revenue, which is now returning to its normal level. The charges of the department were Rs. 795 against Rs. 1,057 and Rs. 773 in the two previous years. The year's stock account is given in brief in the following table:—

	Papers.		Labels.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Balance on hand on 1st April 1890	13,639	27,187	19,407	1,213
Printed during the year	8,390	26,800	32,000	2,000
Old stamps received back from purchasers	11	22	88	6
Total ...	32,040	54,009	51,495	3,219
Year's sale	11,852	10,680	32,590	2,037
Given in exchange for old stamps	11	22	88	6
Destroyed	11	22	88	6
Total ...	11,874	10,724	32,766	2,049
Balance on 31st March 1890	20,166	43,285	18,729	1,170

Thirty-eight applications for refunds were admitted, and a sum of Rs. 159 repaid to the applicants. There was again no criminal prosecution under the Stamp Law.

Transit Duties.

All Transit Duties abolished.

158. There was formerly a very complex and burdensome system of import, export, and transit duties in the State. Most of them were abolished by the Raja when the interference of the British Government was imminent in 1883. A local fund cess was imposed to make good the loss thus caused, but it was never paid. Last year the peculiar cess known as *khunti*, which though in its origin a fee for guarding traffic had degenerated into a mere transit duty, was also abolished, compensation being given to the Vasávas and Deshmukhs who levied it. Certain similar tolls on river traffic were also commuted. There are no tolls on roads so far. Trade is, in fact, absolutely free. I have recently, as required by the Political Agent, submitted a report on the basis on which I proposed that an agreement should be passed on behalf of the State not to re-impose taxes of the kind, but Government decided that it was not desirable that this should be done while British management continued.

General Taxation.

Reduction of taxation.

159. Taxation generally in the State has been very thoroughly considered during the year of report, and the question disposed of almost in its entirety by the orders of Government. The one question of importance remaining to be settled is that of the taxes paid by the non-agricultural classes. These are paid by small traders and artisans. They are unequal and partial in their incidence, and it has been proposed to abolish them. The revenue thus to be sacrificed will, however, be very small. Apart from them and the octroi at Nandod for Municipal purposes, which will be dealt with when Municipal re-organisation is taken up, there are only two taxes properly so-called in existence now. These are the export duties on cotton and mhowra. The former, as I have said, is being got rid of concurrently with the introduction of the land settlement. The latter Government have held to be a convenient means of collecting the State share of the produce of mhowra trees, and they have decided that it should remain, while ordering departmental collection to be introduced when practicable. Excepting these small items, the proceeds of which, when the cotton-tax expires, will probably not exceed ten thousand rupees, the whole of the revenue of the State is raised from land, forests, stamps, opium and abkari. Whether land revenue is taxation or rent is a moot point, into which it is not necessary for me to enter. It is sufficient to say that it is not looked upon as taxation here. And receipts from forests are only revenue from State property. The taxation proper is therefore that levied by means of stamps and from opium and abkari, and the revenue it produces is realised only from those who indulge in the luxuries of litigation, opium-eating, and liquor-drinking.

160. The fiscal burden on the people thus appears to me to have been reduced almost to a minimum. And considering that all but a small fraction of the population of the State live on the land, that they are being endowed with all the blessings of a Survey Settlement, without the local fund assessment, that land is plentiful, that they have specially liberal privileges in respect of grazing and forest produce, and have to pay to the State only one moderate fixed and well-adjusted demand, I think it will be admitted that they are very fortunately situated. The land revenue, with prospective increase, is so ample for all requirements that can possibly arise, that I hope extra taxation will never be resorted to in future. The arbitrary imposition of cesses and special taxes on special occasions was one of the great blots of the late administration. I will refer briefly to one such impost, the notorious *chandla*. This, Mr. Tipnis says, originally meant a wedding present, and hence it was applied to the tax which the Rajas of the State levied from cultivators, alienees, farmers and State servants, stipendiary and hereditary, when they themselves or their sons or their daughters married, and even when the tonsure ceremony of any one of the latter was celebrated, or the Raja himself went to perform the *puja* of the river Ganges. The rates appear to have varied. Major Hancock says in his report on the State that it included 10 per cent. on alienated lands and haks, *a quarter* of the annual produce of lands held by patels and district hereditary officers, *a half* of that of those held by menial village servants, and *one month's pay* from all stipendiary village servants. It is said to have produced Rs. 1,20,000. "Both this Raja and his father," writes Major Hancock, "have always mercilessly seized upon every pretext to extort this crushing tax." It had been levied six times between 1877 and 1883, that is, *about once a year*. With careful management of the land revenue, there can be no necessity for any such irregular demands from the people in future.

Easy condition of the people.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

161. The hospital at Nandod and the dispensaries at Jhaghadia and Dediapada remained open throughout the year. The establishment of a third at Vália was sanctioned during the year, and a medical officer has been appointed since its close. Another small dispensary is required at the Gardeshwar thána, and provision is being made for its accommodation in the new block of buildings now under construction there. Another should one day be provided in the heart of the *rásti* between Nandod and Jhaghadia, but the want is not urgent. The hospital and dispensary at the two last-named stations are housed in new and suitable buildings. The others are accommodated in rooms in the thánas.

Hospital and dispensaries open.

Attendance. Large increase. Dr. Patel's management.

162. The total attendance of out-door and in-door patients at these institutions during the last four years is given below:—

Place.	Attendance in			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Nandod	19,508	23,851	24,248	29,725
Jhaghadia	13,163	8,008	10,049	12,744
Dediapada	Not	open.	2,529	3,020
Total	31,671	31,859	36,826	45,489

The figures given in last year's report included in some cases out-door patients only. The increase this year is gratifying. As it was not a special unhealthy one, at any rate till quite near its close, Dr. Patel seems justified in arguing increased confidence in and appreciation of western remedies and methods. Dr. Patel's management of his department is very successful, and appears to be eminently calculated to encourage these feelings.

Results.

163. The following table gives the number of individuals treated and results of treatment:—

Hospital or Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.			Daily average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Nandod Hospital	88	5,778	5,146	569	21	130	6,002	10	1	81·5
Jhaghadia Dispensary	41	1,364	1,304	55	6	40	1,600	6	10	34·8
Dediapada do.	...	741	685	33	2	21	761	5	3	8·0
Total	129	7,883	7,135	657	29	191	8,364	6	2	124·3

Common diseases. Epidemics

164. Ague is as usual the most common affection dealt with, the proportion of such cases to total treated varying at the different institutions from one-fourth to one-third. Rheumatism is similarly prevalent. Cholera visited the State with some severity in the hot weather. The attacks numbered 536 and the deaths 275. Small-pox, measles and mumps also appear to have been epidemic in a mild way at various times during the year. Dr. Patel mentions that for the two first the people seldom resort to him for treatment, being restrained by superstitious dread of the "Máta" or goddess who is supposed to afflict them.

Another visitation of a "Máta" was reported to have occurred to the great danger of the dispersion of the people employed, on the Nandod-Dediapada Road work. Dr. Patel visited the place and found that insufficient sanitary arrangements for a body of over 1,000 persons, and probably also the malaria from decaying vegetation and virgin soil, had tended to increase sickness somewhat. It was hardly worth noticing; but to reassure the people and to secure better attention to sanitary requirements, a medical officer was kept on the spot till the *holi* and the mhowra season reduced the numbers to a fraction of the former total. Influenza prevailed in a not very severe form for about a month in some parts of the State.

Vital statistics.

165. As a I observed last year, vital statistics are hardly worth referring to yet. In Nandod town births and deaths are supposed to be registered by the Municipality, but the information given is not accurate. The births and deaths are said to have been 258 and 191, respectively, which give percentages of 24 and 18 per thousand. Dr. Patel says that 25 and 30 are about the correct figures. The doctor takes considerable interest in the sanitation of the town, and his report contains testimony to its clean condition. The pit-privies and manure pits are strongly condemned, but all reforms in the town, which was formerly abominably dirty, cannot be carried out in a day.

Vaccination. Great falling off in number of operations.

166. The vaccinators of the British Department were again at work during the year. They vaccinated only 4,135 persons against 5,017 last year, and 5,844 the year before. The reason assigned is, as last year, sickness among the vaccinators, and one was careless and indolent. These are hardly satisfactory explanations of a reduction in two years of the number of operations by nearly a third. And concurrently with this decrease the cost is increasing, as during the year of report an additional payment of about Rs. 200 per annum has been imposed on the State as a contribution towards the cost of the inspecting staff. It is to be hoped that the department will be able to show better results in the coming year. The following table gives some more particulars in the form required by the recent orders of Government prescribing contents of Political Administration Reports:—

Operations by whom performed.	Number of persons Vaccinated in		Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Vaccinator of the Dehli Division.....	1,597	1,179	1,528	1,129	74	48
Do. do. Jhaghadia do.	1,647	1,407	1,613	1,356	13	50
Do. do. Nandod do.	1,773	1,549	1,591	1,452	175	93
Total.....	5,017	4,135	4,732	3,937	262	191

Expenditure of the Medical Department.

167. The expenditure of the Medical Department during the year was Rs. 7,688 (British) and Rs. 1,706 (Bábásai), or say a total of Rs. 9,110 (British), against Rs. 7,832 last year. The increase is in expenditure on medicines. Last year stocks obtained during previous years were available for use. The total includes the contribution of Rs. 1,007 to the British Vaccination Department.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

The year's figures.

168. The following information regarding schools open during the year is supplied by the British Educational Department, which manages them :—

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on		Average daily attendance.
		31st March 1889.	31st March 1890.	
Nandod First Grade Anglo-Vernacular.....	1	94	111	82·56
Primary	30	2,167	2,365	1,478·69
Evening	6	175	159	84·10
Girls'	3	183	204	132·50
Police	1	29	44	10·40
Total.....	41	2,648	2,883	1,788·25

The figures indicate general improvement again this year. Four new schools have been opened, all in the southern jungles, and it will be seen below that nine more are about to be established. The number of pupils has risen by nearly 9 per cent. The number of girls in the three girls' schools has increased by 21; and, as regards the teaching, its quality as shown by examination results is equally satisfactory. The Anglo-Vernacular School passed 67 per cent. of pupils presented as against 56 last year, and the primary schools 59 against 53. The percentage for the girls' schools fell from 84 to 77, but it is still very high. The Deputy Educational Inspector of the Rewakantha writes regarding the primary schools: "I have nothing but what is favourable to record. They are multiplying apace, and growing in efficiency and numbers." The Nandod Girls' School, he says, is "by far the best" in the whole of his division, which includes the Panch Mahals and Rewakantha. The results are very creditable to the strictness of his supervision and the efficiency of the teaching staff. Owing to changes of officers and press of special work, the schools have not been visited so frequently by the Assistant Administrator as I could have wished, but their careful attention will be required to this matter in their tours next season.

169. The expenditure of the department, as recorded in the State books, was Rs. 15,598 (British), against Rs. 13,951 last year, and Rs. 13,458 the year before. This includes a contribution of Rs. 800 (Bábásai) to the Rewakantha Educational Fund.

Expenditure.

170. During the year considerable attention was given to the question of the best means of spreading education among certain backward classes in the town of Nandod, viz., Mussalmans and Bhils and other wild tribes. It was first proposed to open separate schools, but Mr. Giles advised the grant of small scholarships and similar pecuniary inducements, and this plan was adopted. Its results are now appearing. There were at the end of the year twelve more Mussalmans and thirty-four more Bhils, &c., on the rolls than there were in October last. There are now a number of small schools open in the wilder Bhil tracts, and the Deputy Educational Inspector hopes soon to have two trained masters of that caste.

Bhils and Mussalmans.

171. Two more scholarships of Rs. 6 each per mensem were established during the year to enable boys to continue their education at Baroda, and Kuvarshri Chhatrasingji has given Rs. 10 for three more. Enquiries are now being made at Baroda regarding the agricultural course there, with a view to sending a few boys to go through it.

Scholarships.

172. There is a good gymnasium at Nandod, though I do not think it is as well patronised by the boys as it should be. The one established at Bhalod last year is in great favour, and the master takes much interest in the physical education of his pupils. This year again one is being started at Jhaghadia, where as soon as I made the suggestion the leading citizens came forward at the instance of the Thandar and subscribed a very handsome sum for its construction. I hope soon to see small gymnasia at the three smaller thánas also.

Gymnasium.

173. A new building for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Nandod is now in course of construction. It is to cost some Rs. 8,000 and will accommodate more than double the present average attendance.

New Anglo-Vernacular School-house.

174. The following table may be of some interest as exhibiting the progress made in five years in supplying the educational wants of the State :—

Progress of Education in five years.

	Year ending 31st March 1885.	Year ending 31st March 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure on education	4,227	15,598
Schools open	14	41
Pupils on roll	1,325	2,859
Of these, Bhils, Kolis, &c.	99	889

In the forty-one schools at present open, I do not include the two at Ságbára and Vádi, which are not kept up from State funds ; nor have I included three schools in Bhil villages of the *Rásti* which have been sanctioned but not yet opened. Besides these three, I have directed the Assistant Administrators to select villages for six more schools, one in each division of the State, to be opened during the coming year. We are still far behind the age in education, and the establishment of new schools is one of the best objects to which we can devote our spare funds. A school once opened is never likely to be closed. The desire for education appears to me to be genuine everywhere. The extraordinary increase in the number of children of the Bhil, Koli, Dhanka, and other similar castes now under education will be noted. The population of these castes in the State to that of other castes is probably as 8 or 9 to 1. Yet five years ago the number of their children under education was only as 1 to 13. Bhil education was, in fact, entirely neglected.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Garden Department.

175. As has already been mentioned a Garden Department was established during the year and placed under the Superintendent of Police and Fouj. It has the management of State gardens and compounds, and roadside trees at Nandod, and supervises the levelling by prison labour of a considerable area of ground near the river, and below the town on the west, which it is proposed to convert into a Public Garden or Park. Another of its functions is to procure and distribute during the rains seeds of flowers and vegetables, and exotic plants and trees. A good deal was done during the past season, both at Nandod itself, and by distribution to the thanas. Under the same management a poultry-yard was established and stocked at Nandod, from which eggs and chicks of new and superior varieties of poultry can be distributed about the State. This is mainly for the sake of the Bhils, who with improved breeds and some greater inducements than they have at present to devote time and care to their poultry, could make considerably increased profits by sale in surrounding districts. A piece of ground has been at the same time selected near Nandod, as it would be difficult to procure it later on, which may one day be the site of an experimental farm. For purposes of cattle-breeding two bulls and one cow have been purchased from the Gir in Kathiawar.

Horse-breeding.

176. Horse-breeding operations have not been successful, though a superior stallion was purchased during the year. It is alleged that there is indifference on the part of owners of mares. But I fear there is apathy on the part of the police and

revenue authorities also. Next season the animals will be sent about the State with the Police Superintendent or Inspector.

Destruction of wild beasts.

177. During the year ten persons were said to have been killed by tigers against four last year. Only twelve are said to have died from snake-bite. Rewards are given for the destruction of wild animals, though at somewhat smaller rates than in British districts Nine tigers are said to have been killed this year; some of the animals destroyed were, I think, panthers.

Post Offices and Telegraph.

178. An alternate-day postal service with Gardeshwar was kindly established by the Postal Department during the year. There is now postal communication with all the thanas. The nearest telegraph office is at the Chandod terminus on the Narbada, some nine miles from Nandod.

State Records.

179. The establishment of the Record Office has continued at work during the year on the sorting and indexing of old records. It is difficult by figures to give any idea of the amount of labour that this has involved during the last six years. The task will take two more years to finish. Even till quite recently masses of papers, all in utter confusion, have been found in corners of the thanas and other offices. There would appear to have been no sort of supervision of the records in the Raja's time. Even confidential communications with the Agency were not looked after as such papers should have been. There was no general record room. Important documents found their final resting-places among the family archives of State officers, who are reluctant now to part with them.

Printing Press.

180. There is a useful State Printing Press at Nandod, which turns out good Vernacular work. It prints all forms for State officers and notifications and the like. A Darbar Gazette has been started during the year, and issues once a fortnight. The Press also printed the Manual of Village Accounts, compiled by Mr. Tipnis. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,417 (Babasai), and the work done is valued at Rs. 3,594.

Library.

181. There is also a Public Library at Nandod. It receives a State grant of Rs. 150 per annum. The subscribers are not very numerous yet.

Gazetteer.

182. In connexion with the revision of the Gazetteer of the Presidency, I have since the year closed appointed a special officer to collect information in this State. The present is a great opportunity for having a very complete descriptive and statistical account of the State prepared.

183. During the year an endeavour has been made to establish a good *dák* between Nandod and the Railway at Chandod by the grant of a subsidy. But the Bania to whom it was given has not been working satisfactorily. The more convenient though longer route to the Railway would be west of Ankleshwar, but the metalling and bridging of that road will not be completed for some years.

Dák to the Railway.

184. My tour this season has been a rapid one. I was about to leave Nandod in the middle of November, when the strike took place and detained me till January. In that month I marched as usual down through the *Rásti* talukas, but had to return to Nandod in February to assist at the celebration in honour of the birth of the Kuvarshri's son. I resumed my tour in eastern Valia, and then spent three weeks at Dediapada. I also paid short visits to the head-quarters of the Vádi and Ságbara estates. During the Easter holidays I paid a flying visit to the Gardeshwar Mahal, and reached some remote frontier localities which I had not seen before. Later in the month of April I camped for a few days on the Narbada. The tours of the Assistant Administrators have been interrupted a good deal this year. Next season I hope a very thorough visitation of villages will be made. I look for the best results to the people and to the revenues from these personal enquiries on the spot.

Administrator's tour.

185. I have separately acknowledged the services of the Heads of Departments. Most of them have served the State well, and I think the record of their work as given above will be found to be satisfactory. My personal assistant, Mr. Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai, was deputed by me in March to take charge of the State case before the Rajpipla-Sagbara Boundary Settlement Officer. Mr. Premshankar Jethabhai Bakshi has officiated during his absence. Both these officers and the other members of my own establishment have worked hard and well.

Services of officers.

CHAPTER IX.

Conclusion.

186. There has been no abatement in the difficulties under which administration has to be carried on in this State—rather there has been a further development of them. But we have been blessed with a most favourable season, and the progress of administrative measures has continued with little interruption. To sum up the account given in the preceding chapters. In the Land Revenue Department we have done much towards the settlement of a moderate and equal State demand and the prevention of abuses in future. The Alienation Settlement has taken a long step forward. The revenue of the year has again been

Summary of the year's work.

collected to within a few rupees. The load of old arrears has been lifted from the ryots, and they start with clear sheets under the new system of land management. At the same time all taxes and miscellaneous payments have been abolished, and dues consolidated in one demand. The ryots are now owners of their holdings in reality and secure against both eviction and enhancement of assessment. Six years of hard work have been devoted to the clearance of the masses of unadjusted accounts and unfinished correspondence which are the legacy of the incapacity and corruption of His Highness's officers. The work is near its close. During this year alone the burden of the State books has been reduced by nine lakhs of outstandings. We have raised a forest revenue which is below our anticipations, but we have made some advance in the matter of forest management. We have spent, and I believe spent to great advantage, another lakh of rupees on works of public utility. On roads alone the expenditure this year will, by the end of the season, be well over half a lakh of rupees. I cannot ascertain that the late administration ever spent a rupee on communications outside the town of Nandod. The finances are now in a perfectly sound condition. The revenues, in spite of great relief to the population by remissions, show a large surplus over expenditure, though the circumstances of the present administration are such that the latter is necessarily very high. A very large addition is being made to invested reserve. The harassing disputes with Sagbara are nearly at an end. Police and Judicial Administration appear to me, all things considered, to have been satisfactory. The arrears in the Courts are very trifling. Education and medical relief have both been considerably extended. This is the year's work, and it has been, I hope, described with sufficient clearness and detail to enable Government to judge how we are discharging the trust committed to us.

Do the changes tend to the improvement of the condition of the people?

187. But, as I noted last year, the important question always is how the mass of the people of the State are faring among all these changes. If they are not the better of them, our management is in vain. I have no doubt, in my own mind, how that question ought to be answered. I cannot, in the present circumstances, give figures to show that trade is expanding, or wealth accumulating, or that the standard of the moral and material condition of the population has been greatly raised in the few years during which the new management has been at work. But I have been watching the Administration in every department daily for two and a half years, and have travelled and enquired in every part of the State, and I do claim that the people have benefited greatly by the changes which have been introduced. They have security of person and property as complete as British subjects outside their borders. They are no longer subjected to the annoyance known as *veth*, a generic term in which I include forced exactions of labour, of money contributions, and of grain, &c., at rates lower than those of the market. Again

their lands are now their own. Neither are they ousted in favour of higher bidders, nor can assessment be capriciously increased. And they have one instead of several demands to pay. The administration of justice is no longer a farce. The expenditure on public works not only supplies improvements much needed by the country and the people, but returns to the labouring classes and artisans in the shape of wages nearly a lakh of rupees out of the revenue, which is almost entirely contributed by the land alone. These are results the value of which any one can appraise.

Petition of the malcontents at Nandod.

188. But we who are responsible for the present Administration are, of course, interested witnesses. I do not forget that we have had a heavy indictment brought against us this year by a body of men who are fully representative of the old order of things, and who have openly identified themselves with a movement to restore it. The petition to the Political Agent and myself represented the population as having been subjected to intolerable "*dukh*" or annoyance ever since the Joint Administration was established. I have reported on these alleged grievances fully, and the Political Agent considered my reply to the petitioners "conclusive to any reasonable person." I do not therefore propose to go over the same ground again. I content myself with setting out the heads of grievances in Appendix XVIII. to this report. Many of them are utterly frivolous. The forest orders, which were the ostensible cause of the whole agitation, being excepted, there are very few matters in the petition which even merit consideration. At any rate all have been satisfactorily answered; and as the authors are, as I have said, men who are naturally most hostile to British management, it is something in our favour that nothing more formidable could be brought against us after days of deliberation. Not that the men who originated the movement are authorities on the subject of administration: they are not qualified to sit in judgment on our measures: they are men who are moved by self-interest and encouraged by external support. They included the Brahmins and Banias of Nandod town, and some of the Rajput and Patidar leaders in the larger Narbada villages. These are the classes which fattened on the corruption and mismanagement of former times. They farmed the revenues, enjoyed the palace contracts, and filled the Talatiships, the Thandarships, and the fifty and thirty-rupee Munsiffships under the Raja. They managed the Khangi estate, and were responsible for its iniquities. They had a monopoly of illicit gain. It might almost be said that the greatest happiness of the *smallest* number was the ruling principle then. It is no wonder these men are disaffected. Their occupation is gone they say. These their crafts have been set at nought. There is no place for the majority of them in an honest Administration. Among all the changes complained of, the real innovation they dislike—the one that makes the very existence of the Administration gall and bitterness to them—is that, with all all its shortcomings, it at least endeavours to do its

duty by the mass of the population. That is one change which finds no place in their long catalogue of grievances. Instead they pose as the righteous champions of the oppressed Bhil and Kunbi. Such hypocrisy excites a smile. Few will believe in the genuineness of the sympathy of the Banias and Brahmins for those classes. More have been heard to hint that the real origin of the demonstration was the approaching completion of the old accounts, to be followed by a day of reckoning with those who had withheld State dues or stolen or misappropriated State moneys.

Employment of natives of the State.

189. And here I may mention one or two other grievances, which are constantly urged by them in an inarticulate way and which have not found an appropriate place earlier in this report. The first is that they are excluded from State offices. And this is true of many of them. The injunction of Government to train up public servants from among natives of the State is carefully borne in mind, and there are the strictest standing orders that foreigners shall not be selected for places while there are natives fit. But very few are fit. The employment of men of proved incapacity and venality is, of course, out of the question, and youths from the schools must enter the public service in the lower grades and prove themselves qualified for higher appointments before they can be promoted to them. There must be no misunderstanding about this. In the present circumstances we cannot afford to depend on even doubtful material.

Expensiveness of the Administration.

190. Another charge is the expensiveness of the Administration, at which these servants of the former management affect to stand aghast. That the cost of Administration is temporarily high may be admitted; but at least we provide the extra funds, and that not only without increasing burdens, but in the face of considerable reduction of taxation.

The old order of things.

191. I have thus given two views of the results achieved by the present management—one that taken by those who created the order of things which it has superseded—the other our own. In conclusion, it may be interesting to recall the account of that former Administration, of which these classes were the pillars, given by a thoroughly impartial witness, the officer sent by Government to report on it and its works. It is not right that it should be too soon forgotten. When our doings are impeached, we have a right, if we can, to show that at least they are less open to reprobation than those of the former Governments of the State. Let us recall then briefly the abuses which Major Hancock found to prevail in this State only seven years ago. He found that State offices were openly sold, and that "corruption seemed to permeate all grades"; that new and arbitrary taxes were levied; that ejectment of old resident cultivators was common; that assessment was capriciously increased; that service inams were resumed; that "offenders were screened"; that there was a virtual denial

of justice; and that the civil list expenses amounted to nearly half the whole revenue of the State. To this may be added that the State was in debt; that expenditure on public objects was exceedingly small; and that forced contributions from the people were matters of frequent occurrence. And this is the state of things to which the discontented classes at Nandod invite a return.

Concluding remarks.

192. The masses of the people are, I believe, contented and grateful enough. As I observed last year we cannot avoid offending many interests. Our duty is not merely the correction of the abuses introduced by the late Government; we have also to restrain the encroachments for which its feebleness gave so many and great opportunities. This cannot be done without exciting discontent, but that is accepted as the inevitable. Still the mass of the population has been relieved, and to a great extent safeguarded against a recurrence of oppression. With respect to them the main problem of Administration is how to shape new measures to old lines, and to avoid as far as possible great and violent changes, except in respect of the iniquities of the old system. We endeavour to respect custom and even prejudice. *Via trita via tuta* is good as a general policy for our guidance. But where the old and well-worn path is obviously a bad one, it must be abandoned in favour of a better.

A. SHEWAN,
Administator, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, 27th May 1890.

Appendix I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties levied or not?	Principal articles of production, manufacture, and mines.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajpipla.	Rs. 65,000 (Babasai).	Baroda Government.	1,14,756 (according to Census of 1881).	41	2,812	82,294 total number vaccinated in State up to date.	Ague, skin diseases, &c. This year cholera was epidemic and in a slighter degree small-pox, measles and influenza.	About 7½ lakhs of rupees (British).	*Horse.* 24 Regular, 39 Irregular, 4 others. *Foot.* * 75 Regular.	Not levied.	Forest produce, cornelian stones, cotton, grain, &c.	* In this are not included police, haveli guards, or revenue peons.

A. SHEWÁN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated?	How employed?	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not?	Family follows primogeniture or not?	Has Male Heirs or not?	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gambhirsinhji	Nandod.	Raja	Rajput—Gohel—Hindu.	44	Private.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Chhatrasinhji		Heir-Apparent.		28	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Exercises Second Class Magisterial powers.				
3	Ramsinhji		Sons of Raja.		20	Being educated, Kiritsinhji, at Belgaum, and others at Rajkot.					
4	Kiritsinhji				18						
5	Narsinhsinhji				15						
6	Digvijayasinhji				13						
7	Parakramsinhji				8 months ...	.....					
8	Vijaysinhji		Son of Heir-Apparent.		2 months ...	.....					

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	Chief Towns with Population.		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	State Revenue.		17
Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarter Town.	Population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Land.	Gross.	REMARKS.
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State, Rewa Kantha Agency.	4 talukas. 2 mahals.	About 1,600 square miles.	1,14,756	Nandod.	10,777	619 State and 130 Dumala. 749	3 excluding Administrator.	6	About 30 miles.	About 15 miles.	220, including Police Sowars.	About Rs. 36,350.	Above five lakhs of rupees (British.)	About seven and a half lakhs of rupees (British.)	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Population of Native State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total Male Agriculturists, including Landlords, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Total Non-agricultural Males.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number of square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
					Male.	Female.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Note.—We have no means of giving correct information of the kind.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in Rajpipla State, 1889-90.

Arms of Service	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, excluding Followers.	
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
Cavalry	24	2	...	...	...	1	1	24	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	24	6,980	
Sappers	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Artillery.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Infantry.....	76	14	...	1	1	1	14	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	2*	72	5,815	*British Military Pensioners.
Total...	100	16	...	1	1	2	15	98	.....	4	.....	.....	2	96	12,795	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Police Superintendent ...	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Police Inspector	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables	7	25 to 50	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
Jemadars	5	17 to 20	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Havildars.....	8	12	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	7	.....	
Nayeks.....	17	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	14	3	
1st Class Constables	80	9	.....	.....	9	1	2	.....	40	28	
2nd Class do.	90	8	.....	1	11	4	4	.....	16	28	
Police Sowars	11	24 to 28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	
Total...	220	.....	31,400	1	31	5	7	.....	97	33	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

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STATEMENT showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1890.

State	Number of offences.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested. (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla State.	880	614*	865	584†	704	516	519	340	164	164	60	58·22	73·72	65·89	* Including 101 struck off. † 584 accused were arrested for offences committed in the Rajpipla State. 13 were arrested for offences committed in foreign territory. 1 accused arrested in non-cognisable case by mistake by a Police patel. 598 total.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1890.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries of Property stolen.		Remarks.
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	
Rajpipla State.	10,242 4 8	6,838 6 5	4,015 8 11	2,675 9 8	39·21	39·12	Two cases of theft involving property valued at Rs 575 and Rs. 161-12-0 have been sent up to the magistrates to be struck off as no crime. If this is done, the percentage of recoveries will rise to 43·84.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State during the year 1889-90, *ending with* 31*st March* 1890.

	Description of Crimes or Offences.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1889-90.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1889-90.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons sentenced to							Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
									Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	
		Balance.	Committed during 1889-90.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	1	2	3	2	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Offences relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	...	6	6	5	1	7	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Contempt of lawful authority, Chapter X.	2	7	9	9	...	10	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	3	12	15	14	1	14	10	...	4	...	4	2	...	10	3	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Public safety, convenience, decency, &c., Chapter XIV.	...	29	29	29	...	38	21	...	5	...	...	16	...	21	17	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Murder, Chapter XVI.	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	*1	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	*Transported for life.
7	Culpable homicide, Chapter XVI.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Attempts to commit suicide, Chapter XVI.	...	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Causing miscarriage, &c., Chapter XVI.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Hurt, Chapter XVI.	9	99	108	99	9	163	39	...	6	...	10	23	...	39	122	...	...	5	2	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	
11	Wrongful confinement, Chapter XVI.	...	11	11	9	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Criminal force and assault, Chapter XVI.	...	6	6	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Kidnapping, Chapter XVI.	1	3	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Rape and unnatural offences, Chapter XVI.	...	6	6	6	...	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
15	Theft, Chapter XVII.	107	248	355	179	176	333	169	...	114	2	19	18	16	169	48	...	...	118	11	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	
16	Extortion, Chapter XVII.	...	6	6	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Robbery and dacoity, Chapter XVII.	4	4	8	5	3	37	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	6	30	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	
18	Criminal misappropriation of property, Chapter XVII.	1	6	7	7	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Criminal breach of trust, Chapter XVII.	4	19	23	18	5	11	9	...	4	1	2	2	...	9	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Receiving stolen property, Chapter XVII.	...	6	6	6	...	12	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
21	Cheating, Chapter XVII.	1	7	8	7	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, Chapter XVII.	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Mischief, Chapter XVII.	3	47	50	47	3	83	47	...	11	...	12	15	9	77	36	...	...	14	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Mischief by fire, Chapter XVII.	12	15	27	5	22	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
25	Criminal trespass, Chapter XVII.	159	110	269	55	214	117	49	..	30	..	13	2	4	49	61	..	...	21	10	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	

Appendix IX.—(*continued*).

STATEMENT showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State during the year 1889-90, *ending with* 31*st March* 1890.

	Description of Crimes or Offences.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1889-90.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1889-90.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons sentenced to							Number of Persons acquitted or discharged	Number of Persons confined being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
									Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																
		Balance.	Committed during 1889-90.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From one to two months.	From two to three months.	From three to six months.	From six to twelve months.	From one to two years.	From two to three years.	From three to five years.	Above five years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
26	Offences relating to documents, Chapter XVIII	1	3	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	
27	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX...	1	7	8	6	2	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Defamation, Chapter XXI	3	...	3	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Criminal intimidation, Chapter XXII	1	30	31	30	1	39	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total....	313	698	1011	562	449	974	375	...	189	3	65	89	29	375	555	...	...	178	26	1	26	16	9	...	...	1	
	Offences under Special Laws.																											
1	Opium Act	...	8	8	8	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Abkari Act	4	56	60	58	2	76	69	...	5	...	1	63	1	69	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Cattle Trespass Act	1	8	9	8	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	District Police Act.	2	13	15	12	3	12	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Village Police Act...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Jails Act	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total. ..	7	86	93	87	6	108	90	...	5	...	1	84	...	90	13	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Penal Code and Special Laws.....	320	784	1104	649	455	1086*	465	...	193	3	66	173	29	465	568	...	...	184	26	1	26	16	9	...	...	...	* This statement does not include 21 fugitives arrested for offences committed outside the Rajpipla State limits.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1890.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1889-90.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1888-89.	1889-90.							
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	...	...	* Committed to the sessions.
Sirnyayadhish	66	14†	6	4	2	2	...	11	...	25	2	38	29	1	...	10‡	† This number does not include 27 sessions cases with 35 prisoners.
																	‡ Of these 5 are on trial and 5 in custody.
Special Magistrate	...	75	...	19	3	73	...	3	...	98	14	49	34	...	...	1§	
Bhalod First Class Magistrate	137	123	21	130	24	27	4	1	...	207	62	24	99	21	...	1§	§ On trial.
Nandod Town Court	172	73	14	60	19	41	...	2	...	136	48	25	49	13	...	1§	
Nandod Taluka	247	91	14	77	15	60	4	1	...	171	49	45	63	13	...	1§	
Bhalod Taluka Court	230	119	5	107	70	28	...	6	...	166	42	40	75	6	1	2§	
Jhaghadia Taluka	130	65	11	84	1	16	1	...	...	113	35	23	49	1	...	5‖	‖Of these 4 on trial and 1 in custody.
Valia Taluka	47	48	2	56	7	17	2	1	...	85	32	19	31	2	...	1¶	¶ In custody.
Gardeshwar Taluka	40	11	...	11	...	2	...	1	...	14	2	1	11	...	...	...	
Dediapada	7	10	...	29	...	...	2	...	...	31	5	10	16	...	...	...	
Sagbara Magistrate	14	7	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	** 5 surrendered and 2 died.
Fugtive Criminal arrested	...	...	2	15	1	...	...	3	...	21	10	...	...	...	7**	4††	†† 2 in custody and 2 on trial.
Total	1,090	636	75	597	93	266	16	29	138	1,078	303	274	465	57	8	26	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajpipla State during the year 1889-90, *ending* 31*st March* 1890.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1-89-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-90.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Rajpipla	Huzur Court	20	1	1	1	1	21	13	13	13	11	6	3	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Sirnyayadhish Court	31	1	3	1	3	17	22	14	18	6	...	4	...	9	11	8	9	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	51	2	4	2	4	38	35	27	31	17	6	7	2	13	17	9	12	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	...	1	...

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons Convicted or Confined in the Nandod Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during the year ending on 31st March 1890.

Station.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners.			Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing Mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
Nandod Jail.....{ Convicted.....	268	111	157	268	385	83	99	54	10,191 5 7 in mixed coins.	One death in the Jail during the year from dysentery against seven last year.
Nandod Jail.....{ Under trial	173	2	171	173	244	4	3	3		
Lock-ups.....{ Convicted.....	123	4	119	113	123	6½	6¾	8	483 8 0	
Lock-ups.....{ Under trial	292	18	274	224	292	6⅓	5½	7		
Total.....{ Convicted.....	391	115	276	381	508	89½	105¾	62	10,674 13 7	
Total.....{ Under trial ...	465	20	445	397	536	10⅓	8½	10		

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIII.

Civil work—nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1889-90.									Suits disposed of in 1889-90.								
													Nature of suits.			Value.					How disposed of.					Average duration.		
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits from money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13		
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.			
	Sirnyayadhish Court	9	13	8	1	17	14	4	8	13	6	1,400 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	14,398 3 3	2	2	27
	Bhalod Munsiff	94	543	755	329	849	872	306	799	543	73	22,128 11 2	13	316	...	297	29	3	...	...	207	225	197	170	61,612 1 4	...	7	4
	Nandod Munsiff	143	386	425	286	568	672	182	501	386	171	24,283 10 9·5	8	266	12	217	62	7	...	...	113	147	69	172	50,514 10 5	...	10	19
	Total	246	942	1,188	616	1,434	1,558	492	1,308	942	250	47,812 5 11·5	22	582	12	514	91	10	1	...	321	372	267	348	1,26,524 15 0	1	2	23·3

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Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Civil work—results for applications for execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1889-90.	Application brought to the Registers.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of Application pending disposal at close of year 1889-90.		
		1888-89	1889-90.		1888-89.	1889-90.	Value for 1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value total for 1889-90.	1888-89	1889-90.	Value for 1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Value of closing balance for 1889-90.	Below 6 Months.	Below 12 Months.	Above 12 Months.
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9		
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs.			Rs. a. p.			
	Sirnyayadhish	19	15	14,709 9 1·5	10	3	3,322 10 9	29	18	18,031 14 10·5	14	15	7,423	15	3	10,608 2 9	1	...	2
	Bhalod Munsiff.....	94	74	8,439 12 2	261	414	29,902 4 9	335	488	38,342 0 11	281	423	29,857	74	65	8,484 2 1	61	2	2
	Nandod Munsiff.....	72	93	15,738 13 4	160	261	21,561 5 6	232	354	37,300 2 10	139	293	29,211	93	61	8,088 13 1	50	7	4
	Total.....	185	182	38,887 13 7·5	431	678	54,786 5 0	616	860	93,674 2 7·5	434	731	66,493	182	129	27,181 1 11	112	9	8

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Money bonds.		Wills.		Miscellaneous.									
		1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	Bhalod	113	208	93	170	17	29	...	...	3	3	...	6	102	188	46,176 9 6	85,356 6 6	1	17	10	3
	Nandod	66	81	43	45	23	27	..	...	...	...	...	9	52	64	24,028 12 0	34,816 4 0	12	17	2	...
	Total	179	289	136	215	40	56	...	...	3	3	...	15	154	252	70,205 5 6	1,20,172 10 6	13	34	12	3

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

STATEMENT showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajpipla State during the year 1889-90.

Number.	Taluka.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.	
				Male.	Female.					With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in conveying goods, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Nandod	5,675	3,363	224	2,241	314	314	187	7,119	2,524	.....	181	613
2	Bhalod	5,813	4,125	251	2,703	98	125	131	1,135	2,538	.....	109	1,142
3	Jhaghadia	5,238	3,077	394	2,146	74	115	.....	4,740	2,618	.....	110	1,159
4	Walia	4,783	5,526	408	1,409	35	68	11	1,865	2,166	.....	127	976
5	Gardeshwar	2,088	1,882	32	319	9	13	.....	1,078	1,045	.....	.....	29
6	Dediapada	2,207	2,016	98	416	5	5	.....	521	1,292	.....	4	281
	Total.....	25,804	19,989	1,407	9,234	221	326	329	16,458	12,183	.....	531	4,200

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year ending 31st March 1889 and 31st March 1890.

No.	Receipts. Heads and Sub-heads.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Opening balance	2,35,745	1,31,189	1,04,556	.....
1	Land Revenue—				
	(*a*) Land revenue proper	4,51,235	4,85,291	.....	34,056
	(*b*) Miscellaneous	66,376	1,00,621	.....	34,245
	Total Land Revenue	5,17,611	5,85,912	.....	68,301
2	Forests	67,810	96,925	.....	29,115
3	Abkari, Opium, &c.—				
	(*a*) Abkari	86,211	74,150	12,061	.....
	(*b*) Opium	9,388	9,387	1	.....
	(*c*) Drugs	252	177	75	.....
	Total Abkari, Opium, &c.	95,851	83,714	12,137	.....
4	Stamps	11,850	14,044	.....	2,194
5	Registration	826	549	277	.....
6	Law and Justice (Courts)	5,335	4,691	644	.....
7	Law and Justice (Jails)	1,702	957	745	.....
8	Guaranteed Huks	13,610	13,610	.....	.....
9	Recovery of debt	19,298	2,053	17,245	.....
10	Miscellaneous	19,785	8,212	11,573	.....
	Total of Revenue Heads	7,53,678	8,10,667	.....	56,989
	Exchange and transfer	333	25,681	.....	25,348
	Advances recovered	1,95,054	2,34,459	.....	39,405
	Deposits received	87,818	57,060	30,758	.....
	Total of Advances and Deposits	2,82,872	2,91,519	.....	8,647
	Grand Total receipts	10,36,883	11,27,867	.....	90,984
	Grand Total receipts including balance	12,72,628	12,59,056	13,572	.....

Appendix XVII—*continued.*

No.	Expenditure. Heads and Sub-heads.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration—				
	(*a*) Huzur office	32,400	30,867	1,533	.....
	(*b*) Account office	7,379	5,989	1,390	.....
	(*c*) Record office	1,747	2,029	.....	282
	Total Administration	41,526	38,885	2,641	.....
2	Land Revenue Department—				
	(*a*) Assistant Administrator	11,139	11,275	.....	36
	(*b*) Suba	3,382	4,545	.....	1,163
	(*c*) Taluka establishment	19,385	18,739	646	.....
	(*d*) Village establishment	18,205	17,987	318	.....
	(*e*) Survey and Settlement	24,270	23,333	837	.....
	(*f*) Special Enquiry officer	4,677	4,069	608	.....
	Total Land Revenue Department	81,058	79,948	1,110	.....
3	Abkari—				
	(*a*) Distilleries	2,891	4,496	.....	1,605
	(*b*) District Preventive establishment	2,100	2,903	.....	803
	(*c*) Other Abkari expenditure	31	758	.....	727
	Total Abkari	5,022	8,157	.....	3,135
4	Forests—				
	(*a*) Superintendence	9,566	7,565	2,001	.....
	(*b*) Conservancy	5,446	4,960	486	.....
	(*c*) Working	1,974	83,636	.....	81,662
	(*d*) Formation of Reserves	200	531	.....	271
	Total Forests	17,246	96,692	.....	79,446
5	Stamps	804	1,077	.....	273
6	Registration	316	312	4	.....
7	Law and Justice (Courts)—				
	(*a*) Sirnyayadhish	7,578	7,727	... ...	149
	(*b*) Munsiffs' Courts	6,874	6,823	51	.....
	(*c*) Miscellaneous	1,171	413	758	.....
	Total Law and Justice (Courts)	25,623	14,963	660	.....

Appendix XVII—*continued.*

No.	Expenditure. Heads and Sub-heads.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	Law and Justice (Jails)—				
	(*a*) Nandod District Jail	8,815	9,219	.....	404
	(*b*) Lock-ups	440	419	21	.....
	Total Law and Justice (Jails)	9,255	9,638	.....	383
9	Police—				
	(*a*) Superintendence	5,702	5,554	148	.....
	(*b*) Executive force.....	23,411	23,419	.....	8
	(*c*) Miscellaneous	2,287	2,875	.....	588
	Total Police.....	31,400	31,848	... ..	448
10	Education	15,598	13,951	1,647	.....
11	Medical—				
	(*a*) Nandod Hospital	5,801	5,050	751	.....
	(*b*) Dispensaries	2,279	1,715	564	.....
	(*c*) Vaccination	1,008	928	80	.....
	(*d*) Miscellaneous	21	140	.....	119
	Total Medical.....	9,109	7,833	1,276	.....
12	Printing office	1,898	2,395	.....	497
13	Public Works—				
	(*a*) Establishment	14,246	13,509	737	.....
	(*b*) Works	83,161	1,02,127	.....	18,966
	Total Public Works.....	91,407	1,15,636	.....	18,229
14	Fouj—				
	(*a*) Office establishment	2,163	1,646	517	.....
	(*b*) Forces	20,341	21,342	.....	1,001
	(*c*) State stables	10,782	9,084	1,698	.....
	(*d*) Commissariat	6,468	5,809	659	.....
	Total Fouj	39,754	37,881	1,873	.....
15	Tribute	54,167	54,167	.....	.....
16	Guaranteed and other allowances ...	20,210	22,079	.....	1,869
17	Devasthan and Dhurmada	11,308	12,340	.....	1,032
18	Retired and Compassionate allowances.	1,169	1,949	.....	780

Appendix XVII.—*concluded.*

No.	Expenditure. Heads and Sub-Heads.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19	His Highness the Raja and Family...	1,36,301	1,29,267	7,034	.....
20	Liquidation of debt	4,280	33,565	.....	29,285
21	Refunds	516	1,667	.....	1,151
22	General Miscellaneous	16,285	11,342	4,943	.....
	Total Regular Expenditure.....	6,10,252	7,25,592	.....	1,15,340
	Reserve Fund	50,000	.....	50,000	.....
	Exchange and Transfer	335	25,745	.....	25,410
	Advances	2,08,366	1,80,856	27,510	.....
	Deposits.....	77,681	91,118	.....	13,437
	Total Advances & Deposits.....	2,86,047	2,71,974	14,073	.....
	Grand Total Expenditure ...	9,46,634	10,23,311	.....	76,677
	Closing Balance	3,25,994	2,35,745	90,249	.....
	Grand Total.....	12,72,628	12,59,056	13,572	.....

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVIII.

Head of Complaint in Petition from the people of Nandod.

1 & 2. Process and copying fees are now levied.

3. Valuable timber may not be cut free.

4. The property of trees in waste has gone to the State.

5 & 6. Stamps and Court and Registration fees are now taken at very high rates.

7. The Limitation Law gives too short periods.

8. The period for drawing dania allowances during the year is too short.

9. Nandodi copper has been removed, and only British copper coins are current.

10. A fee is levied on thorns, grass, &c., taken from the jungles.

11. There should be no Municipality at Nandod, nor should a tax be levied for its maintenance.

12. There is no grazing-ground for Nandod town.

13. A tax has been imposed on toddy, and the price of liquor has been raised.

14. Bits of grass land adjoining holdings were formerly held free. The Joint Administration assessed them.

15. Land is auctioned now when let out, and occupancy rights have to be purchased.

16. Revenue is raised from waste, as by sale of grass.

17. Defaulters are sold up for arrears.

18 & 19. Written *razinamas* and *kabulayats* are required for land.

20. The firewood contractor has at times been given a monopoly of sale in the State.

21. Old arrears are collected, but defaulters living outside the State are let off.

22. Alienees were ordered by the Joint Administration to pay a fee for the survey of their lands.

23. Formerly the village havildars protected the ryots' fields against cattle, now there are pounds.

24. Fees have been imposed on brick and lime-kilns.

25. Brahmins' carts are impressed.

26. Certain cash payments are in suspense.

27. Opium is dear and bad.

28. Ganja and bhang are farmed.

29. A farm of awle bark has been given.

30. The fees in the Nandod Anglo-Vernacular School have been raised.

31. A fee is levied on firewood taken from the jungles.

A. SHEWAN.

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Rajpipla State

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1890-91.

134944

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RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
1890-91.

Preliminary area, &c., of State.

1. The area of the State is about 1,544 square miles and its population according to the census of 1881 was 1,14,756. According to that of 1891 it is 1,71,909. There is thus an increase of 499 per mille in the population since 1881. A map of the State is appended to one copy of the report for submission to Government. The usual confidential supplement is separately forwarded.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Officers in charge.

2. Mr. Shewan held charge of the State until his departure on furlough on the 24th October, with the exception of the period from 28th May to 23rd July, 1890, during which he was on privilege leave, and Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C.S., was appointed to act for him. On the 23rd October Mr. Shewan handed over charge to Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Edalji, Senior Assistant Administrator, who acted as Administrator in addition to his own duties until my arrival on the 17th November. I have been continuously in charge since. Khán Saheb Jehangirsha Ardesir Taliarkhan, the Superintendent of Police and Fouj, reverted during the year to his appointment of Police Inspector in the British service, and was succeeded by Mr. C. J. Clark, a British Abkari Inspector, who assumed charge of the Police and Fouj offices on 7th October, 1890. Other Heads of Departments have remained as reported last year.

Relations with other jurisdictions, and with tributaries.

3. External relations have been satisfactory as usual. The dealings of the State with its feudatories, Ságbára and Vádi, which do not properly come under the head of "external relations," will be referred to later on. I regret to say that we have not yet succeeded in getting possession from Baroda of the village of Chárni, the award of which to Rajpipla was referred to in last year's report. I trust that we may not much longer have cause to complain of delay and obstruction in this matter.

Visits of Commissioner and Political Agent.

4. The late Political Agent Mr. Campbell visited the State in April, 1890. Mr. James, Commissioner, Northern Division, paid a flying visit to Nándod in February, 1891, and the present Political Agent has been on tour here since the close of the year under report.

5. With the exception of a short flying visit in April, and another flying visit at the beginning of September, His Highness the Raja kept away from Nándod altogether, residing chiefly at Baroda, until the 14th October last, when he returned in consequence of bad health, and remained at Nándod for the rest of the year, with the exception of a few days in January spent in the district, and the month of February spent at Baroda. Since the close of the year he has been again away on various visits to sacred and other places.

Movements of His Highness the Raja.

6. Kunvar Shri Chhatrasinghji, His Highness' eldest son, has continued during the year to exercise second-class magisterial powers in a satisfactory manner. He had the misfortune during the year to lose his elder wife, who died on the 29th November, 1890. The Kunvar is now absent on a tour to Europe, from which it is hoped that he will derive great benefit. He left Nándod on the 20th March 1891, having a few visits to pay before his departure from India on the 7th April. The citizens of Nándod organized a farewell entertainment in his honour, and displayed a good deal of enthusiasm.

Kunvar Shri Chhatrasinghji.

7. The arrangements for Kunvars Rámsinghji and Kiritsinghji have been the same as reported last year. The former lives at Nándod, and beyond a very little desultory reading has hitherto had practically nothing to occupy him. He is anxious to be allowed some work in the State, and I am considering whether it will not be possible to entrust him with some limited magisterial powers. In the meantime I have been encouraging him to attend the State Courts and gain some practical experience of their working. Kunvar Kiritsinghji spent the whole year at Belgaum under the care of Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Joshi, B.A., who is now being replaced by Mr. C. M. Hanson, B.A., from the Bishop's High School, Poona. Since the close of the year Kiritsinghji has come to Nándod on a two months' vacation.

Kunvars Rámsinghji and Kiritsinghji.

8. The two youngest Kunvars, Narsisinghji and Digvijaisinghji, are still at the Rájkumár College, and are well reported on by the Principal, though intellectual culture does not appear to be their strong point.

Kunvars Narsisinghji and Digvijaisinghji.

9. It is, I think, a matter for congratulation that the year has been a singularly uneventful one. There has been no approach to a repetition of the shop-closing incident of last year, the very recollection of which seems to have faded away. I trust I am not too sanguine in regarding that incident as a last expiring effort of the old anti-reform party. At all events the party in question has shown no outward signs of vitality since.

Events of the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey Settlement.

Work undertaken this season.

10. The work done by the Survey and Settlement Department this season has been the completion of the revision of the classing in Nándod Táluka and of measurement and classing in Bhálod, and the commencement of orginal measurement and classing in Vália. The revision in question consisted, as described in last year's report, of breaking up the original large and unwieldy survey numbers into smaller ones of more workable dimensions, corresponding more nearly with individual holdings. It is hoped that the whole of the Vália measurement and classing will be completed by the end of the working season.

Progress of the Survey.

11. We have now the Survey Settlement in full working in the Nándod Táluka. The rates sanctioned by Government for Bhálod and Jhaghadia will be introduced before the end of this season, and will come into force from next season. It is hoped that field work in Vália will be completed this season, and that proposals for settlement may be ready for submission about November next, which will make it just possible, if sanction to them is speedily obtained, to introduce the settlement there before the 1st July 1892. There will then remain only a small portion of Gardeshvar to complete the survey settlement of the *rásti*.

Question of extending survey to the *ráni*.

12. The question of whether a survey should hereafter be extended to the *ráni* tracts is no nearer a practical solution than it was last year. It appears to me that the question is to a great extent mixed up with that of the forests, and that the introduction of a Survey Settlement into these parts would in many respects be a far more drastic and unpopular measure than some of the much-needed forest reforms which it has been thought inexpedient to introduce. But I need not discuss the subject further here.

Currency question.

13. The unification of the currency, which is being introduced with the sanction of Government, has to some extent affected our settlements. Along the banks of the Nerbudda, in Nándod and Bhálod, the common circulating medium is Bábásái, and the rates had been accordingly fixed in that currency before the resolution was arrived at of henceforward carrying on all State transactions in Imperial rupees only. In Nándod, as I have stated, the Settlement had actually been introduced and guaranteed for a term of fifteen years. It would therefore have been a breach of faith to *compel* occupants to pay their assessments in any other currency than that in which they had been guaranteed, and in order to

induce them to consent to the change it was necessary to make some concession. It has accordingly been notified that the existing assessments will be converted at the extremely liberal rate of Rs. 120 Bábásái ₹ = Rs. 100 Imperial currency ₹ in the case of all occupants who do not send in a formal objection before the 1st January, 1892. Any person who wishes to do so will be at liberty to continue to pay in Bábásái for the remainder of the term of settlement; but it is not anticipated that any one will express such a wish. The cultivators have no difficulty in obtaining Imperial rupees from cotton dealers and others, and it seems very doubtful whether they would not prefer to pay in that currency, even at the average market rate of exchange, to say nothing of a rate so much more favourable to them. The Bhálod survey rates, which had not been announced, have been converted at the mint assay rate of 117 $\frac{14}{16}$: 100. It has taken some little time to work out the figures, and it is partly owing to this that the introduction of the settlement has been so long delayed. In Jhagadia, the rates having been originally proposed and sanctioned in Imperial rupees, no conversion has been necessary.

Difficulty of the work; amount done; and its quality.

14. The difficulties in the way of survey operations described in last year's report continue to be felt; but there has been an improvement this season in the amount of work done. Of the quality of the work, Mr. Fforde, the Assistant Superintendent of the British Survey Department, who, as usual, tested it at the end of last season, speaks in very high terms. Mr. Bhaishankar, the Superintendent, continues, as far as I have been able to judge, to merit the commendation bestowed on him in last year's report.

Cost of Survey.

15. The expenditure of the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,135 against Rs. 24,270 reported last year. A proportionately large share of this expenditu-rewas incurred in the three months from April to June, 1890. For the State financial year 1890-91, beginning 1st July, both the budget estimate and revised estimate are considerably below the figures for 1889-90, owing to reduction of establishment. On the other hand the pay of the Superintendent has been raised during the year from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem.

Financial results of the Settlement.

16. There is little to add to the remarks in last year's report as to the financial results, no new settlements having as yet been introduced. Another year's experience of the working of the Nándod Settlement seems clearly to indicate its growing popularity, now that the great grievance has been removed by the breaking up of the old large survey numbers, so that the occupant has to pay assessment on no more land than he actually cultivates. The area of land newly taken up in Nándod during the year under report exceeded that of land relinquished by close upon 1,000 acres. This, in a total culturable area of 35,000 acres, is a very satisfactory sign. There can

be no question that the increased revenue, which is certain to accrue from extension of cultivation under our improved system of administration, will far more than compensate for any temporary loss caused by the abolition of miscellaneous cesses and the like.

Topographical Survey.

17. The officers of the Survey of India have again been at work on the topography of the State. The Survey is now, I believe, almost, if not entirely, completed, and I trust we shall not have to wait very long for the maps, of which they have been kind enough to send from time to time rough tracings in advance. These maps will be most useful, and indeed almost essential, if anything in the way of forest demarcation is to be attempted.

Alienations.

Progress of Alienation enquiry.

18. Last year's report showed that proposals had already been submitted to Government in connection with two of the main branches of this subject, *viz.*, alienated villages and lands. A further report on cash allowances was submitted by Mr. Shewan last rains. Orders of Government on all these three branches have been received during the year under report, and are in course of being given effect to. The enquiry is entrusted to Mr. Tipnis, the Junior Assistant Administrator, who may be trusted to deal with it thoroughly and satisfactorily.

Waste Lands.

Land relinquished and taken up.

19. I have already referred to the extension of cultivation in the Nándod táluka. For the whole State, the area of land newly taken up is 7,941 acres against 927 acres relinquished, leaving a net increase of 7,013 acres. Most of the land taken up is in the Jhagadia and Vália tálukas, bordering on the Broach district and in the neighbourhood of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The sale of occupancy rights realized Rs. 21,418. With such a great and growing demand, we have been able to discontinue the special inducements formerly held out to settlers to take up land in the *rásti* parts of the State.

The *Ráni*.

20. These remarks do not, of course, apply to the *ráni*. It has been mentioned in previous reports that the old plan of inducing capitalists to settle in the *ráni* and reclaim large tracts of waste has long since been abandoned,—I think on very good grounds. The present policy is to endeavour to educate the Bhil into the habits of the civilized cultivator; but I must confess that the prospect does not appear very encouraging. As long as the Bhil is at liberty to roam where he pleases with plough and axe alike, and to carry on his present wasteful system of *dájkia* and *jhumta* cultivation, I cannot see how he is to be persuaded that it is to his interest to do otherwise. Unless he is restrained by some sort of coercion, there is apparently nothing to restrain him until he has

made an absolute clearance of both slopes and valleys. Then, and not till then, he will find himself reduced to the ordinary methods of civilized husbandry for the crops he wishes to raise.

Hill Roads.

21. But if anything is to reclaim and humanize these wild tracts, there can be no doubt that one of the first and most important measures is the opening up of communications. It is only through the hills that there is any urgent need for road-making. Everywhere else there are excellent fair-weather tracks, which suffice for at all events all present needs. But through the great chain of hills which traverses the State from east to west, dividing it into two distinct portions, there was, when the Joint Administration was first established, not a single pass fit for wheeled traffic. We have now two roads from Nándod to Dediapáda; another road is being opened out a few miles to the west of this, which will place Nándod in direct communication with Vádi; and others will doubtless follow. Perhaps the next line to be undertaken should be one to the east of the Dediapáda road; but whatever the order adopted, I look forward in time to seeing these hills pierced in every direction by practicable cart-tracks. Of all the improvements which it is possible for the present Administration to undertake, I regard this as the one of which the advantages are least open to question, and of which the good effects will most certainly be permanent.

Establishment of Thána at Dediapáda.

22. Of the other measures set on foot for the civilization of the *ráni*, I regret that I cannot paint quite such a glowing picture as was presented last year. Dediapáda has not achieved that popularity as a station for officials which seemed at one time to have been hoped for. The late Mahálkari resigned early in the year, and in appointing his successor Mr. Shewan had to consent to his spending the rains in Nándod, and only spending seven months of the fair season in his mahál. This was apparently because nobody could be induced to take the appointment on any other terms. And strong, but ineffectual, pressure has been put on me to allow a similar privilege to the talátis. The late Hospital Assistant got fever at Dediapáda, and died; and nobody has been hitherto found who will replace him. I am now in correspondence about a man who, I trust, will shortly be available. There has been a great deal of trouble about getting a schoolmaster to stay there, although tempted by an abnormally high salary. We have now got a man who is doing well, and I recently found the school in an efficient state. But the numbers are very small, and schools which have been attempted at other places in the mahál have proved a failure. All this is somewhat disheartening, but it is too soon to despond. I feel sure that the plan conceived by Colonel Stace, and developed by Mr. Shewan, of making Dediapáda in some sort a focus of civilization, is a thoroughly sound one; and, while I am

not prepared to take quite such a sanguine view of the matter as some that were formerly entertained, I feel sure that it will be attended with excellent results.

Revenue System.

General Revenue Administration.

23. The divisions of the State remain the same as last year. The Revenue administration is divided between my two Assistants, Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Edalji and Rao Saheb Bálkrishna Rámchandra Tipnis, the former having charge of Nándod, Bhálod, and Jhagadia, the latter of Vália, Dediapáda, and Gardeshvar. To both these officers my best acknowledgments are due for the zeal and efficiency with which they have administered their respective charges.

Village Officers and Revenue Accounts.

24. The village officers are still far from being as efficient as could be wished, and a good many punishments were necessary during the year under report. But with time and patience they will doubtless improve. The new forms of revenue accounts came into use this year, and are reported to have given very little trouble and to have proved a success.

Boundary Settlements.

25. Several small boundary cases have been settled during the year. There are still a number to be disposed of. To the difficulties we have had with Baroda about the restitution of the village of Chárni, which is, properly speaking, not a case of boundary settlement at all, I have already referred. Mr. Woodburn's award in the Ságbára boundary case was published during the year, and will be again referred to.

ESTATES.

Wards' Estates.

Particulars of Wards' Estates.

26. The four Wards' Estates reported on last year remain under management. Particulars regarding them in the prescribed form are given in the following table:—

NAME.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Total balance and receipts.	Disbursement.	Balance at the end of the year.	Value of moveable property.	Area of land under management.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Gumansinghji Chhatrasinghji of Rajpura.	22	Rajpura, Taluka Bhalod.	Wadhwan Girasia School.	6655/0 7	75,487 14 10	12,137 9 5	2,156 5 9½	9,981 3 7½	4,000	1,005	
Hamirsinghji Jitsinghji of Gopalpura.	18	Gopalpura, Nándod Taluka.	Nandod Anglo-Vernacular School	587 0 3½	1,575 8 11	2,162 9 2½	615 5 3	1,547 3 11½	2,000	3,000	
Navalsing Narsing of Rampura.	21	Shanor under Sankheda Mewas.	.....	668 1 4	220 15 1	889 0 5	184 0 3	705 0 2	1,000	175	
Jhinabawa Nagjibawa of Rampura.	7	Pipádra, Taluka Bhalod.	Mangrol Vernacular School.	1,699 9 8½	692 2 2	2,391 11 10½	556 5 3	1,835 6 7½	5,000	700	
Total.....	...	.....	.....	9,608 5 11	7,972 9 0	17,580 14 11	3,512 0 6½	14,068 14 4½	...	...	

27. Three of these four estates are very heavily in debt. Up to last year, nothing had been done towards the liquidation of these debts beyond the registration of claims. During the last monsoon these claims were carefully examined, with the result that a certain proportion of them were summarily rejected. Of the rest the accounts were gone into in detail with a view to settlement by compromise. The following statement shows the result in tabular form, amounts being stated approximately in round numbers :—

Liquidation of Debt.

Estate.	Amount of claims.	Probable settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rajpura	1,05,000	30,000
Gopalpura	10,750	5,000
Rampura (Jhinabawa)	250	250
Rampura (Navalsing)	2,500	1,500
Total	1,18,500	36,750

Vádi.

28. Orders for the disposal of this *quasi*-feudatory estate, which has for many years past been under attachment, have recently been received, and are in course of being carried into effect. The estate is to be handed over to Amarsang, one of the two rival claimants, under suitable guarantees for its proper administration, and for the due recognition of the supremacy of the Rajpipla State.

Removal of attachment on Vádi Estate.

Ságbára.

29. It is a great pleasure to me to able to report that my relations with that *bête noire* of former years' reports, the Vasáva of Ságbára, have been on the whole most satisfactory. On my arrival here in November last, I found a little unpleasantness, which had already been referred to the Agency, arising from the Vásava's objection to, and obstruction of, the arrangements that were being made in his táluka by the State officials for the coming census, which he chose to consider an encroachment on his prerogative. I feared that this was the beginning of trouble, but was agreeably surprised to find that the first remonstrance from the Political Agent brought him to his senses. In one or two other small matters at starting I was obliged to show him that liberties could not be taken. But since then he has not only abstained from annoyance and obstruction, but has shown a friendly and submissive spirit, which I cordially acknowledge. The old man has been, I regret to say, in a

Relations between the State and the Ságbára táluka.

very poor state of health; but I trust that this has not been the sole cause of his quiescence. He has acted loyally up to the terms of the agreement which was reported last year, and which will I trust help to smooth matters considerably for the future. On the vexed question of *Khunti* compensation I have succeeded in effecting an amicable settlement without reference to higher authority. The Vasáva has accepted the terms offered by Mr. Shewan which he formerly refused, the only modification being that I have not thought it necessary to insist on the condition of his serving the State with a horseman. Such service, while involving the Vasáva in an expenditure nearly equal to the compensation we are giving him, would probably be more embarrassing than useful to the State. It could only be desirable as a token of fealty, which the Vasáva no longer disputes, and of which he has given ample tokens in other ways. Service of this kind is no doubt in accordance with our notions of feudalism; but I am not sure that it is quite consonant with the actual customs of this part of the country, or with the requirements of modern administration. Another great source of friction in the past has been the boundary question. I trust that this has been for ever set at rest by Mr. Woodburn's award, which was delivered during the year, and in accordance with which the line is now being laid down. The question of Abkári compensation is now before the Political Agent, to whom it had been referred before I assumed charge. I have, however, offered a few small concessions over and above the previous terms as a basis for a friendly and final settlement. They are not more than the State can well afford to pay for the sake of cultivating friendly relations with the Vasáva, and I trust will be accepted in the spirit in which they are put forward. And, generally speaking, I hope that, now the main points of difference have been settled, our future relations with this tributary may be marked by considerably more cordiality than those in the past. It will always of course be necessary to keep a firm hand over all attempts at encroachment, but at the same time I believe, so far as my experience goes, that he will be found amenable to sympathetic treatment. And he can scarcely be held to have forfeited all claims to such treatment merely because he has advanced so far along the paths of civilization as to have had recourse to legal advisers, and to some of the methods which are too commonly associated with legal proceedings in this country.

Ságbára Administration Report.

30. The year is distinguished in Ságbára history by the submission for the first time by the Vasáva of a report on the administration of his táluka during the year. This is provided for in the recent arrangement with him. The report is concise and to the point, and gives a satisfactory account of the administration. I will briefly summarize its main features, though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of facts and figures, which I have no means of checking. The total receipts were Rs. 44,265, and expenditure Rs. 43,222. Of

the receipts no less than Rs. 40,270 was from forests, 1,096 land revenue, and the rest giras and miscellaneous. Forest conservancy arrangements are simple, but are said to be efficacious; and this is confirmed by general testimony. If there is one thing the Vasáva is believed to understand, it is the management of his forest. The village headmen are entrusted with the duty of seeing that no reserved timber is cut without permission, and they are controlled by three sepoys who patrol the whole táluka. When cut the timber is at once taken to a náka, where it is marked with a hammer, the duty is recovered, and a pass given for its removal. There were no civil suits during the year. Of criminal cases 14 were reported to the police, of which 11 were taken into court, the accused in the remaining 3 having absconded. Sixteen accused were arrested in the eleven cases, of whom five were acquitted. Of the eleven persons convicted, five were sentenced to imprisonment for one month and under; the remaining six were punished with fine aggregating Rs. 76, of which Rs. 66 were recovered. The total strength of the *Sibandi*, horse and foot, including men of the police, revenue, and all departments, is 42, of whom 4 only are returned as foreigners; and these four are said to be to all intents and purposes natives of the táluka. The season and the public health were good. Education is represented by the school at Ságbára, with an attendance of 25, teaching up to the third standard. The experiment was tried during the year of instituting a weekly market at Ságbára, which seems to have been a success. Two tigers are reported to have been killed during the year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation.

Progress of Legislation.

31. The only new laws introduced during the year have been a Code of Arms Rules and the Indian Census Act (XVII. of 1891). There has been very great delay in disposing of the reference from Government to which allusion was made last year about codification of State law. All the laws in force in this State have been introduced since the establishment of the Joint Administration under the special sanction of Government in each case. All that is wanted, if indeed anything further is wanted at all, is apparently a short notification, giving a list of the laws which have been from time to time so introduced, and repeating that they are in force. The matter has only recently been brought to my immediate notice, and I hope soon to get the information which I have called for from the Sir Nyayadhish. As regards future legislation, I think the less the better. We have already enough for our every-day requirements, and I think nothing is to be gained by over-refinement of legal technicalities, or by slavish imitation of British models designed for wholly different circumstances. There is, however, one important point which will

require some consideration. I refer to the effect on the laws of the State of the repeal or amendment of any of the British enactments which have been applied to it, such, for instance, as the Police Act. I hope shortly to submit a report on the whole subject.

Military or Fouj.

Branches of the *Fouj* Department.

32. The "Fouj" Department deals with—(1) the so-called troops; (2) the State stables, carriages, tents, and miscellaneous stores of all kinds; (3) the Commissariat, which includes the provision of fodder for State horses and cattle, and certain charitable doles. The superintendence of State gardens, which was reported last year as being one of the branches of the *Fouj*, has now been attached to the Jail Department. On the other hand, Horse-breeding operations, which will be noticed later on, have always hitherto been treated as part of the ordinary stable management.

The forces.

33. The "regular" forces consist of (*a*) Horse, the "*Risála*" 23 men, (*b*) Foot, the "*Paltan*," 75 men. The "Irregulars" are the "*Bindressi*," a mounted corps of 34 men, and a number of "*Bedas*," or detached irregular guards, numbering in all 36 men, neither drilled nor uniformed, which are employed at the palace and the Kunvars' residences.

The *Risála*.

34. The *Risála* was described in last year's report as "mainly ornamental," a description which seems to me a little unfair. For a corps of this strength the number of escorts which they are constantly being called upon to furnish is considerable. All men not actually on escort duty are drilled daily; but it is seldom, during the fair season at least, that as many as half a dozen can be got together on parade. It is our aim to turn out the men of this corps as smart as possible; but I need hardly say there is much to be desired in that direction, though I think there are signs of steady improvement. I have during the year brought thirteen remounts, most of them for the Risála, which may now be considered on the whole a very well mounted corps, though there are one or two old horses that should not be tolerated in it much longer.

The *Bindressis*.

35. The *Bindressis*, who are employed to supplement the *Risála* on escort duties, to carry messages, and the like, are for the most part mounted on serviceable ponies, with native saddles, and are provided with a very simple cheap uniform. When not otherwise engaged they parade regularly with the *Risála*. A good deal of weeding out still remains to be done among the horses in this corps, some of them being quite past work; but this cannot be done all at once. Opportunities for buying suitable remounts do not occur every day, and the Horse Fund must have a little time to recover from the drain which the purchases for the *Risála* have made upon it. Too little care seems to have been

exercised heretofore about passing horses brought into these corps by individual sowars. Some antediluvian specimens I find have been quite recently admitted, while in some cases sowars have been allowed to take over the refuse of the State stables. This is on many grounds an undesirable arrangement.

The *Paltan*.

36. The "*Paltan*," or infantry corps, furnishes guards to the Treasury, Jail, Palace, &c., &c. The men get plenty of drilling; and special pains have been taken by Mr. Clark, the Superintendent, in this branch of his duties, with very marked results. Mr. Clark reports favourably of the jemadar and drill-master, as also of the officers of the mounted corps; and the conduct and discipline of the men in all three corps has been uniformly good.

State Stables, Carriages, &c.

37. The contents of the State stables and coach-houses are neither very numerous nor of great value; but they serve their purpose sufficiently well. The Rája has now his own separate establishment, and it is only when the Kunvars are all collected at Nándod during vacations that there is any strain on our resources. At other times the carriages are chiefly used by the ladies of the Kunvars' establishments, while the riding horses get practically no work at all. A new dog-cart was purchased during the year, and an old barouche was completely renovated at a very heavy cost, an arrangement which almost necessitates the purchase of a suitable pair of horses. But this I am in no hurry about. Two new camels were purchased during the year. These are chiefly employed in carrying post in the districts. The Commissariat continues to be efficiently supervised.

Cost of the Department.

38. The total cost of the *Fouj* Department was Rs. 45,930, as against Rs. 47,431 shown last year. But these figures include items which properly belong to other departments, the actual cost having been only Rs. 41,301. Expenses have now been cut down to the utmost, and I do not think it is possible to reduce them lower. The inevitable tendency will rather be to increase in this department, nor do I see any cause for alarm in the prospect. On the contrary, while an immense service has been done in getting rid, for ever it is to be hoped, of the tawdry extravagance and uncontrolled waste which formerly disgraced the place, I think the time has come when, with improving revenues and an assured financial position, we may properly think of indulging in a certain amount of style and display, against which the Administration has hitherto most rightly set its face.

Acknowledgment of services of superior officers.

39. My thanks are due to the Superintendent, Mr. Clark, and the Inspector, Mr. Manvantrai, for the keen personal interest they have taken in the work of the Department, and the zealous supervision they have exercised over their subordinates. Both these officers were newly appointed

just before my arrival here, and the improvement in such matters as stable management and the like is already most noticeable.

Police.

Strength of the Force.

40. The force consisted of 228 of all ranks, 19 mounted and 209 (including the Superintendent) foot. The mounted police were increased during the year by 8, a corresponding reduction being made in the ranks of the *Bindressi* sowars.

Cost.

41. The total cost of the force was Rs. 39,258 against Rs. 36,350 last year. I must note that the figures shown in last year's report appear to have included expenditure on salaries only. The increase this year is due to the addition of 8 sowars, and to improvements in the pay of some of the officers, which more than counterbalance savings on the Superintendent's pay.

Conduct.

42. Punishments amounted to 84, against 37 last year, and 87 the year before. Some of the village police were rewarded during the year, but none of the regular police.

Percentages of convictions.

43. Appendix VII. gives full particulars, in the prescribed form, of the working of the police during the year. Percentages have fallen since last year, that of convictions to arrests being 41·40 against 58·22, of convictions to persons sent for trial 45·49 against 65·89, and of cases detected 56·38 against 66·73.

Stolen property.

44. Appendix VIII. shows the amount of stolen property as Rs. 7,615 against Rs. 6,838 last year. The percentage of recovery was 24·33 against 39·12. Rupees 2,000 worth of the property is reported to have been stolen at the very end of the year.

General remarks.

45. These results of his first attempt at police work are naturally a little disheartening to the Superintendent, though it must be remembered that he is only responsible for part of the year. Personally, I think there are few things more fallacious than percentages; and to anybody on the spot, who has opportunities for personal observation, they are undoubtedly of all possible tests the least satisfactory. I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Clark has worked zealously and well during the year. Of the force under him there is not much to be said. He has one or two fairly good officers, but the majority are decidedly below the mark. The rank and file are perhaps a little better, though not very much. But this is judging them from a British standard, which is obviously unfair. There are probably few, if any, Native States with whose police they would not compare favourably. There is a marked improvement since my recollection of the force three years ago; and I have no doubt they will continue to improve. It must be remembered that the force is still

young; and in the earlier days of the administration its efficiency was much hampered by financial considerations, which happily are no longer pressing.

Criminal Justice.

Statement of crimes.

46. The required statement of crimes of the year is given in Appendix IX. to this Report. There is again a satisfactory decrease, the total number of crimes reported being 640 against 784 last year, while of *true* cognizable crimes the number is 431 against last year's 513. For these results the police are, I think, fairly entitled to the full credit. The season has certainly been prosperous, but no more so than the last. On the other hand, the system of registration is daily improving; the vigilance of magistrates is increasing, confidence in the administration is growing, and the chances of crime going unreported are being gradually minimized. As an illustration, the attention of the magistracy was directed during the year to the great frequency of fires, and strenuous efforts were made to prevent incendiary fires from being returned as accidental, with the result that the number of crimes shown under this head has risen from 15 to 32.

Decrease in offences against property.

47. It is again noted with satisfaction that there is a marked decrease in offences against property. Thefts have fallen from 248 to 166, criminal trespass from 110 to 84, and mischief from 47 to 24. In cases of mischief by fire there has been, as already shown, an increase.

Serious crimes.

48. Of serious crimes, there were four cases of murder during the year. In two of these the motive was jealousy, the victim in each case being the murderer's rival. In both of these cases convictions were obtained and capital sentences executed. The other two cases were acquitted. One of them was a case of police torture, in which the chief constable was made an approver againt his subordinate. The prosecution broke down; but both the police officers concerned were dismissed, and some of the witnesses in the case were prosecuted and convicted on a charge of giving false evidence.

Appellate work.

49. The following table shows the criminal appellate work in brief:—

Appellate authority.	Number of appellants.	Appeals rejected.	Number of persons.						
			Sentences:			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
Administrator	12	2	8	...	1	...	1	...	...
Sir Nyayadhish	37	...	25	4	8	...	...	...	...
Total	49	2	33	4	9	...	1	...	...

Extradition.

Surrenders to and from the State.

50. Demands were made, and were complied with, for the surrender of one fugitive criminal to the British authorities and of 12 to Baroda. Surrenders were made to the State of 4 persons from British territory and 8 from Baroda. Of this number 9 were convicted, one was acquitted, one discharged, and one remained under trial at the close of the year. There has been no complaint of want of reciprocity.

Prisons.

Statistics of jail population.

51. There is a Central Jail at Nándod and there are lock-ups at the thánas. In the Nándod Jail there were 54 convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year, and 121 were admitted during the year, against 157 last year, and 277 the average of the three preceding years. The daily average was 54, against 83, 101, 98, 100 in the last four years; and the number remaining at the end of the year was only 49 against last year's "unprecedented" figure of 54. All this undoubtedly points to a growing diminution of crime. Of the 121 admissions, three were under sentence of whipping, and 46 of imprisonment for one month and under. Two were under sentence of death, which was duly executed. Most of the convicts were Bhils. Cultivators formed 36 per cent. against 49 last year, labourers 33 against 22 per cent., while the percentage of State servants was again 11. Only 12 out of the 121 had been previously convicted. Thirty-four were released under the mark system.

Conduct of prisoners.

52. The conduct of the prisoners was good. There were 32 breaches of Jail discipline, against 45, 99, and 112 in the three preceding years. Eighteen of the 32 cases were tobacco-smuggling.

Under-trial prisoners.

53. The under-trial prisoners admitted numbered only 159, against 171, 270, and 239 in the three preceding years. The number included 34 persons sent for safe custody by the Political Agent owing to want of accommodation in the Sankheda Mewás Thána.

Expenditure and receipts.

54. The total expenditure for the year amounts to Rs. 6,460, while the net earnings of prisoners' labour come to Rs. 1,331-4-3, being an average of Rs. 21-7-7 per prisoner. Great economies have been effected this year under the head of "Guards," which it has been found possible to reduce considerably, partly in consequence of the reduced jail population, partly owing to the larger number of prisoners now employed on intramural labour.

Health of prisoners.

55. The general health of the prisoners was good. For the first time I have the satisfaction of recording that not a single death occurred during the year.

Visits of British officers.

56. The jail was visited during the year by a number of British officers, including two Political Agents, the Commissioner, N. D., and the Inspector-General of Prisons for the Bombay Presidency; and all expressed their satisfaction with the careful and able management of the jail under Dr. Patel and the Jailor, Mr. Vasudev Sitaram, to whom my own acknowledgments are also due. Mr. Filgate was kind enough to make a thorough and searching visitation of the jail and to record a long note, embodying a number of suggestions, all of which are receiving careful attention.

Lock-ups.

57. There are in all six lock-ups at the several thánas, including Ságbára. Particulars are given in Appendix *XII*. Convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month are confined in them. The number of admissions was only 346, against 415, 570, and 450 respectively in the three preceding years.

Civil Justice.

Civil Courts.

58. There is at present only one original Court of Civil Justice, that of the Sir Nyayadhish, and one Appellate Court, that of the Administrator, the old Munsiffs' Courts having been abolished from the 1st August 1890. The arrangement seems to have worked satisfactorily so far, but it is perhaps a little too soon to pronounce finally on the success of the experiment.

Original suits.

59. Appendix XIII. shows the original work done during the year. The number of suits filed was 674, against 616 last year. There was a marked increase in the number of suits for immoveable property, due, the Sir Nyayadhish thinks, to the Nándod Survey Settlement.

Duration of suits.

60. The promise given in last year's report to expedite work in the Courts, has been very creditably fulfilled by the Sir Nyayadhish. The average duration of suits decided this year was only 3 months, against an average of nearly 15 months last year.

Applications for execution of decrees.

61. Appendix XIV. is a record of satisfactory progress made in the disposal of applications for execution of decrees, and calls for no special remarks.

Civil appellate work.

62. The following table gives particulars of civil appellate work. It will be observed that the average duration of appeals in the Sir Nyayadhish's Court was reduced from

nearly two years to a little over 3 months. In future all appeals will be heard by the Administrator.

Name of Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Values of appeals filed.		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Average duration: In 1889-90. Years.	Months.	Days.	In 1890-91. Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13			14		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890 91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890 91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.						
Huzur Court	...	3	15	26	15	29	12	14	3	15	1,051-7-9	18,381-8-5	12	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	13	...	2	28
Sir Nyayadhish's Court	46	...	33	38	79	38	79	38	...	...	3,838-11-6	9,106-15-1	42	13	9	15	22	6	1	1	5	3	1	10	16	...	3	21

Mámlatdars' Courts.

63. The number of suits disposed of by Thándars under the Mámlatdars' Courts Act was 137, while 2 remained in arrears at the close of the year. The Sir Nyayadhish reports unfavourably of the quality of the work, and what I have seen of it has impressed me no better. We must hope that time will bring improvement.

Receipts and Expenditure.

64. Receipts from Court and Process Fees amounted to Rs. 8,443, and Expenditure to Rs. 15,573. The new arrangements for the disposal of civil business ought in future to show a considerable saving of expenditure.

Registration.

Registration work of the year.

65. Registration work is done by the Town Magistrate at Nándod, and by the Názir at Bhálod. The following table will show the progress which has been made on last year's results:—

Description.	1889-90. Number.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	1890-91. Number.	Value of Property.	Fees realised
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Sales of immoveable property..	54	23,814 0 0	177 14 6	74	38,517 4 0	268 8
2. Mortgages do. ...	180	71,601 6 6	605 13 6	318	165,857 4 6	1,306 13
3. Wills and miscellaneous.....	18	24,757 4 0	149 14 0	22	19,915 8 0	81 4
Total.....	252	1,20,172 10 6	933 10 0	414	2,24,290 0 6	1,656 10
Deduct expenditure including refund.....			398 14 1			313 11
Net profit.....			534 11 11			1,342 14 7

Municipal Administration.

Nándod Municipality.

66. The Nándod Municipality is, as it has always been, and as I think it should remain, one of the ordinary State departments. The people have given utterance to no aspirations after the panacea of so-called Local Self-Government, nor do I consider it any part of our duty while here to foster any such aspirations. At the same time there is no doubt that purely local municipal expenditure ought to be met by the persons who directly benefit from it; and I have no sympathy with the trading classes who, while contributing nothing whatever towards the general State revenues, expect that every thing is to be done for them by the State without any trouble or expense to themselves. But on the other hand again it must be remembered that Nandod is the capital of the State, and the residence of the Chief. And, so long as outlying parts of the State are not neglected, the adornment and improvement of the capital is a very legitimate and proper object on which to expend surplus revenues. All things considered, therefore, I doubt whether a more satisfactory arrangement on the whole is likely to be found than that which at present prevails. A light octroi duty is levied, which suffices to meet the cost of the inspecting establishment and every day conservancy requirements, while all that can be brought under the head of "Public Works," including ordinary repairs to town roads, is provided for out of the general revenues. There are no doubt objections to octroi, and theoretically one would gladly see it replaced by direct taxation; but it has been decided that it is better not to rouse the bad feeling which such a change would almost certainly provoke. The incidence of the tax is very light, something less than 6 annas per head of population; and I think there need be no great fear of its being seriously abused. At all events I would certainly deprecate its abolition without providing a substitute, a step which would, I consider, be demoralizing, as well as involving a needless sacrifice of revenue.

Population, Receipts and Expenditure.

67. The population of the town, according to the Imperial census taken in February last, is 10,418, being 359 less than the number returned at the census of 1881. The decrease is entirely among males, the number of females having increased. So far as these results are not due to careless enumeration on the former occasion, they can only be attributed to the dispersion of a crowd of hangers-on about the palace, who throve under the old régime. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 5,198, of which Rs. 4,660 were from Octroi, and the rest Miscellaneous. Expenditure (other than Public Works) came to Rs. 4,536, while the Public Works carried out at the expense of general revenues amounted to Rs. 2,734. The town is kept fairly clean, and efforts are made to check encroachments as far as possible. But the hands of the executive are a good deal tied in all these matters by the policy of extreme conciliation and tenderness for susceptibilities which is impressed upon them. No calls are made on the Municipality

in respect of education. Provision against fire is better than in most towns of the size, and its further improvement is under consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.

Season and Crops.

68. The season promised to be as good as the last, but was marred by a failure of late rain. The total rainfall was only 29·63, which is very much below the average; but the fall was well distributed over the early part of the season, and the monsoon crops were in consequence excellent. The great success of cotton last year induced an abnormally large area to be sown with it this season, and the resulting crop was fortunately a good one, though it suffered slightly from want of late rain. The extraordinarily high prices realized for cotton last year were of course not repeated.

Agricultural stock.

69. Particulars of agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI., but, as pointed out in last year's report, they cannot be depended upon as accurate, the machinery at our disposal being obviously insufficient to ensure accurate returns.

Prices and wages.

70. Prices and wages of labour have varied little from last year. With cheap food, cheap liquor, and plenty of well-paid employment to be had for the asking, the Bhil labourer is not much to be pitied. The difficulty is to get him to stick to work. He is a very independent and capricious person, and will only come when it suits him.

Trade.

71. The export trade is chiefly in forest produce and cotton. Grain, tobacco, mhowra flowers, and cornelian stones are also exported. The principal imports are wheat, rice, cloth, sugar, and groceries.

Fairs.

72. There are a number of fairs held at different places in the State, especially along the banks of the Nerbudda. An attempt was made this year to enforce some simple sanitary regulations.

Forests.

General Condition of the Forests.

73. The forest question in this State is in my opinion by far and away the most difficult problem with which the Administration has to deal. The condition of the forests is indeed deplorable, to a degree which it is scarcely possible to realize without a personal inspection of them. I had read, I believe, all that there is to be read on the subject; but it was nothing short of a revelation to me to see the

fearful ravages that not only have been but are being daily committed on every side by the axe, by fire, by pure wanton mischief of every kind. Mr, Shewan's latest views on the whole question have been embodied in a long and elaborate memorandum, which was submitted to Government shortly before his departure on leave, and has met with their general approval. His experience of the Rajpipla forests, as well as of forest questions generally, is so much more extensive than mine that I feel some diffidence in criticizing his proposals ; and in any case this is not the place to do so in detail. But I may be allowed to say that, while I consider his proposals excellent as far as they go, he seems to me to have stopped short just where the real difficulties of forest conservancy begin, with which I think we cannot escape the responsibility of grappling.

Forests should be demarcated, *and systematically conserved.*

74. I was asked by Government, on Mr. Shewan's Memorandum, whether I considered that demarcation must necessarily go hand in hand with the very mild conservancy proposed by him. I replied that I could not see the neccessity ; and that, in any case, as the matter did not appear to be pressing, it might well await Mr. Shewan's return to carry out his own policy in his own way. This was before I had seen the forests, and when I had seen only the correspondence. I should now probably answer the question in the same way, but with a difference. I still fail to see the object of demarcating reserves, if there is to be no reservation, or practically none. But I am strongly in favour of having some reserves, however small, in which some systematic attempt should be made to maintain and improve the forest growth. There are miles and miles of jungle which is not worth preserving, and which should in time come under the plough, which can in the meanwhile be left to the Bhils to work their will upon and destroy to their hearts content. But I feel that an effort should be made, by however slow degrees, to create an area which should be, as far as possible, sacred from their depredations, and which should eventually become the real permanent State forest.

Colonel Stace's Reserves. Proposals to re-afforest and extend them.

75. It appears to me that scant justice has been done in this respect to the forest policy inaugurated by Colonel Stace. He demarcated a number of small reserves, very small it is true, and in themselves perhaps not worth the trouble of maintaining. But I do not suppose for a moment that he intended to stop where he began. I take it that his policy was to begin with small areas, and so gradually accustom the Bhils to restrictions which would eventually be extended. I have not made a detailed inspection of these old reserves, nor am I in any sense an expert in forestry ; but what I have seen of them in passing leads me to doubt the correctness of the remark that they " differed in no particular from the rest of the forest,"

nor do I think they can be said as yet to be "re-absorbed into the surrounding jungle." It is only in these reserves, as far as I can discover, that any good timber still exists; and in this respect, as well as in their geographical position, they seem to me to have been judiciously selected as starting-points for the forest conservancy of the future. Another thing very noticeable about them at the present time is the comparative absence of wanton mischief within their limits. This is apparently due to the fact that, though *departmentally* the reserves have ceased to exist as such, though the guards have been withdrawn, and the officials of the department have been ordered not to enforce any of the special restrictions which were applied to them, still the original notification creating them has never been cancelled, and they have never been publicly thrown open. Possibly the presence of wild beasts may have something to do with the respect with which these places are treated. However that may be, the boundaries of these reserves still exist, and the people do seem to pay some respect to them still. It is thus not too late, in my opinion, to reconsider the policy of throwing them open; and if I were charged with the duty of demarcating the State forests, I should feel strongly disposed to start in the first place with these reserves as centres from which to mark out larger blocks. I should also indeed, as proposed by Mr. Shewan, make one or more large blocks of the great central range of hills; but this I should regard as less pressing. We can afford to take our time about the creation of new forest; but, where it is a question of preserving the little good material we have, delay may be fatal. Within the area so demarcated I would take all practicable measures to put a stop to promiscuous cutting and to forest fires. I would absolutely prohibit *dájhia* and *jhumta* cultivation within the forest area, and I would endeavour as far as possible to control grazing. Measures for the improvement of the growth would of course be undertaken at the same time. Of course such measures would not be popular. *Any* restrictions on the liberty of people who have been accustomed from time immemorial to do as they please cannot but be unpopular, and I am alive to the importance of proceeding very slowly and cautiously. But I think the lines of progress indicated by Colonel Stace were sound and judicious. And I doubt whether his policy was the source of so much irritation as has been ascribed to it.

Working of the year. *Dán* collections.

76. To turn now to the year's working, the season has not been financially a success. The *net* profit of the season, ending 30th June, is estimated to be about Rs. 47,500 against Rs. 63,000 last season. The system of working adopted was a combination of *dán* and departmental fellings, on the principle which has been explained at length by Mr. Shewan in his Memorandum. But the experiment was tried, on grounds which I do not quite understand, and which appear to me to offend against one of the principles emphatically laid down in the Memorandum, of farming out the *dán*

collections. Financially, the result has been a failure, and on every other ground I think the arrangement is a mistake. It has led to a good deal of trouble and friction arising out of collusion between the farmer and his sub-contractors and the timber merchants with a view to evasion of the duty. But one cause of the reduced receipts is to be found in a most salutary stipulation, made this year for the first time, that no carts or labourers from beyond the limits of the State are to be allowed to enter the forest for the removal of produce.

Departmental fellings.

77. Teak fellings on the coppice system were undertaken departmentally in some of the old "Reserves," the only places, as the State Forest Officer remarks, where teak is now to be found; but the rafters did not find such a ready market as was anticipated. A net profit of about Rs. 3,000 was made from this source. Improvement fellings in the way of cutting o-ut old and crooked material were also undertaken; and this, Mr. Clabby fears, is the only kind of departmental felling that will be possible next year.

Grazing fees.

78. The right to collect grazing fees was this year farmed out and realized Rs. 1,500. This again appears to me to be a somewhat retrogade measure, which has not justified itself. Last year Rs. 1,700 were collected departmentally. The State Forest Officer complains of the privilege of free grazing allowed to all inhabitants of the State, professional graziers as well as others; but the question is involved in some difficulty.

Minor produce.

79. The contract for *avli* bark realized only Rs. 525 against Rs. 1,625 last year; that for *bidi* leaves fetched Rs. 750, the same figure as last year. Other items of minor produce also realized small sums.

Free grants.

80. Free grants of wood were given to the extent of Rs. 934 against Rs. 1,021 last year. The Thándars and Mahálkaris have large discretionary powers under this head, and require to be closely watched, to see that they do not abuse them. The Mahálkari of Gardeshvar was degraded during the year for issuing passes without proper enquiry.

Prosecutions.

81. Seven cases were proscuted and 14 compounded during the year, last year's figures being 4 and 34 respectively. But 12 cases were pending enquiry at the close of the year. There have been a number of cases of merchants opening sale depôts at unauthorized places, generally in collusion with the *dán* contractor.

Bábul plantations.

82. The policy of keeping all *bábul* plantations under the Revenue officers was to some extent modified in the course of discussions which took place last rains, when

some of the most valuable were made over to the Forest Department. These should hereafter be important fuel reserves.

Establishment.

83. The conduct of the forest subordinates during the year has been good, a result of which Mr. Clabby gives the credit to the efficient supervision exercised by the Range Forest Officers. Mr. Clabby himself is a most active and zealous officer with plenty of ability and, above all, good common sense. Under present arrangements he is somewhat thrown away here, and feels it. But he has set himself loyally to carry out the somewhat restricted policy laid down for him, and has never given me cause to complain of anything like misdirected zeal. I hope that it will be found possible ere long to introduce some measures that will afford more scope for his capacity.

Public Works.

Public works expenditure of the year.

84. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,37,677, against Rs. 97,407 last year. It was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment		15,516
Works—		
Original—		
Buildings	34,496	
Communications	60,508	
Miscellaneous	5,713	
Total Original		1,00,717
Repairs—		
Buildings	9,260	
Communications	5,563	
Miscellaneous	2,237	
Total Repairs		17,060
Live stock, plant, &c.		4,384
Total Works		1,22,161
GRAND TOTAL		1,37,677

Buildings.

85. The main items of original expenditure on buildings were Rs. 9,500 on the new Anglo-vernacular School, Rs. 3,824 at Dediapáda and 2,550 at Gardeshvar on Thána buildings, Rs. 2,250 on converting an old State building into a residence for one Kunvar, and Rs. 2,175 on the purchase of a house for another, Rs. 1,250 on additions to the Distillery, and Rs. 1,331 on a Court-house for the Nándod Town Magistrate. A number of village school-houses and *choras* were con-

structed by the Revenue Department. "Miscellaneous" included a number of village wells, besides the Municipal expenditure of Rs. 2,734 already referred to.

Communications.

86. The expenditure on communications was again more than 50 per cent. of total works, and this is no more than it should be. At our present rate of progress, it will be many years before these will cease to be our chief want. The Nándod-Anklesvar road has been under construction for the last seven years, ever since the Joint Administration was first introduced, and is still a very long way from completion. Running as it does between the great central range of hills and the Nerbudda, it is a very troublesome and expensive road to make, owing to the immense amount of bridging required. Rupees 98,791 have been spent up to date on this road, the year's expenditure being Rs. 11,071. Eventually we should look forward to having a light railway along this line; but that is a dream of the distant future. The practicability of laying such a railway will probably depend on how far the bridges now being made can be utilized for the purpose; Mr. Bomanji assures me that they can. We have made a beginning in the way of collecting traffic statistics with a view to such a project, but as yet there are no results worth reporting. Meanwhile we are endeavouring to make a first class road of it; but the rate of progress is slow, and it will be some years yet before it is completed. At the Anklesvar end, the Broach Local Board have made a cleared track along the few miles running through their jurisdiction; but this is terribly cut up by the heavy traffic passing along it, and it is hoped that they will soon take in hand the further improvement of it. On the road from Nándod to Poicha on the Nerbudda, opposite Chándod, Rs. 7,327 were spent during the year. This is now complete, and in excellent order. It and the Nándod-Anklesvar road are the only two which are at present specially required as *first-class* roads. Of hill-roads I have already spoken. On the new line from Nándod to Dediapáda Rs. 25,932 were expended, and this is now practically completed. It remains to be seen how far this will supersede the old line. The advantages are not quite so great as was at first supposed. The actual saving in distance is only about 2½ miles; and, although it is beautifully laid out, with easy gradients, still this new road is on the slope the whole way, while the old one has long stretches of flat. But in any case the labour and expense will not have been thrown away. To say nothing of the employment its construction has given to the Bhils, the new road opens up a new country which was not reached by the old one. It connects Nándod for the first time with the old capital, Rájpipla, and with the forests in its neighbourhood; and, as I have already remarked, the more roads we can send into these hitherto unpenetrable hills the better. The other little hill-road, which is to connect Nándod with Vadi, was begun during the year, and Rs. 1,800 were spent on it.

87. The old complaint of want of good subordinates and good contractors is still heard to account for slow progress. Why good subordinates will not come and take service here, or coming will not stay, I can only conjecture. Contractors are said to be frightened away by the natural difficulties of the country; but I cannot help thinking that the treatment they meet with has something to do with it. I find that it has been the practice here to bind contractors down to the most stringent and even unreasonable terms which it would be obviously out of the question to enforce; to interfere to a harasssing extent with the details of their work while in progress; and finally, as a matter of necessity, to allow a vast amount of latitude and unpunctuality about the date of its completion. I have endeavoured to introduce a better system; but it is no doubt difficult to deal in a business-like way with our unbusiness-like local contractors, who appear not to understand the meaning of system and method. On the other hand, it is not difficult to understand the reluctance of good business-like contractors from outside to come here and undertake work on such terms; and I cannot help thinking that the State Engineer is himself largely responsible for the difficulties of which he complains.

Want of subordinates and of contractors.

88. But, while holding him to blame in this respect, at the same time I cannot fail to acknowledge the excellent service which Khán Báhadur Bomanji has done. He is one of the hardest-working officials in the State, and all his work is thorough. On one point, which contractors are occasionally apt to make a ground of complaint—his uncompromising refusal to pass any but the very best materials and work,—he has my unqualified support. As the number of small scattered works all over the State tends to multiply, the work of the department is continually increasing. The State Engineer's subordinates, as well as himself, have had a hard year of it, and I am glad to endorse the commendation he bestows upon them.

Good work of State Engineer and establishment.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Income and Expenditure.

89. Appendix XVII. gives, in the prescribed form, the details of receipts and expenditure for the year. The following statements give the main heads, together with opening and closing balances, for a period of four

Statements of Receipts, Expenditure and Balances.

years. Conversions of Bábásái into Imperial currency have been made here, as elsewhere, at the authorized mint rate of 117⅞ : 100. This will account for slight variations from the figures reported in former years, when the rate of conversion taken was 120 : 100.

Statement I.—Balances.

Year.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disburse-ments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	56,519	10,16,391	9,41,035	1,31,875
1888-89	1,31,875	11,36,110	10,30,035	2,37,950
1889-90	2,37,950	10,43,812	9,53,054	3,28,708
1890-91	3,28,708	13,17,817	13,65,503	2,81,021

Statement II.—Receipts.

Heads.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	5,61,687	5,23,191	5,92,967	5,20,081
II.—Forests	63,570	67,815	96,931	1,12,0[illegible]9
III.—Abkari, opium, &c.	99,417	95,920	83,717	75,449
IV.—Stamps	16,289	11,994	14,236	9,887
V.—Registration	1,490	838	555	424
VI.—Law and Justice (Courts)	5,136	5,405	4,750	5,533
VII.—Law and Justice (Jails)	1,742	1,707	962	.....
VIII.—Guaranteed and other allowances	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
IX.—Recovery of debt	10,023	19,554	2,088	5,353
X.—Miscellaneous	17,574	20,069	8,268	10,245
Total	7,90,562	7,60,127	8,18,108	7,52,705
Exchange	41,750	338	26,144	3,535
Advances and Deposits	4,85,505	2,83,347	2,91,858	2,60,151
Grand Total	13,17,817	10,43,812	11,36,110	10,16,391

Statement III.—Expenditure.

Heads.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Administration	41,043	39,837	36,909	31,302
II.—Land Revenue	85,407	81,891	80,765	76,504
III.—Abkari, opium, &c.	7,234	5,070	8,224	1,510
IV.—Forests	19,464	17,253	96,702	16,580
V.—Stamps	1,125	816	1,093	784
VI.—Registration	311	322	317	305
VII.—Law and Justice (Courts)	16,018	15,741	15,067	16,688
VIII.—Law and Justice (Jails)	6,721	9,386	9,781	6,890
IX.—Police	34,462	31,846	32,289	34,307
X.—Education	18,092	15,782	14,121	13,604
XI.—Medical	10,224	9,135	7,858	12,347
XII.—Minor departments, Printing press and Record	4,515	3,692	4,487	5,455
XIII.—Public works	1,37,827	97,432	115,743	1,35,256
XIV.—Fouj	41,303	40,315	38,419	45,486
XV.—Tribute	27,572	55,144	55,144	63,840
XVI.—Guaranteed allowances	20,852	20,570	22,471	18,888
XVII.—Devasthan and Dharmada	11,628	11,508	12,558	13,193
XVIII.—Retired, &c., allowances	912	1,189	1,984	3,238
XIX.—His Highness the Raja and family	1,42,628	1,37,972	1,30,950	1,35,723
XX.—Liquidation of debts	1,273	4,342	34,104	18,738
XXI.—Refunds	18	520	1,678	.....
XXII.—General miscellaneous	33,847	16,363	11,472	12,603
Total	6,62,476	6,16,126	7,32,136	6,63,241
Reserve Fund	1,46,800	50,000	.....	.....
Exchange	67,140	336	25,745	3,516
Advances and Deposits	4,89,088	2,86,592	2,72,154	2,74,278
Grand Total	13,65,504	9,53,054	10,30,035	9,41,035

90. These figures call for but little remark. The cash balance has increased from Rs. 56,000 at the beginning of 1887-88 to Rs. 2,81,000; and in addition to this nearly 2 lakhs have been invested in Government securities during the interval. It is proposed to invest another Rs. 80,000 this year. The abnormally large figures of *gross* receipts and expenditure for 1890-91 are due to "Advances and Deposits" on both sides, which cancel each other. But it is scarcely worth remarking further on an artificial statement which is prepared solely for the purposes of this report, and which has no interest in itself, being for years ending 31st March, whereas the State financial year does not close till the 30th June.

Explanation of increase and decrease.

91. A better idea of the true financial position and prospects can be given by following last year's precedent and extracting from my recently submitted budget report for 1891-92 the following table of receipts and expenditure for years ending 30th June. As usual, items are entered in round numbers, with 000's omitted.

Statements of receipts and expenditure for the three last years and Budget Estimates for the next year ending 30th June.

Receipts.

Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance.....	242	310	399	331
I.—Land	524	518	552	521
II.—Forests	89	81	67	74
III.—Abkari	81	94	99	90
IV.—Stamps	14½	15	12	12
V.—Registration	½	1	1½	1
VI.—Courts	5	5	5	4
VII.—Jails	1	2	2	2
VIII.—Allowances	14	14	14	14
IX.—Recovery of debt	5	17	9½	5
X.—Miscellaneous.....	17	15	19	17
Total Regular Receipts.....	751	762	781	740
Advances and Deposits.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Total of Year's Receipts.....	751	779	781	740
Grand Total, including Opening Balance.....	993	1,089	1,180	1,071

Expenditure.

Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.
I.—Administration	38	39½	40	39
II.—Land Revenue	82½	83½	87	86
III.—Abkari	7	6	7	8
IV.—Forests	47½	18½	19	30
V.—Stamps	1	1	1	1
VI.—Registration	½	½	½	¼
VII.—Courts	15¼	16½	15	15
VIII.—Jails	10	8½	7	8
IX.—Police	32¼	32	37	38¼
X.—Education	14¼	15	19½	23
XI.—Medical	8	10	10	11
XII.—Minor Departments	4	4	4	4
XIII.—Public works	85¼	130	126	126
XIV.—Fouj	39½	41½	41¼	45
XV.—Tribute	55	55	55	55
XVI.—Allowances	21	21½	24	42
XVII.—Devasthan and Dharmada	12¼	12	12	14
XVIII.—Retired, &c., Allowances	1½	1¼	1	1
XIX.—His Highness the Raja and Family	130	140½	163½	152
XX.—Liquidation of debt	2¼	3½	3	1
XXI.—Refunds	2	¼	¼	¼
XXII.—General Miscellaneous	12	24½	25	28
XXIII.—Reserve	25	25	147	80
Total Regular Expenditure	646	690	845	808
Advances and Deposits	37	.....	4	.....
Total	683	690	849	808
Closing Balance	310	399	331	263
Grand Total	993	1,089	1,180	1,071

92. I have, in the budget report above referred to, given detailed reasons for holding that the experience of another season has more than confirmed last year's estimate, both of the soundness of the present financial position and of the satisfactory prospects for the future. And the fact is so apparent from the figures themselves that. I need scarcely enlarge further on the subject.

Financial position and prospects.

93. I must not omit to allude here to an important measure to which the sanction of Government has been accorded during the year, the unification of our hitherto dual currency by getting rid once for all from our accounts of that very confusing and disturbing element, the Bábásái rupee. Henceforth we shall recognize nothing but the Imperial currency, the rate for conversion having been fixed by Government at the assay mint value of the Bábásái rupee, of which $117\frac{14}{16}$ are equal to 100 Imperial rupees. The date fixed for the final elimination of Bábásái from the State accounts is the 1st July 1891. But preparations for the change have been going on for some months.

Unification of the State currency.

94. The Accounts Department continues to be efficiently supervised by Rao Saheb Ravibhadra Manibhadra, the Treasury Officer. The office was again, at my special request, subjected to a searching inspection by an officer deputed by the Commissioner, N. D.; and the result of his examination appears to be satisfactory.

Working of the Accounts Department.

Land Revenue.

Jamabandi.

95. The following table summarizes land revenue demands for this year, so far as they are ascertained up to date, with those of the last year:—

Land Revenue demands.

Items.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Revenue fixed	4,48,382	6	10	4,79,715	12	5
Do. miscellaneous	37,844	11	5	39,485	14	7
Cotton Export-tax	19,544	9	9	34,529	12	10
Cornelian Mines	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Total	5,04,771	12	0	5,56,731	7	10

The increase in fixed revenue is due entirely to extension of cultivation. That under "Miscellaneous" would have been larger than it is, but for the abolition during the year of certain cesses. The increase in "Cotton Export" is due to the exceptionally favourable cotton season of 1889-90, which led to a large area being sown with cotton this year, and to a proportionately high price being paid for the farm. This source of revenue will now cease with the introduction of Survey Settlements, but will be more than compensated for by the growing extension of cultivation.

Collections.

96. As has been already observed, the State year ends on the 30th June, and there is good hope that the whole of the year's demands will be recovered by that date. If so, we shall have established a "record."

Outstanding balances.

Work of Special Office.

97. Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis continues to be entrusted with the special work of enquiring into and clearing off the mass of old outstanding balances. The following statements show at a glance the work he has got through in this department during the year:—

Particulars.	Balance at the end of last year.	Disposed of in the year under report.	Remaining for disposal.
I.—Balances due to the State.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Taluka Treasuries	5,46,119	5,16,633	29,486
To Huzur Treasury	3,40,251	3,27,207	13,044
To other Departments	35,855	20,975	14,880
Total	9,22,225	8,64,815	57,410
II.—Balances due by the State.			
By Taluka Treasuries	4,660	3,957	703
By Huzur Treasury	48,585	46,937	1,648
By other Departments	27,304	27,304	.....
Total	80,549	78,198	2,351
Total Balances	10,02,774	9,43,013	59,761

Details of work remaining.

98. This is an exceedingly creditable record of a year's work. It shows that, of a total of more than 10 lakhs of outstanding balances of all kinds, including both claims and liabilities outstanding at the end of last year, Mr. Tipnis has succeeded

in disposing of close upon 9½ lakhs, leaving little over half a lakh for disposal. As regards the remaining items of the balance due to táluka-treasuries, only Rs. 308 are on account of land revenue due from cultivators; and these are some outstandings which have only recently come to light in respect of the "*khángi*" or private villages of the Rája. The other táluka outstandings are in connection with *izáras* and advances, and are all on account of a single táluka (Bhálod) where the Thándar has been backward in supplying the necessary information. I am taking due notice of the irregularity, and it is hoped that they will very shortly be disposed of. Of the Rs. 13,000 due to the Huzur Treasury, more than Rs. 10,000 is owed by the heirs of the famous Bakshi Parbhudas, who are in receipt of a pension of Rs. 2,800 per annum. This matter is under correspondence with the Political Agent. The remainder, as also the small amount still due to the State, is now under enquiry, and orders regarding it will be issued very shortly.

Acknowledgment of the special officer's industry.

99. We may thus at length corgratulate ourselves on having made what is practically a complete clearance of the tangled mass of old claims and liabilities with which our account books have hitherto been encumbered. The result is, I must repeat, most creditable to the industry of Mr. Tipnis, who continues to merit the high commendations that have been bestowed on him in former reports. It must be remembered that, during the year under report at all events, the subject has formed only one branch of Mr. Tipnis' duties as Junior Assistant Administrator. He informs me that, since he began the work, he has disposed of something like 20,000 old *tumárs*, a figure which speaks for itself.

Opium.

New opium farm.

100. The opium farm, which has hitherto been sold annually, was disposed of for a term of three years from the 1st August, 1890. The result has so far been satisfactory.

Increase in Revenue.

101. The following table shows receipts for the last four years, ending 31st March. As the revenue year is from 1st August to 31st July, the comparisons are not very scientific, but they give a fair idea of the progress made.

Year.	Minimum sale guaranteed in lbs.	Duty realized in rupees.	Total revenue from opium.
1887-88	1,771	7,428	7,955
1888-89	1,775	8,865	9,387
1889-90	1,775	8,875	9,388
1890-91	1,865	9,100	9,860

The last column includes, in addition to the duty realized, the annual compensation of Rs. 500 from Government, together with "miscellaneous" items. In the year under report the latter were unusually large, as they included a fine of Rs. 250 recovered during the year from the late farmer. The year ending 31st July 1891 can scarcely fail to show even more satisfactory results as compared with previous years.

Smuggling.

102. Of smuggling there is believed to be very little. Our geographical position does not favour direct smuggling from the opium-growing countries; and any that there may be is of duty-paid opium from Baroda, not as being cheaper but as being considered of better quality. This appears to have been the case under the previous farm, but the present contractor seems to be supplying a better quality of opium, and thereby removing temptations for contraband import. Eleven persons (in 10 cases) were prosecuted during the year, of whom ten were convicted.

Intoxicating drugs.

103. The right to sell intoxicating drugs produced Rs. 193 in this year against Rs. 216 in the preceding year.

Abkari.

New Abkari Farm.

104. As stated in last year's report, the amount of revenue guaranteed under the new contract for three years, which came into force from the 1st August 1890, is Rs. 80,000, about the same as under the old farm. The three different rates of duty are still maintained for different parts of the State, the highest prevailing in those villages which border on Broach and on Baroda territory, and the lowest in the remote and wild parts. It has long since been decided that these three rates shall be reduced to two; but before we can take any steps, we are still, with the sanction of Government, awaiting the action of Baroda, which seems very slow to move in the matter.

Sales.

105. Sales during the year are returned at 4,474 gallons of 25° U. P. and 149,372 of 60° U. P. against last year's figures of 3,208 and 127,044 respectively. I note that Government in their review of last year's report desire to see a reduction in the consumption of liquor, and perhaps I ought to express my regret that the statistics of the present year point at first sight rather to a steady increase. I make bold, however, to say that the increase is only an apparent one, and that the only real increase is in the consumption of *licit* liquor. The theory that *drunkenness* is on the increase is not only opposed to the testimony of officers who have had some experience of the country, but is scarcely consistent with the enormous and sustained diminution of crime to which the statistics of the criminal courts and of the jail bear witness. On the other hand, causes similar to those which, as I have shown, are steadily operating to render the detection of crime more systematic and certain, must tend more and more to

put an end to the production of contraband liquor, and so to drive consumers to the legitimate source of supply. Viewed in this light, I do not think the increased outturn from the State distillery need give rise to any alarm.

Consumption per head of population.

106. The average consumption per head of total population was shown for last year as 1 gallon 8 drams; but this result was based on an under-estimate of the population. Taking the figures with which the recent census has now supplied us, the average consumption per head of distillery liquor comes to 36 drams for 1889-90, and to 42 drams for 1890-91. If these figures appear high, it must be remembered that the very large majority of the population are Bhils, whose hereditary passion for drink has been proverbial from time immemorial. As regards the increase, I have endeavoured to show that an increased consumption of State liquor need not, and in this case almost certainly does not, mean increased drunkenness. So far as there is any tendency to change in the habits of the people at all, I think we may rather hope that a tendency towards increased sobriety will be the eventual result of our efforts to reclaim the Bhil, to educate him, to settle him down to steady cultivation, and generally to raise his status in the social scale. But we can scarcely hope for visible results for years to come. In every way I think the Administration may fairly claim that its policy is directed rather towards the discouragement than towards the stimulating of consumption. We have allowed no new shops to be opened. And we have renewed on moderate terms the lease of our old farmer, who knows the people and the requirements of the country, and in whom, notwithstanding much unbusinesslike procedure and annoying want of system in the past, we have confidence on the whole, rather than bring in an outsider, who was prepared to guarantee us a larger revenue, but who would have been obliged to make it up by stimulating consumption in every possible way. It may be added that power has been taken under the new contract to fix *minimum* as well as *maximum* selling-rates, in the event of such a measure ever being taken by Government in adjoining British territory.

Explanation of increase in sales.

107. It still remains for me to explain why, if drinking habits are not on the increase, there should be such an increase in the outturn from the distillery. Is it contended that this simply represents increased activity and efficiency of the preventive establishment? Not entirely. It will be remembered that when the present system was introduced a few years ago, there was a general "boycot" of distillery liquor. Last year, which was, moreover, a year of exceptional prosperity, the opposition finally broke down, and there was a general demand for our liquor, a demand far greater than the farmer found himself able to supply. Negotiations were opened for supplementing our supply from the Broach distillery, but came to nothing; and customers simply had to go without

their drink, or to go across the border in search of it. In short, the abnormally small demand of former years had left the farmer unprepared to meet last year's demand, which was equal to, if not above, the normal standard, while the supply was greatly below it. This I think sufficiently accounts for the increase each year over the preceding one in the year's outturn. Measures have now been taken to prevent a repetition of last year's collapse. Stills have been repaired and renewed, a steam-boiler with which to work them has been set up, and the new contract provides for the maintenance of a reserve stock of 8,000 gallons.

Toddy.

108. The reduction of toddy-tapping fees from one rupee to four annas was undoubtedly a step in the right direction. The small revenue directly derived from this source is to my mind not worth the trouble and friction of collecting it; and the only justification for maintaining the tax at all lies in the protection it affords to the revenue from mhowra spirit. From that point of view it is no doubt important. Although toddy distillation appears to be unknown here, still the mere fermented juice is quite sufficiently intoxicating, and any measures tending to encourage the public to resort to it in preference to distillery liquor simply involve a loss to the revenue, without corresponding gain to the cause of sobriety. On the other hand, there is much to be said from the point of view of the Bhil, to whom the juice of the palm has hitherto been as free as any other product of nature; and altogether it may be hoped that we have now arrived at a fair compromise, with sufficient consideration to all the different interests involved. The system seems to have worked well and without undue friction during the year.

Prosecutions, &c.

109. The number of cases prosecuted under the Abkari Act was 47, involving 64 persons, against 56 cases with 88 persons last year. Convictions were obtained in all the 47 cases, and against 61 out of the 64 accused persons. Small fines were imposed in nearly all cases, the total amount aggregating Rs. 310. Of the whole number of cases, 22 were for unlicensed tapping of toddy trees. The district establishments appear to have worked well. Mr. Miranda, the Distillery Inspector, continues to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

Stamps.

Stamps revenue and expenditure.

110. The revenue from stamps for the year under report was Rs. 16,536 against Rs. 11,993 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,372 against Rs. 816. The increase in receipts is due to the growth of litigation. The increase in expenditure is partly on account of a special payment of Rs. 247 made for the stock of a vendor whose license was forfeited, partly to an increase in

refunds. Eighty-two applications for refund were admitted against 38 last year, and the amount repaid was Rs. 436 as against Rs. 162. There were no prosecutions under the stamp law.

General Taxation.

Abolition of taxes.

111. Under instructions from Government, a formal notification was recently published announcing the abolition, once and for ever, of all import, export, and transit duties within the State, as well as of all the old cesses on particular industries. The only exceptions allowed are the export duties on mhowra flowers and on cotton, of which the latter is gradually ceasing to exist with the introduction of the Survey Settlement. A reservation has at the same time been made in favour of any tolls which it may hereafter be found desirable to place on made roads or bridges, as well as of octroi for municipal purposes. As pointed out in last year's report, the only forms of real taxation now surviving are those coming under the heads of Stamps, Opium, and Excise; and there can be no question that the present lot of the people is a most enviable one.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

112. The medical institutions consist of the hospital at Nándod and dispensaries at Jhagadia, Dediapáda, and Vália. The last named was newly opened at the beginning of the year, but has scarcely made so successful a start as might have been hoped for. As I have mentioned above, the Hospital Assistant at Dediapáda fell sick and died while on leave from the 30th November 1890. Up to the close of the year it had not been found possible to replace him. Meanwhile a few simple drugs have been entrusted to the chief constable.

Results of treatment.

113. The following table gives the number of patients treated and the results of treatment:—

Hospital or Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Dis-charged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
							Rs. a. p.	
Nándod Hospital	61	5,314	4,984	297	14	80	6,188 15 4	72·2
Jaghadia Dispensary ..	50	1,796	1,737	67	8	34	1,572 2 1	40·2
Dediapáda do. ...	...	540	522	14	4	.....	711 5 6	9·2
Vália do. ...	...	940	805	120	3	12	807 15 8	8·4
Total.....	111	8,590	8,048	498	29	126	9,280 6 7	

There has been a slight falling-off in numbers, which is simply due to a more healthy season than last, and not to any want of appeciation of the treatment.

Diseases and epidemics.

114. Ague, as usual, was by far the most common complaint, accounting for something like 37 per cent. of the total number of cases treated. Cholera was unknown. The only epidemic was one of small-pôx which broke out in Nándod and the neighbourhood towards the close of the year. Of 340 cases in Nándod and 785 in surrounding villages, 63 in the former and 104 in the latter proved fatal.

Vital statistics.

115. The only registration of vital statistics of which the figures are worth reproducing is that taken in Nándod town, where 343 births and 405 deaths were registered during the year, being 31 and 37 per 1,000 of the population respectively. These figures probably approach considerably nearer to accuracy than any that have yet been obtained.

Vaccination.

116. The following table shows the number and result of vaccinations :—

Operations by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in		Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Nándod Vaccinator.....	1,549	2,006	1,456	1,911	93	95
Bhálod do.	1,407	1,666	1,354	1,636	53	30
Jhagadia do.	.....	847	.....	828	.....	19
Dehli do.	1,179	877	1,130	818	49	59
Total.....	4,135	5,396	3,940	5,193	195	203

Cost of Medical Department.

117. The expenditure of the Medical Department was Rs. 10,471 against Rs. 9,394 last year. The increase is due to the opening of the Vália Dispensary.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

Statistics of schools.

118. The following table gives statistics of schools open during the year :—

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on		Average daily attendance.
		31st March 1890.	31st March 1891.	
Nándod First Grade Anglo-Vernacular.....	1	111	101	88·26
Primary	39	2,365	2,757	1,704·90
Evening	6	159	158	68·40
Girls'	3	204	200	135·00
Police	1	44	55	16·00
Total.....	50	2,883	3,271	2,012·56

This shows an increase of 9 schools and 388 scholars over last year's figures, a rate of progress which cannot but beconsidered satisfactory. There is also an increase of 225 in the average daily attendance. Arrangements have been made for the opening of seven new schools. The number of boys attending the Anglo-Vernacular School, and the results of examination of that school, show a slight falling-off. On the other hand, the average daily attendance has improved.

Expenditure.

119. The expenditure of the year comes to Rs. 19,010 against Rs. 15,598 last year. The increase is due to the number of new schools opened.

Backward classes.

120. The statistics which have been given are exclusive of three Bhil schools in the Dediapáda Mahal, which are not under the management of the Educational Department. To these I have already referred. That at Dediapáda is doing good work, the others are not very promising. The wild Bhils of the *ráni* seem to have but little desire for education, differing in this respect from their brethren of the *rásti*, and still more so from their kinsmen, the Dhánkas of Gardeshvar. An effort has been made, with some small measure of success, to induce the Bhils and Musalmans of Nándod to attend school by the offer of small pecuniary rewards. A more ambitious and more important measure which was unsuccessfully attempted by Colonel Stace, and to which I have lately been devoting my attention, is the offer of really substantial inducements to Bhils from the *ráni* to come and reside in Nándod for their education at the schools there.

Scholarships.

121. Of scholarships connected with the Anglo-Vernacular School we have a great number, both scholarships tenable *at* the School and scholarships *from* it. The latter include scholarships for the completion of the ordinary High School course, and also for the agricultura lcourse. Medical scholarships have also been offered to both male and female students, but no applicants for them have as yet come forward. For none of our scholarships does the competition seem to be very keen, and the holders apparently imagine that in accepting them they have laid the State under some sort of an obligation. I do not think that anything further need be done in this direction for a considerable time to come.

Gymnasia.

122. There is a good gymnasium at Nándod, under a qualified and competent instructor, and another at Bhálod. The one at Jhaghadia, which was promised in last year's report, has not yet, I am sorry to say, been opened.

Buildings.

123. As stated under the head of Public Works, the new building for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Nándod was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,500. It is

extremely commodious and well adapted to its purpose, besides being an ornament to the town. A number of village school-houses were also erected by the Revenue officers. All these buildings are treated as Public Works, and not as Educational charges.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Garden Department.

124. The Garden Department has made no very special advance during the year, but the existing State gardens continue to be fairly well looked after. Mr. Shearer was kind enough this year to send us a trained man from the Empress Gardens at Poona, who is very useful in looking after the mális. The levelling of the ground near the river, which was referred to last year as the site for a park, has been proceeded with; but I must deprecate the carrying out of so much of Mr. Shewan's design as involves an encroachment on the present parade-ground, the only piece of level ground available for parades and sports of all kinds. The poultry-yard, also referred to last year, has languished somewhat, and is scarcely likely to flourish without the superintendence of an expert. Nor do I think it quite reasonable to expect the Bhils, whose indigenous breed of poultry is superior to what can be found in most parts of the country, to undertake experiments with foreign varieties, of which so little is known. If experiments are to be attempted at all, I think we should undertake them ourselves on scientific principles, but I am not sufficiently versed in the subject to say whether it is worth pursuing.

Horse-breeding.

125. Horse-breeding is a subject to which my special attention was drawn by Mr. Shewan when handing over charge. The department has carried on a desultory existence for many years; but nothing has yet been done; and if no better results can be obtained, it is high time that it was abolished. There are in fact no mares in the country fit to breed from; and anything that is to be done must in the first instance be done by ourselves. I am accordingly arranging to start a small State breeding establishment. There is a stretch of open ground along the river immediately opposite the town, which will do well enough for a paddock. Arrangements are being made to have this fenced, and the necessary buildings erected, as economically as possible; and I am endeavouring to get together a few suitable mares to start with. As regards a sire, the pony stallion we have got will do well enough to go on covering such mares in the district as we can induce the people to bring to him,—and for this purpose he has been on tour both with the Superintendent of Police and with me, though without any very marked results,—but he is too small for breeding anything much bigger than a pony. Fortunately

we have in our stables an extremely well-bred and once well-known old Arab, who, having been originally brought here for the stud, was condemned by the late Superintendent of Police, on what appear to have been very hasty and insufficient grounds, as an uncertain foal-getter, and was thereupon relegated to the ignominy of harness-work. I see no reason why he should not be a great success, and certainly think he is worth a fair trial. If he fails, he must of course be replaced. Mr. Grainger, Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations for the Bombay Presidency, was good enough to come down and inspect my proposed arrangements, and expressed his approval of them. There is a constant demand here for good horses, both for the State stables and for our several mounted corps; and with proper management I trust that this may prove not only an interesting experiment but a financial success.

Wild animals.

126. Seventeen persons are reported to have been killed by tigers and panthers during the year, and twenty by snakes. 7 tigers and 15 panthers were killed, and rewards were given for their destruction aggregating Rs. 179. I have been at some pains to ensure the accuracy of these figures, and to put an end to the inexcusable confusion which officers allow to prevail in their returns between tigers and panthers. The number of bears returned is only 2, but no reward is given for these. I am considering whether they should not be added to the list in future. They are generally considered the most dangerous of all wild animals to meet in the jungle.

Post and telegraph.

127. Postal arrangements remained unaltered. I am in correspondence with the Post Master-General on the subject of telegraphic communication with Nándod. A telegraph office here would be an immense boon, and I trust that we may before long see it an accomplished fact.

Records.

128. The work of sorting and indexing the old records has made considerable progress, and should have been practically completed by this time. But unfortunately some of the work of past years has been found to have been carelessly done, and requires to be done over again. It is hoped that this will be completed by the end of the monsoon.

Printing Press.

129. The State printing press continues to be efficiently managed, and has turned out a number of circulars, forms, &c., during the year, besides the State Gazette, which appears fortnightly. It also prints the State stamps and stamp paper.

Library.

130. The public library at Nándod is maintained partly by a State subsidy of Rs. 150 per annum, partly by a few subscriptions. The general public apparently take little interest in it.

Gazetteer.

131. The appointment of a special officer to collect information for the new edition of the Bombay Gazetteer was mentioned in last year's report. I am not sure that the experiment has quite justified itself. Successive changes of officers (under arrangements made before my arrival) have somewhat retarded the work, and it does not appear to me that the officer now in charge is making much progress. But it is not easy to check work of this kind. Mr. Shewan contemplated the appointment lasting till his return, and I hope he will find that it has answered his expectations.

The Census.

132. The Imperial Census was duly taken in this State, as elsewhere, on the night of the 26th February 1891, with the exception of some of the wildest parts, in which, owing to the peculiar difficulties involved, sanction was obtained to its being taken on the morning of the 27th. The arrangements, which were under the immediate charge of Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji, the Senior Assistant Administrator, went off without any hitch, the preliminary enumeration having been duly effected within the prescribed time. For the final enumeration the services of officers of all departments were freely requisitioned, and with them, and the help of certain public-spirited private individuals, who gave their services without remuneration, there was little occasion for the employment of special paid enumerators. Since the completion of the census three of the State officials have been employed in tabulating the results at Ahmedabad, and the State is paying for the services of a number of other persons who have been specially engaged there. The figures of population shown by the census have already been given, and it is only necessary to add that they may be relied upon as being in every way as accurate as those for a British district.

Administrator's tour.

133. I was incapacitated, by an accident which unfortunately occurred just after my arrival here, from riding or walking for some weeks. I succeeded, however, in getting out on wheels as far as Bhálod, and in seeing the best part of that taluka before Christmas. January I spent in Gardeshvar, coming in at the end of the month to meet the Commissioner, N. D. I was detained at head-quarters for some time by sessions cases and by the census; but got out again at the end of February, and spent the early part of March in Jhagadia and Vália. Since the close of the year under report I have again visited Jhagadia, and have pretty thoroughly explored eastern Vália and Dediapáda. I have thus seen all parts of the State. The Administrator's tour is necessarily much cut up by sessions cases, appeals, and work of all kinds at head-quarters; but, with the present improved communications, there is little difficulty in arranging to visit every place of importance at one time or another during the year.

Officers.

134. I have already referre d to good work done by individual heads of departments under the appropriate heading in each case. I now desire to express my acknowledgments to them collectively for the assistance which I have received from one and all, without exception. A better, more loyal, and more efficient body of subordinates it would be difficult to find; and I have to thank their zealous and cordial co-operation for having rendered easy and pleasant to me what is in itself a work of no small labour and responsibility. My Personal Assistant, Mr. Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai, has been extremely helpful; and both he and the other members of my office establishment have worked hard and well.

Concluding remarks.

135. I have only to add that I have endeavoured consistently to act up to the instructions received from Government at the time of my appointment, which were "to aim only at a careful and well-considered rate of progress, which will make the position already gained secure." It is on this ground, as well as of what I cannot but regard as the extremely gratifying absence from the year's record of any startling or sensational incidents, that I must ask for indulgence if the present report appears to be in some degree colourless and wanting in interest. The future progress of the State will perhaps be none the less assured for having had a year of breathing-time, which I trust will not be found to have been in any sense a year of backsliding. I think it is hardly necessary to apologize for the freedom with which I have ventured to criticize my predecessor's policy in various points of detail. There is certainly no want of appreciation on my part of the splendid work which has been done under his administration; nor do I expect my opinion to prevail against his on questions to which he has devoted years of anxious and laborious thought. But it may sometimes be of advantage to see the light in which such questions strike a new-comer; and I shall be thankful if the expression of my opinions can in any way help him on his return. I think there is no fear of its being in any way a hindrance to him. Even where I differ from him most, I have been careful not to introduce any innovations, or to lose sight for a moment of the temporary nature of my incumbency. I shall be well satisfied if on his return Mr. Shewan finds himself able to resume the work at the point where he left it off, with the feeling that, if there has been no great advance, there has, at all events, been no retrogression, and still less any obstruction to progress, during his absence.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, 16*th June* 1891.

Appendix I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajpipla	Rs. 65,000 (Babasai.)	Baroda Government.	1,71,909 (According to Census of 1891.)	50	3,272	87,690 Total number vaccinated in State up to date.	Ague, skin diseases, &c. This year small-pox was epidemic in Nandod town and surrounding villages.	About 7½ lakhs of rupees (British.)	Horse, 23 Regular, 34 Irregular, 4 others. Foot * 75 Regular.	Not levied.	Forest produce Cornelian stones, cotton, grain, &c.	* In this are not included police, haveli guards or revenue peons.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.—Political Relations.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Number.	Name of individual state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race, and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gambhirsinhji	NANDOD.	Raja.	Rajput-Gohel-Hindu.	45	Private.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Chhatrasinhji		Heir-apparent.		29	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	On Tour in Europe.				
3	Ramsinhji		Sons of Raja.		21	Private.					
4	Kiritsinhji				19	Being educated, Kiritsinhji at Belgaum and others at Rajkot					
5	Narsinhsinhji				16						
6	Digvijaisinhji				14						
7	Parakramsinhji				y. m. 1 8						
8	Vijaysinhji		Son of Heir-apparent.		1 2						

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1890-91.

Division.	Executive district.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of official and police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter town.	Population								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State, Rewa Kantha Agency.	4 Talukas. 2 Mahals.	About 1,600 square miles.	1,71,909	Nandod.	10,824	619 State and 130 Dumala. — 749	1, excluding Administrator.	8	About 30 miles.	About 15 miles.	228, including Police Sowars.	About Rs. 39,260	About five and a half lakhs of rupees (British).	About seven and a half lakhs of rupees (British).	

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Population of Native State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Christians.			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total male agricultural, including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number of square miles.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
					Male.	Female.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Note.—We have no means of giving correct information of the kind.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in Rajpipla State, 1890-91.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, excluding Followers.	
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.				
			In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	24	3	...	...	...	1	3	23	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	23	6,521-13-8	
Sappers	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Artillery	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Infantry	74	1	...	...	...	..	.....	75	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	2*	73	6,249-10-9	* British Military pensioners.
Total...	98	4	..	...	...	1	3	98	.....	4	.....	.....	2	96	12,771-8-5	

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Police Superintendent	1	250	39,258-6-8.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Police Inspector.....	1	70		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables.....	7	50,40,35,25		1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
Jemadars.....	5	20,17		1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Havildars.....	8	12		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
Naiks.....	17	11		1	8	.....	.....	.....	16	1	
1st Class Constables	80	9		4	27	2	.....	.....	29	9	
2nd Class do.	90	8		5	27	1	.....	.....	13	10	
Police Sowars	19	30,28,27,25		.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	2	
Total.....	229	.....	39,258-6-8	12	69	3	.....	.....	87	22	

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1891.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (Columns 4 and 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1889-90	1890-91.	1889-90	1890-91	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	890-91.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rajpipla State.....	614	558 A	584	5 12 B	516	466 C	340	212	164	228	58·22	41-40½	65·89	45·49	A. Including 127 struck off. B. Accused were arrested for offences committed in Rajpipla State..... 497 Do. in foreign territory..... 15 512 C. Out of 466 accused sent for trial. 212 accused convicted. 228 do. discharged. 26 do. pending trial. 466

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1891.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1889-90.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Rajpipla State.....	6,838 6 5	7,615 1. 7	2,675 9 8	1,853 4 0	39·12	24·33	

Appendix IX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1891.

Number.	Description of crimes or offences	Number of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1890-91.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1890-91.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance.	Committed during 1890-91.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Offences against Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	1	1	2	2	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Offences relating to Public servants, Chapter IX.	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Contempt of lawful authority, Chapter X.	...	6	6	6	...	6	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI.	1	16	17	16	1	18	12	...	3	1	6	2	...	12	5	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	
5	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Public safety, convenience, decency, &c., Chapter XIV.	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Offences affecting life, Chapter XVI.	2	6	8	4	4	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
8	Causing miscarriage, &c., Chapter XVI.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Hurt, Chapter XVI.	9	86	95	86	9	141	25	...	6	...	1	18	...	25	111	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Wrongful restraint and confinement, Chapter XVI.	2	7	9	9	...	16	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
11	Criminal force and assault, Chapter XVI.	...	21	21	21	...	33	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	*Kidnapping*, Chapter XVI.	1	2	3	2	1	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
13	Rape, Chapter XVI.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Theft, Chapter XVII.	176	166	342	124	218	243	96	7	61	...	12	10	6	96	119	...	...	59	8	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	
15	Extortion, Chapter XVII.	2	5	7	5	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Robbery and Dacoity, Chapter XVII.	3	5	8	2	6	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

17	Criminal misappropriation of property, Chapter XVII.	...	4	4	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
18	Criminal breach of trust, Chapter XVII	5	17	22	15	7	30	9	...	4	1	4	...	...	9	19	...	...	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
19	Receiving stolen property, Chapter XVII	...	7	7	7	...	15	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
20	Cheating, Chapter XVII	1	4	5	5	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mischief, Chapter XVII	25	56	81	36	45	63	13	...	6	...	5	2	...	13	43	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
22	Criminal trespass, Chapter XVII	214	84	298	36	262	74	23	...	14	...	3	5	1	23	42	...	...	4	2	2	4	4	1	...	...	...
23	Offences relating to documents, Chapter XVIII	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	2	12	14	12	2	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Defamation, Chapter XXI.	1	1	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Criminal intimidation, Chapter XXII	1	45	46	44	2	83	7	...	...	1	...	6	...	7	75	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	449	559	1,008	445	563	833	211	8	103	3	35	55	7	211	558	...	...	79	13	11	17	21	3	1	...	4
	Offences under Special Laws.																										
1	Opium Act	...	10	10	10	...	13	10	...	1	3	...	6	...	10	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Abkari Act	2	51	53	51	2	69	63	...	4	...	6	53	...	63	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Cattle Trespass Act	1	5	6	6	...	11	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Forest law	...	6	6	6	...	10	8	...	1	...	...	7	...	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	District Police Act	3	9	12	6	6	10	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	81	87	79	8	113	89	...	7	4	6	72	...	89	17	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Penal Code and Special Laws	455	640	1,095	524	571	946	300	8	110	7	41	127	7	300	575	...	...	95	14	11	17	21	3	1	...	4

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1891.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1890-91.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.		Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1889-90.	1890-91.							
Huzur Court	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	
Sir Nyayadhish	14	24	10	11	4	10	...	...	25	35	14	15	18	3	...	1	
Special Magistrate	75	58	1	40	8	49	...	...	98	98	19	32	47	...	...	...	
Bhalod 1st Class Magistrate	123	22	1	26	2	9	...	3	207	41	25	2	8	6	...	...	
Nandod Town Magistrate	73	117	1	76	38	34	...	9	136	158	52	39	44	5	...	18	
Jhaghadia Taluka do.	65	126	5	133	29	50	...	4	113	221	84	66	57	6	...	8	
Nandod Taluka do	91	41	1	36	15	20	...	...	171	72	35	13	23	1	...	...	
Bhalod Taluka do.	119	73	2	48	42	21	...	2	166	115	49	38	28	...	...	...	
Valiá Taluka do.	48	54	1	60	1	19	...	4	85	85	34	11	34	...	...	6	
Gardeshvar 3rd Class Magistrate	11	17	...	14	...	11	...	...	14	25	3	3	19	...	...	...	
Dediapada do. do.	10	7	...	6	...	1	2	...	31	9	...	1	8	...	...	...	
Sagbara Magistrate	7	11	...	9	...	4	3	...	9	16	5	...	11	...	...	...	
Arrested for offences committed beyond the limits of Rajpipla	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	21	16	2	...	...	...	13	1	
Arrested being insane	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	636	551	26	473	139	228	5	22	1,076	893	323	222	300	21	13	35	

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajpipla State during the year 1890-91 *ending* 31*st March* 1891.

State.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																													
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				M dified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Rajpipla ...	Huzur Court.....	12	1	2	1	2	13	8	13	8	6	...	2	...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	30	3	...	3	...	22	25	18	20	...	4	...	4	11	8	9	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	42	4	2	4	2	35	33	31	28	6	4	2	4	17	9	12	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Nandod Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1891.

Station.		Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing Mortality among Convicts in the Jail.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1889-90.	1890-91.			
					1889-90.	1890-91.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs. a. p.	
Nandod Jail	Convicted	175	54	121	175	268	54	83	49	6,533 0 11	No deaths amongst the convicts during the year under report.
	Under trial	162	3	159	162	173	5	4	28		
Lock-ups ...	Convicted	111	8	103	123	111	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	105 8 6	
	Under trial	235	7	228	292	235	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	12		
Total.....	Convicted	286	62	224	298	379	$60\frac{1}{2}$	85	51	6,638 9 5	
	Under trial	397	10	387	454	408	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	40		

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Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIII.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31*st March* 1891.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1890-91.									Suits disposed of in 1890-91.								
													Nature of suits.			Value.					How disposed of.								
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13		
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.			
1	Sir Nyayadish Court	13	6	1	370	14	376	8	A 520	6	61	35,741 13 10	46	318	6	292	65	7	6	...	84	181	95	160	57,954 12 11	...	1	27
2	Bhalod Munsiff ...	543	73	329	191	872	264	799	B 264	73	...	14,811 3 3	20	169	2	146	44	1	...	...	8	30	30	196	6,380 8 3	..	2	7
3	Nandod Munsiff ...	386	171	286	113	672	284	501	C 284	171	...	1,060 5 9	8	104	1	86	24	3	...	...	33	118	31	103	28,308 8 ½	...	5	10
	Total	942	250	616	674	1,558	924	1,308	D 863	250	61	61,153 6 10	74	591	9	524	133	11	6	...	125	329	156	459	92,643 13 2½	...	3	5

Note.

A. *Includes 205 transferred from the two other Courts*
B. *Includes 118 transferred to the S.N. Court*
C. *Do. 27 Do. Do.*
D. *Exclusive of 205 transferred*

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Civil work results of application of execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1890-91.	Application brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of year 1890-91.		
		1889-90.	1890-91.		1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value Total for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value for 1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Value of closing balance for 1890-91.	Below six months.	Below twelve months.	Above twelve months.
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9		
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
1	Sir Nyayadhish...	15	3	10,608 2 9	3	415	49,789 14 7	18	418	60,398 1 4	15	435 [A]	67,882 14 10	3	99	7,872 15 1	87	12	...
2	Bhalod Munsiff...	74	65	8,484 2 1	414	152	8,111 0 7	488	217	16,595 2 8	423	217 [B]	9,281 9 5	65	...	.....	...	...	...
3	Nandod Munsiff.	93	61	8,088 13 1	261	108	12,371 6 10	354	169	20,460 3 11	293	169 [C]	12,416 0 7	61	...	.....	...	...	...
	Total.....	182	129	27,181 1 11	678	675	70,272 6 0	860	804	97,453 7 11	731	705 [D]	89,580 8 10	129	99	7,872 15 1	87	12	...

Note

A. *Exclsive of 116 transferred to this Court*

B. *Includes 53 transferred to the S.N.Court*

C. *Do. 63 Do. Do. Do.*

D. *Exclusive of 116 transferred*

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.						Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Money bonds.		Wills.		Miscellaneous.													
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.			1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10						11		12	
																Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
1	Bhalod	208	326	170	252	29	44	...	...	3	2	6	28	188	285	85,356	6	6	1,51,688	0	0	17	14	3	27
2	Nandod	81	178	45	109	27	43	...	7	...	5	9	14	64	129	34,816	4	0	61,901	8	6	17	47	...	2
	Total...	289	504	215	361	56	87	...	7	3	7	15	42	252	414	1,20,172	10	6	2,13,589	8	6	34	61	3	29

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajpipla State during the year 1890-91.

Number.	Taluka.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.	
				Male.	Female.					With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying goods, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Nandod	5,830	3,605	315	2,484	139	123	1,361	6,424	2,054	185	114	649
2	Bhalod	6,932	4,386	400	3,149	135	170	172	5,250	3,059	.....	167	1,159
3	Jhaghadia	5,853	5,478	80	3,568	90	106	35	3,840	2,491½	.....	133	1,368
4	Walia	6,076	6,066	75	2,060	45	86	8	3,059	2,849	.....	168	1,178
5	Gardeshwar	2,453	2,413	68	252	14	22	.....	1,346	1,226½	.....	3	43
6	Dediapada	1,333	3,233	24	517	4	17	.....	817	651	.....	3	306
	Total	28,477	25,181	962	12,030	427	524	1,576	20,736	12,331	185	588	4,703

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

Appendix

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Rajpipla State

No.	Receipts—Heads and Sub-heads.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Opening Balance.....	3,28,708	2,37,950	90,758	.....
1	Land Revenue—				
	(*a*) Former Years	21,174	45,466	.....	24,292
	(*b*) Current Year	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1. Ordinary and Fixed	4,61,339	4,39,738	21,601	.....
	2. Miscellaneous	79,174	37,987	41,187	.....
	Total.....	5,61,687	5,23,191	38,496	.....
2	Forest	63,570	67,815	.....	4,245
3	Abkari, Opium, &c.—				
	(*a*) Abkari	89,316	86,277	3,039	.....
	(*b*) Opium	9,860	9,388	472	.....
	(*c*) Drugs	241	255	.....	14
	Total Abkari, Opium, &c.....	99,417	95,920	3,497	.....
4	Stamps.....	16,289	11,994	4,295	.....
5	Registration.....	1,490	838	652	.....
6	Law and Justice (Courts)	5,136	5,405	.....	269
7	Law and Justice (Jails)	1,742	1,707	35	.....
8	Guaranteed Huks	13,634	13,634	.....	.....
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

XVII.

for the year ending 31*st March* 1890 *and* 31*st March* 1891.

No.	Expenditure—Heads and Sub-heads.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration and Finance—				
	(*a*) Administrator's Office	34,114	32,408	1,706	.....
	(*b*) Account Department and Treasury	6,929	7,429	.....	500
	Total Administration, &c. ...	41,043	39,837	1,106	.....
2	Land Revenue Department—				
	(*a*) Senior Assistant Administrator	11,254	11,161	93	.....
	(*b*) Junior do. do.	5,594	.....	5,594	.....
	(*c*) Suba	2,021	3,399	.....	1,378
	(*d*) Taluka Establishment	21,747	19,608	2,139	.....
	(*e*) Village Establishment	18,664	18,534	130	.....
	(*f*) Survey and Settlement	25,408	24,498	910	.....
	(*g*) Special Enquiry Officer	122	4,691	.....	4,569
	(*h*) Refunds.....	597	.....	597	.....
	Total Land Revenue Department.	85,407	81,891	3,516	.....
3	Abkari—				
	(*a*) Distillery	3,176	2,901	275	.....
	(*b*) Preventive Establishment	759	2,138	1,620	.....
	(*c*) Other Expenditure	3,299	31	268	.....
	Total Abkari.....	7,234	5,070	2,164	.....
4	Forest—				
	(*a*) Superintendence	9,544	9,572	.....	28
	(*b*) Conservancy.....	6,248	5,447	801	.....
	(*c*) Working	3,470	1,974	1,496	.....
	(*d*) Formation of Reserves	1	260	.....	259
	(*e*) Refunds	201	.....	201	.....
	Total Forest.....	19,464	17,253	2,211	.....
5	Stamps	1,125	816	309	.....
6	Registration	311	322	.....	11
7	Law and Justice (Courts)—				
	(*a*) Sir Nyayadhish.....	8,809	7,626	1,183	.....
	(*b*) Munsiffs' Courts	4,247	6,935	.....	2,688
	(*c*) Special Magistrate's Court.....	1,522	.....	1,522	.....
	(*d*) Miscellaneous	1,440	1,180	260	.....
	Total Law and Justice (Courts) ...	16,018	15,741	277	.....
8	Law and Justice (Jails)—				
	(*a*) Nandod District Jail	6,533	8,938	.....	2,405
	(*b*) Lock-ups	188	448	.....	260
	Total Law and Justice (Jails) ...	6,721	9,386	.....	2,665
9	Police—				
	(*a*) Superintendence	5,468	5,717	.....	249
	(*b*) Executive Force	25,424	23,831	1,593	.....
	(*c*) Miscellaneous	3,570	2,298	1,272	.....
	Total Police.....	34,462	31,846	2,616	.....
10	Education	18,092	15,782	2,310	.....
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Appendix

No.	Receipts—Heads and Sub-heads.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Recovery of Debt.....	10,023	19,554	.....	9,531
10	Miscellaneous	17,574	20,069	.....	2,495
	Total Revenue Heads.....	7,90,562	7,60,127	30,435	.....
	Exchange and Transfer	41,750	338	41,412	.....
	Advances Recovered	3,97,471	1,95,184	2,02,287	.....
	Deposits Repayable.....	88,034	88,163	.....	129
	Total of Advances and Deposits ...	5,27,255	2,83,685	2,43,570	.....
	Total Receipts.....	13,17,817	10,43,812	2,74,005	.....
	Grand Total Receipts including Balance.	16,46,525	12,81,762	3,64,763	.....

XVII—*continued.*

No.	Expenditure—Heads and Sub-heads.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Medical—				
	(*a*) Nandod Hospital	6,011	5,819	192	.....
	(*b*) Dispensaries.....	3,022	2,287	735	.....
	(*c*) Vaccination	1,191	1,007	184	.....
	(*d*) Miscellaneous	.....	22	.....	22
	Total Medical.....	10,224	9,135	1,089	.....
12	Minor Departments—				
	(*a*) Records	1,705	1,764	.....	5(
	(*b*) Printing Press.....	2,810	1,928	882	.....
	Total Minor Departments ...	4,515	3,692	823	.....
13	Public Works—				
	(*a*) Establishment	15,364	14,261	1,103	.....
	(*b*) Works	1,22,463	83,171	39,292	.....
	Total Public Works.....	1,37,827	97,432	40,395	.....
14	Fouj—				
	(*a*) Superintendence	1,871	2,181	.....	310
	(*b*) Forces	19,788	20,663	.....	87
	(*c*) State Stables	12,491	10,891	1,600	.....
	(*d*) Commissariat	7,153	6,580	573	.....
	Total Fouj.....	41,303	40,315	988	.....
15	Tribute	27,572	55,144	.....	27,572
16	Guaranteed and other Allowances	20,852	20,570	282	.....
17	Devasthan and Dharmada	11,628	11,508	120	.....
18	Retired and Compassionate Allowances	912	1,189	.....	277
19	His Highness the Raja and Family ...	1,42,628	1,37,972	4,656	.....
20	Liquidation of Debt.....	1,273	4,342	.....	3,069
21	Refunds.....	18	520	.....	502
22	Miscellaneous	33,847	16,363	483	.....
	Total Regular Expenditure	6,62,476	6,16,126	46,350	.....
	Reserve Fund	1,46,800	50,000	96,800	.....
	Exchange and transfer	67,140	336	66,804	.....
	Advances	3,95,109	2,08,495	1,86,614	.....
	Deposits.....	93,979	78,097	15,882	.....
	Total Advances and Deposits	5,56,228	2,86,928	2,69,300	.....
	Total Expenditure.....	13,65,504	9,53,054	4,12,450	.....
	Closing Balance	2,81,021	3,28,708	.....	47,687
	Grand Total.....	16,46,525	12,81,762	3,64,763	.....

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Acting Administrator, Rajpipla State

RAJPIPLA STATE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

1891-92.

Area and population of the State.

1. The area of the State is believed to have been ascertained by the recent topographical survey to be about 1,460 square miles. The census of last year returned the population at 1,71,909, or, on the above area, about 118 to the square mile.

Map and supplement.

2. A map of the State is appended to one copy of the report for submission to Government. The usual confidential supplement is separately forwarded.

Chapter I.

POLITICAL.

Changes of officers.

3. Mr. Younghusband was in charge of the State from the commencement of the year till 6th November, when Mr. Kennedy relieved him and officiated till my return on 16th March 1892. I was thus in charge for only a few days of the year reported on. Among Heads of Departments the following changes occurred. Dr. Patel, the Chief Medical Officer, was deputed to accompany Kuvarshri Chhatrasinhji on his tour in Europe, and was absent till October, Dr. Kaikhasro Sorabji Engineer, of the British Medical Department, acting for him during most of the period of his absence. Mr. C. J. Clark, Superintendent of Police and *Fouj*, reverted to his appointment in the British Abkari Department on 30th June 1891, and was succeeded on 3rd October 1891 by Mr. W. F. Jardine from the British Salt Department. Other changes were of a more temporary nature and do not require special notice.

His Highness the Raja.

4. His Highness the Raja has lived for the greater part of the year at Nándod. His longest absence was at Poona, where he spent most of the monsoon season. His family at present consists of six sons, one of them an infant, and three daughters.

Kuvarshri Chhatrasinhji.

5. His eldest son, Kuvarshri Chhatrasinhji, visited England during the year of report. His tour, which as originally contemplated was to last for a year, was first restricted to nine months, and then, at his own request, made after he had arrived in Europe, cut down to six months. It was not to be expected that in that short time he could derive much good from his stay abroad. The total expense was some Rs. 23,000. He was married recently, with the approval of Government, for the third time, to Sardar Kuvarba, a daughter of the Raja of Chhota Udepur. He exercises at

Nandod the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, but has not, owing to his prolonged absences from the State, done much work during the present year.

Kuvar Rámsinhji.

6. The second son, Kuvar Rámsinhji, left the Rajkumar College some three years ago, and has since resided at Nandod. He also was married during the year, for the third time, to a daughter of the Thakor of Shanor in the Sankheda Mewas. This marriage took place without the sanction of the Administrator. He has been supposed to be qualifying himself, during the last year or two, for investiture with magisterial powers, but has now apparently given up the idea, expressing preference for a military career. The notion is hardly to be encouraged in his case.

Kuvar Kiritsinhji.

7. The third son, Kuvar Kiritsinhji, who left the Rajkumar College at the same time as Kuvar Ramsinhji, has been studying for nearly three years past at Belgaum under a special tutor. It was understood, when this arrangement was sanctioned, that he would be able to appear at the Matriculation Examination in Bombay in the end of 1890. He has not, however, presented himself for examination yet, and it is reported that there is not much prospect of his doing so even in the coming year. This is exceedingly disappointing and unsatisfactory, and the more so that he is not wanting in abilities, and would have little difficulty in passing the test if he only applied himself properly. A daughter was born to him on 2nd February last.

Kavars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaysinhji.

8. The fourth and fifth sons, Kuvars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaysinhji, are completing their education at the Rajkumar College. Their progress is not very remarkable, but Mr. Macnaghten has given me on the whole a favourable account of them. Both have been made officers in the College troop.

State expenditure in this department.

9. His Highness the Raja and his three eldest sons have allowances from the State, and certain expenses are defrayed for them in addition. The cost of the education and maintenance of the two youngest is borne by the State in its entirety. The total expenditure incurred on behalf of the Raja and family, excluding share of *Fouj* or military and commissariat expenses, was, it will be seen from the financial statements appended, Rs. 1,56,982, and the amount exhibits a strong tendency to increase year by year.

Noteworthy events.

10. The only event of the year requiring special mention is the State Darbar held on the *Dassera*. The Sanads issued to the Vasávas of Ságbára and Vádi provide that they shall pay an annual visit to Nandod on the occasion of that festival, and it is intended to make the Darbar an annual institution, so that they and other Dumáldars and Mánkaris may be received in public with some ceremony. This year opportunity was also taken to present Amarsang with his Sanad, and formally to restore to him the charge of his Taluka. His Highness the Raja and the Kuvars were present, as also a number of Dumáldars, citizens of Nándod, and officers of the State.

11. External relations appear to have been satisfactory. The difficulty with Baroda over the village of Chárni, which originated now nearly a quarter of a century ago, is still unsettled, but cannot long remain so. And we have been endeavouring in vain for some six years to obtain disposal of an appeal we have preferred to His Highness the Gaekwar's Huzur Court, in a case in which the Giras of the Thakor of Rájpura in this State has been attached.

External relations.

12. The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, visited the State early in the year and towards its close. On each occasion he spent about a month in Nándod and the southern jungles.

Visits of the Political Agent.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey Settlement.

13. The Survey Department has had a busy year, and has made good progress. There are five Talukas or Mahals in the State containing both *rásti* or well-cultivated plain areas,—which alone are being measured and classed for Settlement—and *râni* or jungle tracts; and one Dediapáda, which is wholly *râni*. At the close of last year the Survey Settlement had been introduced into the Nándod Taluka only. Early in the present year it was introduced into the Bhálod and Jhaghadia Talukas. Since the year of report I have submitted for the orders of Government proposals for the settlement of Váliá. And as regards the fifth Mahal, Gardeshwar, the department has been at work there during the current season, by the close of which measuring and classing operations will be finished. We are therefore within easily measurable distance of the completion of the land revenue settlement of the area to which such a settlement can at present properly be extended. The season's work was very seriously hindered by the prevailing sickness, and at one time it was feared there would be an utter collapse. But that was happily averted.

Progress of Revenue Survey and Settlement.

14. An interesting account has been given me by Mr. Dhanjishah, the Assistant Administrator in charge of Bhálod and Jhaghadia, and also in superior charge of survey and settlement operations, of the introduction of the new settlement into those Talukas. They comprise perhaps the finest area in the whole State, but they had suffered much from the rack-renting of farmers under the former régime. One instance, perhaps the worst of all, is quoted, in which the assessment of a village was raised by an order passed without enquiry of any sort from nine to sixteen thousand rupees. By the new settlement all inequalities of assessment have of course been adjusted. The result has been a reduction of the total assessment on occupied land by some Rs. 8,660 on a total of Rs. 2,36,275, or about 3·6 per cent. But to this sum has to be added over

Introduction of the Settlement into the Bhálod and Jhaghadiá Talukas.

Rs. 20,000 on account of the cotton export cess, which has vanished with the settlement, and the proceeds of numerous other cesses which have been abolished from time to time, so that the total relief to the land cannot be far short of 15 per cent. of the former demand. Again, as the result of the declaration of the rates, only 123 acres were relinquished, while between the date of that proceeding and the close of the year 6,334 acres of land assessed at Rs. 16,034 were taken up for cultivation. These figures bear very favourable testimony to the equitable nature of the settlement.

Work remaining to be done. Traverse survey of the *ráni*.

15. From what I have said above in para. 13 it will be seen that the work of the department for purposes of revenue settlement is very nearly finished. But colonisation of villages in the *ráni* area adjoining the *rásti* in the Talukas under settlement is rapidly extending, and it will be necessary to maintain some small permanent establishment to deal with such villages as they become ripe for the application of a survey settlement. And for the next year or two the whole strength of the department, possibly with some increase, will be employed on the work of "traversing" the entire *ráni* area, and fixing the boundaries of all villages in it. This will enable us to settle all boundary disputes between villages, especially those between State and alienated villages, as has been done in the *rásti* tract. Again it will be of the greatest help to us in the selection of areas for reservation as forest, and in other ways.

Boundary disputes.

16. A number of boundary disputes between the State and Gaekwari territory on the west have been in process of settlement during the year, and since it closed all have been disposed of but seven, which I hope His Highness the Gaekwar's Survey Superintendent and myself may be able to settle by compromise on correspondence. The difficulty with His Highness' Government about the village of Chárni is, as already remarked, still unsettled. The boundary line between Rajpipla and Ságbára is being marked out by pillars, according to the terms of Mr. Woodburn's award. But the country is very difficult to work in, and progress is slow.

Cost of the department.

17. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 23,096 during the year reported on, as against Rs. 25, 408 in the previous year.

Quality of the work. Acknowledgment of Superintendent's services.

18. The quality of its work was again tested last hot weather by Mr. A. B. Fforde, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, who warmly commended Mr. Bhaishankar Revadat, the Superintendent of Survey, for the excellent results obtained. Mr. Dhanjishah also bears testimony to the "zeal, conscientiousness and devotion to duty," which have characterised the Superintendent's administration of the department during another trying year. The State has been fortunate in having had for so long the advantage of the services of so trustworthy an officer.

Topographical survey.

19. As previously reported, the Survey of India have completed operations in the State, and we are now awaiting receipt of the map sheets, which will soon be ready. I need hardly say that these will be of the very greatest use to us. There is at present no map that can be trusted of the wilder parts of the State.

Alienation Settlement.

Progress of the alienation settlement.

20. The Alienation enquiry has been entrusted to Mr. Tipnis, the Junior Assistant Administrator. Its scope, as frequently explained, is threefold,—embracing villages, lands, and cash allowances,—the second of these three divisions being by far the most important and the most difficult to dispose of. No very great progress has been made with the enquiry during the past year in the way of actual settlement of the alienations of the various classes, though a mass of information regarding land alienations in one or two Talukas has been collected by Mr. Tipnis. There is still a great deal to be done, and much care and labour will be necessary. There is in fact no department of the work on which the present administration is engaged which is of more serious moment than that of the Alienation Settlement. Enquiries will be made with care and caution, and decisions passed with liberal regard to the interests concerned.

Alienated villages.

21. The alienated villages of the State formed the subject of a special report to Government some three years ago, by the orders on which the titles of the claimants will be, in the great majority of cases, confirmed. In a few doubtful cases further enquiry has to be made. When, however, all claims to hold in *dumála* have been adjudicated, there will still remain for settlement the question of the rights and obligations of such as have been recognised as *dumáldars*.

Land alienations.

22. The settlement of land alienations has also formed the subject of Government orders, but since these orders were communicated to the Enquiry Officer, and he has applied them to individual cases throughout one Taluka, a number of difficulties have arisen in practice, solutions of some of which will probably require reference to Government. The source of the principal hindrance to the work is to be found in the defective state of our records. When the Settlement Officer has been supplied with complete orders on these points, the work will, I have no doubt, proceed smoothly and with some despatch.

Cash alienations, including *sayer hakks*.

23. The cash allowances are dealt with under two categories: one comprising general allowances; and the other, what were known as *hakks* on sayer imposts now no longer levied by the State. The latter class have been entirely disposed of. The former are being settled in accordance with principles approved by Government.

Waste Lands.

Scope of this section.

24. I will refer later on to the progress made in reclamation of waste in surveyed areas. In this section I deal with the great area of *ráni* jungle, to which, for the present at least, no land revenue settlement can be applied. It embraces a hilly tract to the north of the Narbada in the Gardeshwar Mahal, and south of that river the central range of hills with the jungle-covered plain area south of and adjoining them. The hills north and south of the river must be reserved as forest. The plain area must be reclaimed for cultivation. The Karjan river, it will be seen from the map, divides this plain into two parts, Eastern Vália and Western Dediapáda. Though enclosed, and in parts interrupted, by hilly ground, this region contains great areas of excellent land into which permanent cultivation is beginning to spread at a number of points. The problem is how best to encourage, without forcing, the colonisation of this tract. The method adopted has been described in previous reports. The introduction of large capitalists is not approved, and indeed it would be difficult to get them to settle in such an inhospitable country without extravagantly liberal terms. On the frontier of *rásti* and *ráni* we do welcome farmers from the west, but inside the area we are trying to civilise the Bhil somewhat, and to get *him* to settle to permanent cultivation in his own country, and to be less of a wanderer on its face. I do not claim that a *great* advance has been made on these lines so far, but I do assert that the progress made is sufficient to encourage us, and that if the general system adopted be quietly persisted in, and carefully carried out, there will be in the course of a few years a very great change for the better in the condition of this tract and its population.

Difficulties in the way of colonisation and reclamation.

25. The difficulties to be faced are many. First, there are the peculiar ways of the Bhil himself. He is miserably poor, but he is really *inter opes inops*. He has land on easy terms, and for generations has had a proprietary right in the formerly magnificent forests. But his improvidence is beyond belief. He takes no advantage of his opportunities. His money is easily earned and readily parted with. Much of any surplus he may accumulate goes in drink. He borrows on most exorbitant terms. Here, as in the Dangs, he becomes the easy prey of liquor-sellers and other shopkeepers, who settle in the Bhil country—*turpe pecus*—to fleece and oppress the population. We have had one bad case of the kind in Dediapáda. But generally the people suffer and do not complain. They are shy of courts and officials, especially underlings, and ask with undisguised astonishment why we keep up so many departments! They would like all their worry concentrated in one. Another great obstacle to progress is their mobility, so to speak. They are constantly changing their villages, often for domestic reasons of a trivial description. They do not like the neighbourhood of a forest reserve, and every piece of hill road we have made has driven the villages from its vicinity. Then their means are so poor and their tillage is so bad that they are greatly dependent on the

forests for subsistence, and they are wedded to the vile *jhumta* system of cultivation of slopes by cutting and burning the jungle. Restrictions on their use of the forest are felt with varying severity in various tracts. In many places the extinction of *jhumtas* must mean depopulation. Lastly, the tract is or has been till lately, so isolated, and cut off from Nándod, and the climate is so bad, that it is not easy to keep officers there. Subordinates fall sick or die, and some of those who live appear to become affected by a kind of moral malaria which leads them to seek compensation for the hardships of enforced exile in practices which bring punishment, and not infrequently disgrace and ruin.

Measures adopted.

26. We are doing year by year what we can to counteract these conditions and influences. We have opened schools wherever a few boys can be got together, and encourage others by the grant of scholarships and subsistence allowances to go to Nándod or other *rásti* villages to study. The section on education will supply particulars. We have made a road from Nándod to Dediapáda, which is not a popular line so far, but which will become so in time when more money has been spent on further improving it and facilitating passage along it. At another point we are piercing the hills by a line which I feel sure will prove, as years pass, a most valuable auxiliary to the work of reclamation by promoting the circulation of *rásti* dwellers and their means into the *ráni* area, here only a few miles away. At important points on roads, or in the larger villages, we sink wells as fast as we can. It is hard to get such work done in these regions, but the Thandars and the Public Works Department have had eight or nine in hand during the last two years. But the great object is to get the Bhils to settle to permanent cultivation. Some are inclined to think that only time will effect that. Time it will certainly take, but I am not sure that it is known to such doubters how far cultivation is already fixed. The fact is, and I speak from personal observation of the whole area under reference, that there are everywhere extensive clearings which will never be abandoned. But the question remains how to fix the population in the great tracts of jungle in which the Bhils make only temporary homes. There are several means which promise success. One, which is only about to be tried is to reserve for forest any village lands which are abandoned, and to prohibit their reoccupation without permission. This will help reservation of forest, and at the same time let the Bhils understand better than they would from any mere telling that it will be well for them to select and settle down in villages for good. This plan will be greatly assisted by the traverse survey of the *boundaries* of jungle villages which is to be undertaken next season. Another means is to be found in the repression of *jhumta* cultivation on hill slopes by raising the rates on it, at the same time that the formation of fields in flat situations is encouraged by a reduction of the assessment per plough. Lastly, we must assist them with tagai advances. A good commencement has been made this season. While doing the jamabandi of the Dediapáda Mahal recently I found that by foregoing interest, giving three years for repayment, and taking the simple security of the headmen of the villages, such advances were readily accepted, though they never have been before. It is possible of course that on such a simple system we may lose a little

of the money advanced. It will not be much, if anything, and it will have been well invested. Some Rs. 2,500 were given while I was out there, and more is being distributed still.

Necessity for caution.

27. But when all is done that can be done, improvement must be slow. Indeed, if it proved to be otherwise, it might be viewed with suspicion. And it would be dangerous to go fast. It is not easy to take the people with us in such schemes, but we ought to strive to do so. And for this reason we ought to remember the freedom which this population has enjoyed from time immemorial. They were not accustomed to strict administration by law and rule. They have been hardly dealt with in the matter of their liquor supply. Now it is sought to curtail their liberty to settle where they please, and to restrict their enjoyment of the forests. If we close their old ways to them, we must show them new. I have endeavoured to indicate the measures adopted to this end, but I have only named the most important. The problem is the most interesting one that this administration has to deal with, and a successful solution of it will be fraught with the greatest possible material benefit to the population and the State alike.

Revenue System.

Revenue management.

28. The State is divided into four Talukas under Thandars, *viz.*, Nándod, Bhálod, Jhaghadia, and Valia, and two Mahals under Mahalkaris, *viz.*, Gardeshwar and Dediapada. The last named is wholly *ráni*. In each of the others part is *rásti* and part *ráni*. In the *ráni* areas the revenue is collected under the *halvero* system of a tax on ploughs. The *rásti* will everywhere be under the survey system in the course of a year or two. The Senior Assistant Administrator has charge of the Talukas of Nándod, Bhálod, and Jhaghadia, in addition to the management of the Abkari Department, while the Junior Assistant has Vália and the two Mahals, and is also charged with the Alienation Settlement. He also submits a Jamabandi Report for the whole State at the close of the revenue year. That on Land Revenue Administration is submitted by the Senior Assistant, Mr. Dhunjishah Edalji. It is on the present occasion extremely full, clear and interesting, and shows that every branch of the Assistants' work is carefully and intelligently supervised.

Villages.

29. There are said to be 771 villages, of which 639 are *darbári* (215 being *rásti* and 424 *ráni*), and 132 *dumála* or alienated. But in fact we do not know, and shall not know till the *ráni* has been traversed, how many villages there are. At the recent jamabandi of the Dediapáda mahal I found that many villages on the books absolutely did not exist.

Taluka and village establishments.

30. The establishments, both taluka and village, are decidedly inferior, though they have greatly improved during the last few years. What is needed now in this, as in other departments, is to raise the *status* of the employées by giving them better pay and prospects. Funds to enable this to be done in the case of the taluka officials and the talátis of the

villages have been provided in next year's budget. As regards the rest of the village officers, the subject is not so easily dealt with, as it is to some extent complicated by the necessity for the completion of the alienation settlement in respect of lands held rent free as remuneration. The matter has unfortunately been hung up for some time past, but will be taken up again at an early date. The remuneration paid at present, especially to patels, is generally very insufficient, and the service rendered is proportionately poor. One very important class, the village *vartanias*, who are watchmen, messengers, and men-of-all-work, are decidedly badly off. The necessity for a revision of their emoluments and definition of their duties is urgent. At present they are at the beck of any State official, however humble, who visits a village, and the way in which service is exacted from them is a scandal. The worst offenders are the officers of the Revenue, Police and Forest Departments. At a number of places the annoyance has become so intolerable during the year reported on that the *vartanias* have thrown up their lands and declined to serve.

Punishments.

31. The talátis are perhaps the most inefficient and corrupt of all the classes of village—I might almost say State—servants, but their pay is miserably low. During the year, 5 have been dismissed, and no fewer than 65 out of 82 fined. Only 8 patels appear to have been fined, and none dismissed. Of superior servants, one Mahalkari was, I regret to say, dismissed during the year, and another has been similarly dealt with since its close.

ESTATES.

Wards' Estates.

Minors' estates.

32. The wards' estates under the management of the Senior Assistant Administrator are four in number, *viz.*, Rájpura, two shares of Rámpura, and Gopálpura. Regarding these the following statement gives the necessary information in the prescribed form:—

Name.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Total, balance and receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.	Value of moveable property	Area of land under management.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
Gumánsinghji Chhatra-singhji of Rajpura.	23	Rájpura, Bhálod Taluka...	Wadhwan Girasia School (not attending it now).	9,981	5,827	15,808	3,262	12,546	4,000	1,005
Hamirsinghji Jetsinghji of Gopalpura.	19	Gopálpura, Nándod Taluka	Nádod, A.-V. School (not attending it now).	1,547	1,641	3,188	436	2,752	2,000	3,000
Navalsing Narsing of Rámpura.	22	Shanor, under Sankheda Mewas.	.....	705	222	927	375	552	1,000	175
Jinabawa Nagjibawa of Rámpura	8	Pipadra, Taluka Bhalod...	Mangrol Ver. School.	1,835	822	2,657	578	2,079	5,000	700
Total.....				14,068	8,512	22,580	4,651	17,929	12,000	4,880

Liquidation of their liabilities.

33. Three of these four estates are heavily embarrassed, and steps are being taken for the liquidation of their liabilities. But it is no easy matter to effect a settlement. The total debt is estimated at about Rs. 1,18,000, and it may possibly be cleared off by a cash payment of from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. The balances are quite unequal to meeting this demand at present, but if the creditors

prove reasonable enough, the State may advance the additional amount necessary for complete liquidation. It would be expedited by the release from attachment of the valuable giras of the Rajpura Thakor on the decision of the appeal pending in the Baroda Courts which has already been referred to.

Vádi.

Release of the estate from attachment.

34. This small feudatory estate was, under Government orders, restored to the head of the Vasáva family, Amarsang Kágu, the formal announcement being made at the Dussera. It had been for many years under attachment owing to a dispute between Amarsang and one Narsi, the representative of a younger branch of the family. This dispute has at length been finally settled by Government in Amarsang's favour. The present *japtidar* or karkun in charge remains for the present to assist the Vasáva, and a certain amount of direct control is still retained by the Administrator, and exercised through the Senior Assistant Administrator. I intend, however, to abandon this at the earliest possible date and to leave Amarsang in independent charge. A sanad has been executed defining the relations of the Taluka to the State, and containing provisions relating to a variety of other matters. It is very much on the lines of the one I negotiated with Ságbára three years ago, though it secures to Vádi a much smaller measure of autonomy than was granted to the larger and more important Taluka.

Poverty of the Taluka, and its causes.

35. Besides being of small area, Vádi has suffered from a variety of causes. First, the family feuds have hindered its progress. Then being nearer the railway than Ságbára, and wanting the interested and unfettered management of one owner, the forests of the taluka have been almost destroyed, and there is little to be extracted from the population in the way of land revenue. *Lastly, what* I have always felt to be a most unfortunate arrangement was made by the Agency some years ago, by which as the Taluka had temporarily flourished under direct management, a large proportion of its income was devoted to the payment of annuities in a somewhat indiscriminate fashion to a large number of the numerous members of the Vasáva family. Even fathers and sons were granted allowances together. This has tended greatly to the impoverishment of the Taluka, but certain measures have been sanctioned by Government which will have the effect of diminishing gradually this heavy drain on its resources. Of the balance in hand, when the Taluka was restored, a sum of Rs. 5,000 is being invested in Government paper. The Vasáva has been invested with second class magisterial powers. From next year he will submit an Administration Report, and more particulars of the management will be available for submission to Government.

Ságbára.

Behaviour of the Vasáva. Levy of *khunti*.

36. Vasáva Dámji has, except in one or two matters, behaved well on the whole during the year of report. He was very ill in the rains, but attended the darbar at Nándod. Of his internal administration little is known, but the information I receive does not lead me to the conclusion that he takes as much personal

interest in the welfare of the population of his Taluka and the improvement of their condition, as he ought to do, or that a proper proportion of its revenue is devoted to these objects. In his external relations, there is now little scope left for encroachment. Nearly all matters in dispute have been settled. The boundary of the Taluka has been fixed, and is being marked out with pillars. The Deshmukhs and Vasávas of the State may be trusted to preven any further difficulty in that quarter, for they have been entirely alienated from him by his unprincipled attempt to wrest from them a large part of their jurisdiction. The question of the Abkari compensation to be paid him by the State was settled during the year on lines as liberal as those on which his *khunti* compensation was fixed. The kindness, I regret to have to report, was thrown away on him, for I find that he has actually been levying the *khunti* tax on through traffic this year, though it was abolished by order of Government, and though the State compensates him for the loss. This was ascertained from some passes issued in Ságbára which fell into the hands of our forest officials. They were printed forms, and contained the description '*khunti*,' as well as the old schedule of rates of levy. The Vasáva has explained that it was a mistake committed in his absence, and has promised to refund, but if it recurs he will be severely fined. Apart from the effect on trade, which Government wish to see encouraged to use this through route, there is a meanness about such behaviour which supplies a most unpleasant commentary on the policy of conciliation and kindness which was adopted towards him last year. Again in the matter of the erection of boundary pillars to be erected on the line laid down by Mr. Woodburn, he has been guilty of great delay, and the work was taken in hand only on my threatening to inflict a *mohsal*.

Internal dissensions.

37. I am also sorry to report that the taluka appears likely to suffer from internal dissensions. The Vasáva has practically adopted the Mahommedan religion and customs, and is under the influence of certain Nándod Mussulmans, not men of high class, to an extent which has roused no small antipathy on the part of a Hindu faction, with which the Vasáva's eldest son sympathises. I hope the old man may not be foolish enough to proceed to extremes in this matter, or the results may be disastrous. The estate has thriven wonderfully, and has a fine future before it, if only care be taken to avoid certain rocks on which many a larger principality has split ere now.

Matters in Vasáva's Administration Report.

38. The principal points of interest in the Vasáva's Administration Report are the following :—The season was a fairly favourable one, and the crops were good. There was no cholera, but the people suffered severely from the epidemic of influenza. The revenue of the year, excluding opening balance, which is not given, amounted to Rs. 48,233-13-9, and the expenditure to Rs. 37,735-13-9. On the receipts side, land revenue produced only Rs. 1,192, forests Rs. 35,000-1-9 (a decrease of Rs. 5,000 over last year), and giras and compensation for Khunti, Abkari rights, &c. (including some arrears of previous years), the balance. Of the expenditure, I regret to say, no details are given, though they have been asked for

twice. This is most unsatisfactory. * A small school-house has been built and the Vasáva proposes to construct a new jail next year. I think the present building is good enough, and that the money had better be spent on the improvement of the roads of the Taluka. The Vasáva should follow the example of his neighbours, the Mewásis of Khandesh, and devote a considerable annual allotment to public works. The most important line of road is that from Dediapáda through Ságbára to Khandesh, and Government have issued orders that the road should be constructed. The tract was cleared and improved very much a year or two ago, but since then nothing has been done. *Sibandi* or guards number 40, 10 being mounted and 30 footmen. Of the total, 14 are considered to be policemen, of whom 4 are sowars. 13 crimes were reported, of which 10 were 'true' cases. In these 22 accused were dealt with, 14 being convicted, and 4 committed to the Sessions Court at Nándod. There were no civil suits. Admissions to the jail numbered 26.

Forests of the taluka.

39. The mainstay of the estate is its forest, which is well managed, and will yield a steadily increasing revenue. Attention was called to the Vasáva's success in forest management in last year's report and in the Government Resolution on it. I may, therefore, say that I am a humble admirer and follower of the Vasáva in this matter, and observe that he is able to conserve his forest growth without forming reserves and shutting them up against man and beast.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

New laws. Codification of the law.

40. No new law was introduced into the State this year. The correspondence on the subject of the codification of the State law under certain orders of Government has been recorded, owing to what is, I think, a misconception of the object of those orders. I shall direct the Sirnyayadhish's attention to the matter as soon as I can find time, for it is of great importance that the law of the State should be ascertained, completed, and published.

Fouj or Military.

Branches of the Fouj.

41. The Fouj or Military and Commissariat Department has hitherto embraced the following branches:—(1) The *Fouj* proper, or State troops. These consist of a *Paltan* or local corps, a *Risála* for escort duty, and a *Bindressi* corps of 31 mounted messengers. The *Bedas* or guards at His Highness the Raja's and Kusars' havelis may also be included under this head. (2) The *Kacheri Kháta*, which has to do with the horses and carriages, elephants, camels, bullocks, tents and other stores kept up by the State. (3) The *Kothar* or Commissariat, which arranges for grain and forage for the State stables, and supervises the administration of a charity of old

* They have been received, on a *mohsal* being imposed, since the report was in print.

standing to lepers and paupers, mainly of Nándod. To these has been added this year,—(4) A Horse-breeding and Veterinary Department, for which the services of an officer trained at the Bombay Veterinary College, Mr. Gustádji Pestonji Nariman, have been secured. A Fouj officer, Corporal Tidnam, from the 53rd Field Battery, R. A., has also been appointed to look after the stables and drill the *Paltan* and *Risála*.

Strength of the corps, and reforms effected.

42. The various corps remained at much the same strength as last year, *viz.*, *Paltan*, 75; *Risála*, 23; and *Bindressi*, 31. The cost was in every case higher, for the reason that vacancies were filled as soon as they occurred, and not allowed to remain indefinitely. The Horse Fund Rules, which were crude and contradictory, and difficult to work, were thoroughly remodelled during the year, but the Superintendent fears the new code may prove to be too liberal, and that the solvency of the Fund may be affected. Another reform introduced was the fixing of the horse allowances of Sowars at a higher and uniform figure.

Kacheri and *Kothar Khátas.*

43. In the *Kacheri Kháta* the chief purchase was that of a brake and two sets of four-in-hand harness for the purpose of exercising the mares purchased for the Horse-breeding Department. In the *Kothar Kháta* the State has now undertaken the storage and supply of grass for the horses of the Sowars, as well as for those which are the property of the State. The old outstandings of some of these departments, which I have been vainly endeavouring for some years to dispose of, are now, I am happy to say, in a fair way to settlement.

Horse-breeding and Veterinary Department.

44. The new Horse-breeding and Veterinary Department has been established on a very broad foundation. The paddock mentioned in last year's report is nearly completed, and one English and nine Australian mares have been purchased for breeding purposes. So far only one of them appears to be in foal. The stallions are unfortunately still made but little use of by the general public, and no information is given as to the prospects of progeny in the cases of the few mares covered which were the property of private individuals. The appointment of a Veterinary Officer is an excellent measure, and one, as the Superintendent remarks, likely to be of much benefit to the public at large, once the objects it is intended to serve are understood and appreciated. Mr. Nariman has already been deputed on several occasions to deal with outbreaks of cattle-disease in the villages of the Narbada valley. At Nandod, where he has already had 84 "in-patients" through his hands, 76 of which were discharged cured, a special Veterinary Hospital has been under construction, and is approaching completion.

Services of officers acknowledged.

45. Mr. Jardine, the new Superintendent of Police and Fouj, appears to take an intelligent interest in the work of the Fouj, and seems to be highly pleased with the way in which his principal subordinates have discharged their duties.

Expenditure of the department.

46. The expenditure of the department, excluding one or two items not charged in the accounts to the head of "Fouj," amounted to Rs. 47,622 against Rs. 41,303 last year. The increase is mainly due to the purchases mentioned above, to the appointments of new officers, to increases of pay to lower grades of Fouj servants, and more prompt appointments to vacancies in the different corps.

Police.

Strength of police.

47. The strength of the police force was returned last year at 228 of all ranks, of whom 19 were mounted and 209 foot. This year it is given at 220, but the decrease is nominal, 8 writer constables having been converted into regular karkuns to the Inspector and Chief Constables.

Cost.

48. The cost has risen from Rs. 34,462 last year to Rs. 37,458 during the year under reference. The total shown in last year's report, *viz.*, Rs. 39,258 appears to have been incorrect. The increase this year is largely due to exceptionally high expenditure on clothing. This item, of course, varies greatly from year to year. Another cause is the appointment in the course of last year of 9 additional sowars, whose pay was not disbursed for the whole twelve months, as it has been this year. The expenditure on this branch of the administration will, I must observe, increase still further in the near future, for the rates of pay are still much too low. The reorganization of the force, in respect both of strength and pay, is a matter to which the attention of the new Superintendent of Police, Mr. Jardine, has been specially directed, and his report is awaited. The strength of the Village Police is given as 1,771 against 1,649 last year. But these totals appear to include a number of village servants who belong exclusively to the Revenue Department. It is unfortunately the case that the District Police look upon all village servants alike as their subordinates, and treat them with anything but consideration when their assistance is required. I am taking measures with a view to putting a stop to this.

Number of crimes dealt with.

49. For the results of the work of the police this year and last, reference may be made to Appendix VII. It will be seen that crimes dealt with by the police have risen in number from 558 last year to 625, or taking only cases eventually found to be "true," from 431 to 521. The increase is considerable in thefts and offences against the Abkari law. No particular reason is suggested, and I do not suppose any can be found, unless it suffices to say that last year crime was abnormally low. It must in this connexion always be remembered that as police and judicial administration becomes more strict, and the disinclination of the people to use the Courts and to appear in them as witnesses is overcome, the tendency is for the number of offences registered steadily to expand.

50. The same Appendix appears, however, to show that if the number of crimes has increased, the capacity of the police to deal with them successfully has improved, though, I observe, that it appears to be by no means equal to what it was two years ago. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested has risen from 41·40 to 50·77, and that of convictions to accused sent for trial from 45·49 to 59·23. The value of property stolen during the year is, as will be seen from Appendix VIII., about the same as last year, but the percentage of recoveries is 50·47 against 24·33 last year, and 39·12 the year before.

Working of the police. Percentages of convictions.

Stolen property.

51. The general results appear to me to be fairly satisfactory when all things are considered. As was remarked last year, the force is young, and it is poorly paid. Men of a good class are not attracted to it, and there is difficulty in enforcing discipline among its members. Punishments are still too frequent, the percentage to the total strength being 30·53, which shows, however, a slight improvement on last year. Only one constable was convicted in a criminal court. Dismissals numbered 11 against 12, but the number of resignations has risen from 15 to 33. Most of these latter were among the men stationed in Nandod town, where the duty, owing to some misunderstanding or neglect of arrangements sanctioned by me a year or two ago, has become extraordinarily heavy on individuals. The educational statistics also seem to show that police service here has few attractions to other than men of the lowest class, for the percentage of men who can read and write, is now only 34·24 against 38·16 last year. The conditions of service must be ameliorated before we can expect a high standard of efficiency. That matter is, as I have already observed, receiving the Superintendent's attention.

General results. Punishments, &c. Poorness of quality of personnel of force.

52. Mr. Jardine has been in charge for only six months of the year, and is new to police work, but his report shows that he has made himself fairly conversant with its various branches. He has unfortunately been detained at Nandod for the greater part of the time he has been in charge. Indeed, only 29 days have been spent in camp by his predecessor and himself during the twelve months reported on. The force in the districts has of course suffered in consequence of the absence of personal supervision and enquiry by the Superintendent. Mr. Jardine is however alive to the importance of this, and it is not, I think, likely that there will be any cause for complaint in this respect next year.

Superintendent's work. Travelling.

Criminal Justice.

53. The Criminal Courts of the State are the following:—The Administrator exercises the powers generally of a High Court and Court of Session, and the Sir Nyáyádhish has those of an Assistant Sessions Judge. There are two First Class Magistrates at Nándod and Jhaghadia, four Thandars and one Mahalkari have second class powers, and

The Criminal Courts.

one Mahalkari third. There are three special Magistrates. Kuvarshri Chatrasingji sits as a Second Class Magistrate at Nandod. The Vasáva of Ságbára has been invested with the powers of a District Magistrate for his Taluka, and the Vasáva of Vádi with second class powers in his.

54. Appendix IX. furnishes details of the crimes which were before these Courts during the year. The total number of offences reported during the year was 790 against 640 last year. The principal cases of increase are,—false evidence and offences against public justice, from 16 to 24; wrongful restraint and confinement from 7 to 27; thefts from 166 to 193; mischief from 56 to 82; criminal tresspass from 84 to 126; criminal intimidation from 45 to 59; and Abkari offences from 51 to 71. Some items in the above are classes of cases in which false charges are most frequently brought, and the Sir Nyáyádhish observes that such charges are common, and encouraged by the unwillingness of the victims to prosecute their accusers, and the neglect of the Courts to sanction prosecutions of their own motion. He will be directed to issue orders calculated to effect the improvement which he appears to find urgently necessary in this respect.

Number of offences. Cases of increase.

55. Serious crimes are few in number. The increase in the year's calendar may be said to be wholly confined to minor offences. There was no case of murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and only two cases of rape, which, however, had not come to trial before the close of the year. There was but one dacoity, and of six cases of robbery none was of a serious nature. Cases of fire-raising have been somewhat numerous, amounting to 31, and the police have as usual not been very successful in dealing with them. For 21 of these have not been detected, and of 10 which came to trial in no case was a conviction obtained. The Abkari offences all belong to one of two categories—illicit distillation of liquor, or tapping toddy trees without a license. I have no doubt it is correct, as asserted, that the explanation of the increase in the number of these cases is to be found in the improving efficiency of the preventive establishment.

*Serious Crime. Abkari Offences.

56. Appendix X. shows how the cases of the accused brought before every Court in the State were disposed of. The percentage of convictions to accused dealt with by the Courts, *viz.*, 37·4, is still very low. Last year it was still lower, being 35·6. The percentage in non-cognisable cases alone was as low as 12·2, and it is added by the Sir Nyáyádhish that the proportion of acquittals was higher in compoundable cases than others. He thinks one cause of this unsatisfactory state of things is that the Magistrates take little trouble to examine complaints before issuing process.

Percentages of convictions.

57. The following table gives in brief particulars of appellate work which are set out at length in the prescribed form in Appendix **XI.**:—

Criminal appellate work.

Appellate Authority.	Number of appellants.	Appeals rejected.	Number of Persons.						
			Sentences			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
Administrator	20	3	13	3	1	...	...	...	...
Sir Nyáyádhish.....	62	5	28	5	24	...	...	...	...
Total.....	82	8	41	8	25	...	...	...	...

This shows that while the Sirnyáyádhish's own criminal work is of good quality, that of the subordinate criminal courts is very inferior; for 17 out of 46 appeals made were successful.

58. On the whole, I am afraid from facts noted above that the criminal work of the Judicial Department is far from being as satisfactory as it ought to be, and some figures to be quoted in the section of this report relating to the jail administration, will show that there is delay in disposal of cases. Mr. Majmudar, the Sirnáyádhish, of whose capacity and industry I have always had a very high opinion, will be required to give special attention in the coming year to the points of weakness which have been brought to light, and especially to visit and examine all the criminal courts, the work of which he controls.

Working of the Courts not altogether satisfactory.

Extradition.

59. Of 13 criminals extradited during the year, 8 were surrendered to the British Government and 5 to Baroda. In 7 cases, 9 persons were handed over to the State for trial, 6 by the British Government, 1 by Baroda, and 2 by Dharampur. Of these 9, 7 were convicted.

Number of criminals extradited by and to the State.

Prisons.

60. In the Nándod Jail at the end of last year there were 49 convicts, and 180 were admitted during the year, making a total of 229, of whom 162 were released during the year, leaving 67 in the jail at its close. The number of admissions is high compared with those for the two last years, *viz.*, 121 and 157, but low compared with three years ago, when it was as high as 308. Of the year's convicts, no fewer than 83 were sentenced for theft alone. 137, or 76 per cent., were Bhils and Dhánkas. Again 152, or 79 per cent., were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of six months and under, while only two had sentences of over two years. These figures show that the year's crime was by no means serious in its general character. As regards occupation the agricultural and labouring classes furnished 72 per cent. of the whole, and State servants 8 per cent. The latter figure

Statistics of Jail population —Convicts.

is an improvement on previous years, and it may be hoped that it will continue. The total of 180 included 20 cases of reconviction, 5 of which were not brought to the notice of the courts by the police at time of trial. Since the year closed, the jail has been visited by an inspector on special detective duty from the British Police Department, and more attention will no doubt be paid in future to the matters of identification and registration of habitual offenders. Appeals were made by 68 convicts. Releases under the mark system numbered 29.

Discipline.

61. The conduct of the prisoners is reported to have been very satisfactory, and the figures given by the Superintendent in his report appear to bear out his assertion. The following table shows the number of offences against jail discipline for each of the four last years:—

Year.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Offences	112	99	45	32

The result is attributed, and no doubt rightly, to the introduction of the mark system a year or two ago. Departmental management has also improved.

Under-trial prisoners.

62. The under-trial prisoners admitted during the year numbered 153 against 159 last year and 173 the year before. Of these 153, and 28 remaining from the previous year, only 40 per cent. are shown to have been eventually convicted, but if a batch of 34 prisoners sent by the Political Agent for temporary detention are excluded from the calculation, the percentage of convictions rises to 50 per cent., which is as high as in 1889-90, and far higher than last year, when it was only 34·6. But delay in disposal of cases is a very disappointing feature of the returns to which the attention of the courts will be specially required. The percentage of prisoners whose cases were disposed of within a fortnight, has fallen from 89·6 last year, and 95 the year before, to 66·3 for that reported on. I formerly required a special report regarding every criminal case which was pending before a court for more than a month, but this was discontinued, with the result apparently that the courts have become callous again.

Expenditure, gross and net.

63. The total expenditure of the department, and the cost per prisoner per annum, are given in the following table for the past three years:—

Year.	Total expenditure in British rupees.	Cost per prisoner per annum.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90	8,813	101 4 5
1890-91	6,460	109 7 10
1891-92	6,432	97 7 3

The decrease which is observable under every head of expenditure, except "clothing," is matter for congratulation. The cost of jail guards was formerly a very heavy item. It was recently reduced, and still further reduction can be effected, now that water has been laid on in the jail premises, and has not to be brought from a distance by convict labour. The earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,591, giving an average of Rs. 39-4-1 per prisoner, against Rs. 29-8-4 and Rs. 19-9-0 in the two previous years; and daily *profit* per prisoner of 1½ annas against 1⅓ and 1. Deducting the gross earnings given above from the expenditure, we get total net cost of the jail for the year as Rs. 3,841, which shows a net cost per prisoner of Rs. 58-3-2 against Rs. 79-15-6 last year, and Rs. 81-11-5 the year before. The feature of jail administration open to most objection hitherto has been its expensiveness, but the reproach appears to be no longer deserved.

Health of prisoners; cells; water-supply.

64. The health of the prisoners was good. In three years there has been only one death. In the two preceding years there were 13. I think the Superintendent must be correct in ascribing this result in part to certain improvements made some years ago in the cells, which were formerly damp and unhealthy. It has already been mentioned that water has now been brought into the jail. Elaborate tanks and filtering beds have also been constructed. I think with the Superintendent that the old filtering arrangements were quite satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

65. The jail was visited twice during the year by the Political Agent, who expressed himself satisfied with its management; and 35 official visits were paid by the Administrator and Officers of the State. Dr. Patel and Mr. Vásudev Sitaram, the Jailor, again appear to merit the commendation bestowed on them in previous years.

Lock-ups.

66. There are lock-ups at the various thánas. Particulars of admissions, &c., are included in Appendix XII. The total number of convicts under detention increased considerably. It is satisfactory to note that while the total under-trial population of the lock-ups during the year was almost the same as last year, the daily average was considerably less, showing that cases were more promptly disposed of by the Magistrates. It has been observed above that it was otherwise at Nándod.

Civil Justice.

Constitution of the Civil Courts.

67. There is now only one original Civil Court in the State, that of the Sirnyayadhish, who exercises the powers of a British District Court, and has also Small Cause Court powers up to a limit of Rs. 300. There were formerly two Munsiffs, but they were reduced in 1890. The Administrator's Court is the only Civil Appellate Court. I have not heard of any complaint against this new distribution of civil powers. The only fear in introducing it was, as a very large

proportion of the whole civil litigation would be disposed of summarily by Small Cause Court Procedure, that litigants might think their cases did not receive proper attention.

Number of original suits.

68. Particulars of the original civil suits of the year will be found in Appendix XIII. It appears from this that 700 suits were instituted as against 674 last year, and that 700 were also disposed of, leaving the same small closing balance of 61. Only 157 were contested. Suits for land numbered 96 against 80 in the preceding year. The increased value given to land by the Survey Settlement is again stated to be the cause of the expansion of litigation relating to it. Money suits were 600 against 591 last year. The average duration of a suit was only one month and twenty-seven days.

Execution of decrees.

69. Appendix XIV. gives equally satisfactory particulars of applications for execution of decrees. The small opening balance of 99 has been reduced to 44. The percentage of infructuous applications, *viz.* 75·6 per cent., appears high at first sight, but it is explained that in many cases the parties come to a settlement, and make no further appearance in court. Of miscellaneous applications, there were in all 74 for disposal, of which 66 were disposed of during the year, leaving a closing balance of only 8.

Appeals. 70. The civil appellate work of the Huzur or Administrator's Court is shown in the following table :—

NAME OF COURT.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.										Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		In 1890-91.			In 1891-92.		
																							Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13			14		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.						
											Rs.	Rs.																
Huzur Court	3	15	26	10	29	25	14	23	15	2	18,381-8-5.	6,246-4-0.	11	21	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	28	...	7	25

The closing balance was thus reduced from 15 to 2. The small number of cases in which the decisions were interfered with, shows how carefully the original suits are disposed of. There has been greater, but not excessive, delay in the disposal of appeals, the reason being that most of them are held over, for the convenience of parties and pleaders, till the office returns to Nándod for the rains.

Receipts and expenditure.

71. The receipts of the Civil Courts from Court Fees amounted this year to Rs. 6,626, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,069 against Rs. 13,056 last year. But the actual cost of the administration of civil justice is somewhat less than these figures indicate, for they include total expenditure on establishment which is employed on both the criminal and civil sides of the Sirnyáyádhish's Court.

Suits under the Mamlatdar's Act.

72. Powers under the Mamlatdars' Act (Bom. III. of 1876) are exercised by the Thándars and Mahálkaris. To a balance of two suits from the previous year, 118 new cases were added, and 119 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one at the close of the year reported on. The work, which has hitherto been of poor quality, is stated to have improved considerably.

Registration.

Number and value of registrations.

73. Appendix XV. compares the year's results in this department with last year's. The Town Magistrate at Nándod and the Názir at Bhálod (where the Sirnyáyádhish holds court periodically) are Registrars, and the Thándars are Sub-Registrars, but the whole of the work was done by the former. There has again, it will be seen, been considerable increase in number and value of registrations, the figures for the current year being 511 documents, and Rs. 2,52,942, against Rs.414 and Rs. 2,24,290 last year; and the net revenue has risen from Rs. 1,343 to Rs. 1,794.

Municipal Administration.

Constitution of the Nándod Municipality. Receipts and expenditure.

74. The Municipality at Nándod, the only one in the State, is still managed under my orders by the Treasury Officer as Municipal Officer, and the expenses are defrayed partly by octroi and partly by a State grant. The former realised Rs. 4,760 in the year of report, and other items Rs. 663 against the total of Rs. 5,423. Expenditure was incurred to the amount of Rs. 5,037. The State grant is fixed at Rs. 3,000, and is for Public Works. Out of this Rs. 2,978 were expended during the year, the great bulk of it being on the improvement and repairs of the town roads. The octroi, with a few hundred rupees of miscellaneous receipts, suffices for Municipal services, such as conservancy, watering, and lighting. I had proposed, before I went on leave, replacing this revenue by a State grant, but I regret to find the project was not approved. The schedule, which is not a good one, is now being simplified and otherwise amended. Its forty heads will be reduced, I hope, to about a dozen. Refund rules are in force, but were applied in no case during the year reported on.

75. The main objects of Municipal management are to keep the town clean, and to prevent encroachments in and over State land. With greater vigilance on the part of the authorities, these objects might be attained more thoroughly than at present. A good deal has been done during the year by removal of thatched huts from the neighbourhood of the more thickly populated areas of the town by the placing of tanks full of water in convenient situations, and by the appointment of a fireman to protect the town against fire. There were, however, 12 fires during the year, two of them of a serious nature. There were only 7 prosecutions by the Municipality.

Objects of Municipal Administration. Fires; precautions.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.

76. The season though peculiar, was a favourable one. The rains were late, and sowings had hardly taken place by the end of July, when the rain came down in a deluge. Fortunately, no damage, or little, was done by it. The year's rainfall averaged 54·8 inches at the six Thána stations. All crops were fairly good. The most important agricultural staple is cotton, the cultivation of which has been greatly stimulated since 1889-90 by the great profits made from it in that year, when a magnificent crop was harvested at a time when high prices prevailed. The consequence has been an expansion of the area under this crop from 18,795 acres in the year mentioned to 28,366 last year, and 31,753 in the year of report. But prices have fallen, and on an acreage nearly 70 per cent. higher than in 1889-90, a crop has been raised worth, it is estimated, only about 7 lakhs of rupees against one worth 9⅔ lakhs in the latter year. The other crops grown are juár, bájri, pulses, rice, and a little wheat, tobacco, and sugarcane.

Season and crops.

77. Particulars of agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI. The statistics are not to be implicitly depended on. There was one rather serious outbreak of cattle disease, to the scene of which the Veterinary Officer was despatched. On segregation of affected animals the epidemic ceased.

Agricultural stock.

78. Prices of food grains have ruled considerably higher than last year, but wages of labour have been much the same. The labouring classes of the State are as happily situated in their own sphere as the agriculturists are in theirs. What with the forests, Public Works, mhowra collection and field work, there is always labour in abundance.

Prices and wages.

79. The export trade is confined to forest produce, cotton, the common cereals, mhowra, and cornelian stones from the Ratanpur mines. The principal imports are wheat and rice. Manufactures are altogether insignificant. Two cotton ginning mills have been working for some years, and the establishment of a third is in contemplation.

Trade and Manufactures.

80. A number of fairs are held annually, but no great trade is done at them They are mostly religious assemblages, the principa being those at Báwaghor, near Ratanpur, and at Sulpán, up the Narbada on the Khandesh frontier. At one, held at the village of Mota Sánja, produce valued at some Rs. 15,000 is said to have changed hands.

Fairs.

Forests.

81. The forest problem in this State may be said at length to have been solved after years of discussion. The orders of Government issued during my absence on leave have now only to be given concrete form by their application to existing conditions, and I hope to do this for every one of the six divisions of the State during the coming rains. The scheme I propounded provided for the protection everywhere of valuable species of timber, and for the reservation, with increasing stringency, of considerable areas of the principal highlands of the country. The orders of Government, however, while repeating the former caution against hasty proceedings in this matter, appear to give a preference to the absolute reservation of small areas, to be gradually extended till the whole area marked for inclusion in forest has been secured. This policy will be carefully carried out. But the old reserves referred to in last year's report cannot be utilised as its basis. They represent a policy of promiscuous selection. They have recently been reported on by the State Forest Officer, who is of opinion that a number must be abandoned, and only a few kept permanently, some perhaps being retained temporarily for the sake of the material standing in them. The reservation now to be undertaken must be on a comprehensive and scientific plan. Regard must be had to natural conditions and the circumstances of the extensive area which has to be dealt with. The line that marks off what is naturally forest from what is as clearly suitable by nature for permanent cultivation, is most plainly traceable in this State. It includes a great area of hill and valley. Outside it lies a large tract which is at present under jungle, but which is being rapidly reclaimed for cultivation. Reservation must be confined to the natural forest area, and the population brought out of it into the plains, the extending colonisation of which it must be our endeavour to encourage by every means in our power. We must in fact gradually effect complete separation of forest on the hills from cultivation on the plains. It will be a work of time and of expense, but it must be carried out steadily and without the interruptions to which such schemes are liable from individual predilections. To this end, as I have said, I shall endeavour at an early date to exhibit to Government the results of the practical application of the principles they have approved, in a form suitable for permanent record and constant reference.

The forest problem. Separation of forest and cultivation.

82. The scheme provides for the continuance of existing methods of working the forest, but in a way that will gradually effect their extinction. The Bhils will be allowed to cut wood as at present, subject to the restrictions that they are not to cut at all in areas reserved, and not to cut anywhere, inside or outside the reserves, young growth of valuable kinds. The

Continuance of present practices for a time is provided for.

present system is known as the *dán* system, and under it they are permitted to cut and remove material themselves, without departmental supervision, and to export it after taking it to a *náka*, where the State royalty or *dán* is paid at prescribed rates. They thus share the profit with the State. Cutting under the orders of the Forest Department they get no more than the wages of labour. By raising gradually the *dán* rates the share in the profit may be reduced till it is little more than such wages. In this way, as well as by diminution of material free for them to operate on by both reservation of areas and protection of valuable growth, the *dán* system can be slowly squeezed out of existence. Meantime the Forest Department will be the absolute owners of an increasing area of forest under reservation, and of large numbers of trees of the more valuable kinds everywhere. Their departmental cuttings, both for revenue purposes and for the improvement of growth, will become larger year by year, and offer a wider field for labour to the Bhils as their old means of subsistence are gradually curtailed.

Decrease in revenue must be anticipated. Departmental working to be introduced.

83. A diminished revenue from the forests will probably be the consequence of such a policy. But even if it be so, the treasury can afford it, and the annual loss will be but a contribution to a great financial reserve which will grow in value year by year. But my own opinion is that the diminution in receipts will be but temporary. There are still great stores of bamboos and firewood, and departmental operations will be increasingly productive. The latter have not been extensive so far. It is difficult to get the Bhils to submit to the irksomeness of steady work in prescribed localities, at stated times, and under a forester's eye, when they have been accustomed for generations to roam throughout the length and breadth of the forests, and to cut what they like and to sell it as they please. But some progress has been made. Every year some cuttings are undertaken in the various ranges, and their scope is sure to extend, as the old methods are closed to the population dependent on the forests. In these fellings all trees are cut flush with the ground, and the stools are properly trimmed so that they will yield a healthy growth in the future. As this growth is protected, the improvement of the forests effected will soon be something tangible, and I hope Mr. Clabby will be able to undertake them on a larger scale every year.

Results of year's working. Elements of uncertainty in forecasts of receipts in present circumstances.

84. The year's working in this department as in others has been affected to some extent by the unhealthy character of the season. Three round guards and three beat guards succumbed to the prevailing epidemic of fever or influenza, and many of the Bhils were also carried off by it. The opening of the season was thus delayed, and the revenue has suffered in consequence. But indeed we can never estimate our forest revenue with any certainty. The forecast in the Budget is easily disturbed by circumstances which we cannot control. The fluctuations of the wood markets in the west may lead the Bhils to prefer to work one or another kind of material almost exclusively. Or they may have bumper crops and be indisposed to work in the forests at all.

Or a specially plentiful mhowra harvest may lead them to desert the department or the contractors entirely. These uncertainties constitute one of the reasons for continuing the old *dán* system in its native simplicity till it can be replaced by the only satisfactory plan—the departmental one—of forest working. If contracts are given, difficulties with the contractors can hardly be avoided. Of recent years contracts have been given on the *dán* system as a basis, but complicated by a minimum guarantee and other conditions which have proved difficult to work. I had accordingly proposed to abandon them, but this year for some reason the practice has been resumed in part. Timber was allowed to be worked on the old *dán* system, the *dán* fees being levied departmentally, but contracts were given for firewood and bamboos and some items of minor produce. That for the two former was given for Rs. 45,001. Catechu fetched Rs. 600, and bidi leaves Rs. 1,600. As to results to the State, it is of little use giving figures for the year of report, because being from 1st April to 31st March it commences in the middle of one season and ends in the middle of the next. But it will be seen from the financial tatement appended that the receipts of these twelve months were Rs. 70,016 against Rs. 63,570 in the previous twelve, the expenditure being Rs. 21,823 against Rs. 19,464. For the present state year, including the whole of the present season, I can only give the State Forest Officer's estimate, which puts probable receipts at Rs. 76,570.

Departmental fellings.

85. By purely departmental working 66,713 teak trees were cut during the twelve months reported on, the expenditure being Rs. 3,276. Rs. 4,000 have been realised by sale of part of the material cut, and it is estimated that Rs. 1,900 will be obtained for the rest. I should in consideration of the good thus done to the forests, be content with even a smaller margin of profit, if only an increased area could be operated on year by year. But, as I have said, there are difficulties to be overcome, and of results to date I can only say that they are creditable, and encouraging to the department as a commencement.

Grazing.

86. Grazing realised Rs. 2,671 against Rs. 1,500 in the previous year, and Rs. 1,700 the year before. The amount is phenomenally small, considering the vast area of the forests, but two things must be borne in mind. Nearly the whole of this area is burnt over every year, and fees are charged to outsiders only. It is a question whether the time has not come when some trifling fee should be levied on cattle belonging to natives of the State as well, especially such of them as are professional graziers.

Free grants.

87. Free grants of forest produce have been given as follows during the last three years :—

Year.	Value of Grants.
	Rs.
1888-89	710
1889-90	1,021
1890-91	934

The license that has always prevailed has quite spoiled the people. Everybody wants the very best timber for house-building, and even for making agricultural implements, though Mr. Clabby informs me that there are species included in the third or lowest class of our classification which are quite good for such purposes.

Prosecutions.

88. The number of prosecutions for offences against the forest law is increasing, but is still very low relatively to the area over which they are committed. It will no doubt steadily increase, for the law must now be administered with greater stringency. The following table gives information for three years :—

Year.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of cases compounded.	Amount realised in cases compounded.
			Rs.
1889-90	4	34	360
1890-91	7	136	625
1891-92	12	180	760

The Bhils generally, with the exception perhaps of the more civilized section of the community on the borders of the *râsti*, are really readily amenable to the discipline of the department. They have willingly observed the few restrictions imposed so far. Thus Mr. Clabby reports that there is not now so much of the former disgraceful waste in cutting trees four or five feet from the ground, instead of flush with it. Again he remarks that the prohibition against cutting young trees of all kinds in the first class, and the order that all such trees are to be spared when felling for *dâjhîâ* and *jhumta* cultivation, have been successfully enforced. My own observation of a considerable area of forest during the last two months entirely confirms this.

Jhumta cultivation by burning slopes.

89. Certain measures for restricting the harmful *jhumta* cultivation above referred to were included in my proposals to Government, but have not, I regret to say, been given effect to, and the good that might have been done in two seasons has been lost. And in the principal forest division, the Dediápadá Mahal, I recently found at *jamabandi* that, owing to the supineness of the revenue authorities, this destructive method of cultivation has really been encouraged, by the levy of an assessment on it which is less than what the rules prescribe. It will now be dealt with in a systematic way in every part of the State. In some places it can be stopped altogether, as it has been in a few already. It must be kept entirely separate, for purposes of assessment, from the regular cultivation by the plough. And the tax on it must be gradually raised, while in some parts the plough-tax is reduced as an incentive to the establishment of permanent fields in flat situations. The distribution of *tagâi* advances in the *râni* divisions is designed to hasten the same result.

Establishment. Conduct of subordinates. State Forest Officer's work.

90. The establishment was strengthened during the year by the addition of 6 Round and 9 Beat Guards. As reserves are selected still more will be required. The enlistment of a few Bhils as guards is an event that deserves to be chronicled. Two guards have been dismissed, and one *nákedár* prosecuted to conviction of misappropriation of funds. But Mr. Clabby reports well of his men on the whole. He states that no complaints of oppression of the people were received, but it is the case that the subordinates of the department, especially those in charge of *nákas*, are too hard on the Vasávas and Vartanias of out-of-the way villages. The remedy is to increase the number of such subordinates. Mr. Clabby is also satisfied with most of his Forest Rangers. He has himself been in all the Ranges, and inspected actively when out on duty. For the check to the progress of forest measures which has occurred he is not responsible. But we can see our way more clearly now, and I do not doubt that from the opening of next season he will find increasing scope for the energies of himself and his subordinates.

Public Works.

The year's expenditure on Public Works.

91. The expenditure on Public Works this year amounted to Rs. 1,29,734, against Rs. 1,37,827 last year, and was incurred under the following heads:—

Original Works.

	Rs.
Buildings	19,189
Communications	60,613
Miscellaneous	9,654
Total	89,456

Repairs.

Buildings	10,565
Communications	8,566
Miscellaneous	1,782
Total	20,913
Tools and plant	1,101
Total Works	1,11,470
Add—*Establishment*	18,264
GRAND TOTAL	1,29,734

Out of the total expenditure on works, Rs. 3,292 were expended by the Thandars and other departmental agencies, and the rest by the State Engineer. The total expenditure is not yet as high as I should like to see it, but the department had, owing to strengthening of its executive establishment, considerably greater spending capacity at the close of the year than it had at its commencement, and I have no doubt that in the coming year the outturn of work will be much greater than in any previous year. I have, in anticipation of this, made very largely increased provision in the State Budget recently submitted.

Buildings.

92. Under *Buildings* the principal works carried out and amounts spent on them were :—

	Rs.
Police Lines and Stables at Poicha	1,852
New Stables at Nándod.....	1,875
Veterinary Hospital	5,069
Paddock and Stables	2,999
Restoration of roof of Paltan Lines	1,386

The rest of the expenditure was incurred on minor works, which included postal runners' quarters, a boiler-shed at the distillery, and a number of small *choras* and school-houses, mostly constructed by the Revenue Department.

Communications.

93. Under *Communications* the main items are:—

	Rs.
Nándod-Ankleshwar Road, Bridging	31,741
,, ,, ,, Metalling	13,779
,, ,, ,, Earthwork	710
Total.....	46,230
Nándod-Vádi Road, hill section	4,754
Nándod-Dediapáda Road (East of Karjan)...	5,002
Road-side trees	1,660

Other works.

94. *Miscellaneous* includes Rs. 2,979 spent, as contribution to the Municipality, on road repairs and the like in Nándod. Some Rs. 2,400 were spent on wells and tanks, and Rs. 3,889 on the Nándod water-supply scheme. Two steam engines and a great length of piping, purchased by the Joint Administration, have been lying in store for some years. This year one of the engines has been stationed at a large well near His Highness the Raja's Haveli, and pipes laid to the State stables and the jail. By this means water is supplied—some 4,500 gallons daily—to those places and to the Haveli, and the State Engineer has now under consideration a further project for pumping water from another large well and laying pipes along another of the main roads of the town. The fact is that the water-supply of the town was by no

means bad originally, and that one or two new wells would have made it both fairly convenient and abundant. But as expensive plant had been purchased, the scheme for its utilisation described above is perhaps the best that could have been devised. It will certainly help greatly towards the protection of the town against fire.

Important lines of communications.

95. It will be seen that the total expenditure of Rs. 1,11,000 on works may be roughly apportioned, taking original works and repairs together, as follows:—Buildings, Rs. 30,000; Roads, Rs 70,000, and Miscellaneous works, Rs. 11,000. The bulk of the expenditure has thus been, as it ought to be for some years to come, on communications, which were entirely neglected by the Raja's Government. The lines on which they should be improved are plain enough. Nándod and the rich valley of the Narbada have to be connected with the Railway at Ankleshwar in the west, and also with the large areas of good flat land in the South from which they are at present separated by the central range of hills. The Nándod-Ankleshwar line is to be a first class road, metalled and bridged throughout. Progress has hitherto been slow, but has been greatly accelerated this year. Bridging work on the road has not been continuous, but I may say about 12 miles, out of 32 within the State, have been completely bridged, and 6 metalled. It will cost about 4 lakhs of rupees to complete, but of this 1½ lakhs will be for a large bridge over the Karjan at Nándod. The natural difficulties are considerable, and the Department has many other hindrances to contend against. Of roads into the hills two are under construction. One from Nándod to Rediapáda only requires to be made safer in certain places, and a little easier at nullahs. So far it is not popular with through traffic, though largely used locally, for it has unfortunately proved to be not much shorter than the old track between the two places. But I have no doubt that we shall be able to draw traffic to it in time. The other road is a section in the hills of a line from Nándod to two Thánas in the southern plain, and its main object is to promote communication between the areas on either side of the hills, and the circulation of men and money into the great tract of flat and fertile, though at present mostly jungle covered land to the south. On neither of these two most important lines has so much been spent as I had hoped would be expended during the year.

Work of the department and its difficulties.

96. But the amount of work done may, all things considered, be held to be fair. I should like to see better progress made with works away from Nándod. But there are certainly many obstacles to the successful prosecution of the schemes of the department. The State Engineer has not the assistance of such good contractors, or of a staff of subordinates of quite the same strength or professional qualifications (though it was considerably increased this year), as are to be found in British Districts. But his own energy supplies the deficiency to no inconsiderable extent. Travelling was done, however, on only 90 days, and this includes a number of short trips for part of a day from Nándod to places in the immediate vicinity. This is very insufficient.

Chapter V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Income and Expenditure.

Receipts and expenditure.

97. Appendix XVII. gives in the form prescribed a detailed statement o the receipts and expenditure of the year. The following abstracts are also given, as required, to shew revenue and expenditure under main heads, and opening and closing balances for a period of four years. The sums in *Bábásái* currency appearing in former years' accounts have been converted into British rupees at the rate of $117\frac{7}{8} : 100$:—

Balances.

Year.	Opening balance.	Gross receipts.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Gross disburse-ments.	Closing balance.	Invested reserve at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	1,31,875	11,36,110	12,67,985	10,30,035	2,37,950	.....
1889-90	2,37,950	10,43,812	12,81,762	9,53,054	3,28,708	50,000
1890-91	3,28,708	13,17,817	16,46,525	13,65,504	2,81,021	1,96,800
1891-92	2,81,021	13,01,525	15,82,546	13,08,862	2,73,684	2,71,000

Receipts.

Heads.	In 1888-89.	In 1889-90.	In 1890-91.	In 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	5,92,967	5,23,191	5,61,687	5,46,123
II.—Forests	96,931	67,815	63,570	70,016
III.—Abkari, Opium, &c.	83,717	95,920	99,417	90,980
IV.—Stamps	14,236	11,994	16,289	15,099
V.—Registration	555	838	1,490	1,927
VI.—Law and Justice (Courts)	4,750	5,405	5,136	5,968
VII.—Law and Justice (Jail)	962	1,707	1,742	2,593
VIII.—Guaranteed and other Allowances	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
IX.—Debts recovered	2,088	19,554	10,023	8,374
X.—Miscellaneous	8,268	20,069	17,574	19,259
Total Revenue Heads I. to X.	8,18,108	7,60,127	7,90,562	7,73,973
Exchange and Transfers	26,144	338	41,750	41,921
Advances	2,34,588	1,95,184	3,97,471	4,58,373
Deposits	57,270	88,163	88,034	27,258
Total Receipts	11,36,110	10,43,812	13,17,817	13,01,525
Opening Balance	1,31,875	2,37,950	3,28,708	2,81,021
GRAND TOTAL	12,67,985	12,81,762	16,46,525	15,82,546

Expenditure.

Heads.	In 1888-89.	In 1889-90.	In 1890-91.	In 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Administration and Finance	36,909	39,837	41,043	38,189
2. Land Revenue	80,765	81,891	85,407	84,932
3. Abkari, Opium, &c.	8,224	5,070	7,234	6,951
4. Forests	96,702	17,253	19,464	21,823
5. Stamps	1,093	816	1,125	1,460
6. Registration	317	322	311	269
7. Law and Justice (Courts)	15,067	15,741	16,018	14,604
8. Law and Justice (Jails)	9,781	9,386	6,721	6,480
9. Police	32,289	31,846	34,462	37,458
10. Education	14,121	15,782	18,092	20,840
11. Medical	7,858	9,135	10,224	9,761
12. Minor Departments	4,487	3,692	4,515	3,631
13. Public Works	1,15,743	97,432	1,37,827	1,29,734
14. Military and Commissariat	38,419	40,315	41,303	47,622
15. Tribute	55,144	55,144	27,572	41,358
16. Guaranteed and other Allowances	22,471	20,570	20,852	22,598
17. Devasthan and Dharmada	12,558	11,508	11,628	15,454
18. Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,984	1,189	912	1,127
19. H. H. the Rajah and Family	1,30,950	1,37,972	1,42,628	1,56,982
20. Debt	34,104	4,342	1,273	373
21. Refunds	1,678	520	18	272
22. General Miscellaneous	11,472	16,363	33,847	20,663
Total Service Heads I. to XXII	7,32,136	6,16,126	6,62,476	6,82,581
Reserve Fund in Government Paper	.....	50,000	1,45,800	74,200
Exchange and Transfers	25,745	336	67,140	15,767
Advances	1,80,957	2,08,495	3,95,109	4,95,676
Deposits	91,197	78,097	93,979	40,638
Total Expenditure	10,30,035	9,53,054	13,65,504	13,08,862
Closing Balance	2,37,950	3,28,708	2,81,021	2,73,684
GRAND TOTAL	12,67,985	12,81,762	16,46,525	15,82,546

The figures given in the above statements are, however, for the year ending 31st March, whereas the State year ends on 30th June, and it is accordingly neither interesting nor safe to reason on them. A succinct view of four *State* years' receipts and expenditure, extracted from my recently submitted Budget report for next year (1892-93), is given below. This includes actual figures for last year and the year before, budget and revised estimates for the current year, and the budget estimate for the coming year. Round figures are entered, and 000s are omitted.

Receipts.

Heads.	Actuals 89-90.	Actuals 1890-91.	Budget 1891-92.	Revised 1891-92.	Budget 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	310	399	331	336	362
I.—Land Revenue	518	563	521	568	540
II.—Forests	81	64	74	76	65
III.—Abkari, Opium, &c.	94	100	90	98	91
IV.—Stamps	15	16	12	11	11
V.—Registration	1	2	1	1	1
VI.—Law and Justice (Courts)	5	5	4	6	5
VII.—Law and Justice (Jails)	2	3	2	2	2
VIII.—Guaranteed Allowances	13	13	14	14	14
IX.—Old Debts	17	11	5	11	10
X.—Miscellaneous	15	20	17	20	25
Total Regular Receipts	761	797	740	807	764
Advances and Deposits	342	516	50	512	420
Total Year's Receipts.....	1,103	1,313	790	1,319	1,184
Grand total including opening balance...	1,413	1,712	1,121	1,655	1,546

Expenditure.

Heads.	Actuals 1889-90.	Actuals 1890-91.	Budget 1891-92.	Revised 1891-92.	Budget 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Administration and Finance	39	40	40	39	42
II.—Land Revenue Collection	83	86	86	85	90
III.—Abkari, Opium, &c.	6	7	8	9	10
IV.—Forests	19	19	30	24	30
V.—Stamps	1	1½	1	1	1
VI.—Registration	½	½	½	½	½
VII.—Law and Justice (Courts)	17	15	15	14	15
VIII.—Law and Justice (Jails)	8	7	8	7	7
IX.—Police	32	37	38	37	40
X.—Education	15	20	23	22	26
XI.—Medical	10	9	10	10	11
XII.—Minor Departments.....	7	7	8	7	14
XIII.—Public Works	130	113	125	145	210
XIV.—Military and Commissariat	42	41	46	50	41
XV.—Tribute.....	55	55	55	55	55
XVI.—Guaranteed Allowances	22	24	42	41	28
XVII.—Devasthan and Dharmada	12	12	14	16	13
XVIII.—Retired, &c., Allowances	1	1	1	1	1
XIX.—H. H. the Rajah and Family.....	141	163	152	139	140
XX.—Old Debts.....	3	1	1	½	1
XXI.—Refunds	½	.....	½	1	½
XXII.—General Miscellaneous	21	33	24	17	16
Total regular expenditure.....	665	692	728	721	792
Reserve	25	147	80	75	50
Advances and deposits	324	537	50	497	429
Total Expenditure.....	1,014	1,376	858	1,293	1,271
Closing balance	399	336	263	362	275
Grand total including closing balance...	1,413	1,712	1,121	1,655	1,546

98. A few remarks may be offered on the principal cases of variation. Land revenue grows steadily, by increase of the area under cultivation, in spite of abandonment of revenue from taxes and cesses, and loss in settlements. Forest receipts fluctuate a good deal for reasons already explained. Abkari is fairly steady. Stamp revenue is decreasing, because with much old litigation on the files receipts were formerly abnormally high. Old debts are nearly settled, and entries will soon disappear from both sides of our accounts. On the expenditure side establishments, such as those of the Revenue, Forest and Police Departments, are being considerably augmented, and their expenditure rises accordingly. The increase under Education is due to the opening of a number of new schools every year. Minor departments will in future include Gardens and Horse-breeding, hence the large additional provision in next year's budget. For Public Works explanation has already been given. Fouj expenditure has been specially high during the current year owing to very liberal purchases of animals, carriages, etc.

Explanations of increase and decrease.

99. The financial condition of the State continues to be thoroughly sound. If the closing balance for each of the four years in the statement of balances given above, be added to the invested reserve, it will be seen that the total State balance has risen in three years from (in round figures) Rs. 2,38,000 at the end of 1888-89 to Rs. 5,45,000 at the close of the year reported on, that is, by more than three lakhs of rupees, and this with a steadily increasing expenditure. As regards the future, it has been proposed next year to add half a lakh to the reserve fund, and to make a very large addition to the Public Works Grant, and there is good ground for hoping that that grant may be maintained at the amount to which it has been raised, *viz.*, two lakhs, while a contribution is made to reserve of a quarter of a lakh annually. Our expenditure of course tends to rise steadily. Administrative wants have to be supplied and establishments strengthened and properly paid. But expansion of land revenue more than provides for the increase in disbursements. The area still available for cultivation constitutes an enormous reserve, and, by foregoing revenue from the forests, and checking the drain on them by this and other measures, we are creating another great store on which future generations will be able to draw.

Financial condition and prospects are very satisfactory.

100. The measures taken for the unification of the State currency were referred to last year, and it will be a satisfaction to Government to learn that all has gone well. No complaint has been received. The ryots, in whose interest the assimilation of coinages was chiefly ordered, have had no difficulty in finding British rupees wherewith to pay their assessment. The State, on the other hand, had some little trouble in procuring *Bábáśái* to send to Baroda in payment of tribute. I hope it may have increasing trouble in future. I wish I could share the Treasury Officer's anticipation that this really vile coin will in a few years disappear from the State. But the

Unification of currency.

experience of certain other Baroda-encircled districts, Kaira for instance, forbids one to indulge the view. I fear the money-lenders will continue to keep their accounts in the inferior currency, and maintain the profits which accrue from manipulation of exchange.

Miscellaneous matters.

101. A few of the large debts and claims pertaining to the Huzur Treasury are still under examination. I hope the coming year will see the last of them. No Government audit of our accounts took place this year. The Treasury Officer, Rao Saheb Ravibhadra Manibhadra, appears to continue to manage his office effectively for the control of State expenditure. But in some departments budget arrangements have been widely departed from, and some confusion has been the consequence.

Land Revenue.

Progress in taking up of waste in the *rásti*.

102. Particulars of changes in the cultivable area of the whole State cannot be given in the form prescribed by Government Resolution No. 5700 of 26th August 1889, as a large part of the State has not been surveyed. For the *rásti* portions, however, some statistics are available. It appears from these that the total extent of *rásti* cultivable land is 163,833 acres, that 9,953 acres were taken up in cultivation during the year (against 7,940 in the previous year), and that the area of cultivable land lying waste at the end of the year was 27,456 acres. The percentage of cultivable waste to total cultivable area was reduced from 23 (last year) to 11. In the three settled Talukas of Nándod, Bhálod and Jhaghadia the margin has been and is being rapidly reduced. The same will be the case with Vália and Gardeshwar. In short, the cultivable land in the surveyed area will soon all be under occupation, and then inroads on the great reserve of the *ráni* plains will commence in earnest. Relinquishments embraced only 467 acres this year against 927 acres last, and this though two Talukas had the survey rates applied to them.

Increase in land revenue this year.

103. Fixed land revenue has increased this year from Rs. 4,78,155 to Rs. 4,91,034, or by Rs. 12,879, and miscellaneous items from Rs. 41,280 to Rs. 57,387, or by Rs. 16,107. The total increase in land revenue is thus Rs. 28,986. But in fact the increase is more than this. The survey settlement caused a loss of Rs. 8,660, so that the total expansion to cover this and leave the above increase must have been over Rs. 37,500. Two other items under land are dealt with separately from the Huzur Treasury. These are the cotton export tax and the farm of the cornelian mines. The former is being abolished as the survey settlement proceeds. This year it is lost to us in two Talukas, causing a reduction from Rs. 34,530 to Rs. 14,751. When Vália and Gardeshwar are settled, this head leaves the accounts for ever, and the natural expansion of the land revenue proper will not be discounted by the loss which is now being undergone. The revenue from the mines has increased by Rs. 1,640. The following table gives the above

figures at a glance, and shews that in spite of the heavy loss the progress of the settlement has inflicted on us, there is a net increase for the year of nearly Rs. 11,000.

Items.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue—Fixed	4,78,155	1	9	4,91,033	13	7
Land revenue—Miscellaneous	41,279	13	11	57,387	10	9
Cotton export tax	34,529	12	2	14,751	0	0
Cornelian mines	3,000	0	0	4,640	0	0
Total	5,56,964	11	10	5,67,812	8	4

Collections for current year.

104. It is hardly worth while giving figures to show how far the Jamabandi had been collected on 31st March last, as there were then three months of the State revenue year to run. It will be sufficient to say that at date of writing the revenue of the year has been gathered in with the exception of a very small sum which will be realised or disposed of before 30th June. The Jamabandi has been done very late this year, as in previous years. There are reasons for this, but improvement will now be insisted on. I did the Jamabandi of the Dediapada Mahal personally in May, and in future will do that as well the Jamabandi of one of the *rásti* Talukas every year.

Travelling of the Assistant Administrators.

105. The touring of the Assistants has not been sufficient. The Senior Assistant spent 113 days in Camp, and the Junior Assistant only 69. With poor and incompetent subordinate establishments, and the supersession of the old land revenue system by a new one, there is more than the ordinary necessity for personal supervision and enquiry.

Local works and local contributions.

106. Some Rs. 3,240 were spent on local works by the Thandars under the Assistants' orders, and spent to considerable advantage. The works were mainly small *choras*, additions to or improvements of wells, and repairs to main tracks between villages. There is no local fund cess, but there are plenty demands by the villagers for works in their villages. It is a general rule that a preference is given in such cases to those who are willing to subscribe half the cost, and this has the effect of producing a considerable annual contribution in aid of State funds.

Outstanding balances.

Progress made in clearance of old balances.

107. The Junior Assistant Administrator, Mr. Tipnis, has continued during the year the work of enquiry into and disposal of the old outstanding balances due to and by the State. In last year's report the balance remaining to be adjusted was shown as Rs. 62,488, but the discovery of new items has since raised the total for disposal this year to Rs. 94,904. Of this total a sum of Rs. 32,416 was

cleared off by collection, remission, or adjustment during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,488 still to be dealt with. Of this over Rs. 16,000 cannot be disposed of till certain alienation questions and boundary disputes are settled, and nearly Rs. 8,000 are being recovered by instalments, settled by the Agency some years ago, from the annuity enjoyed by the heirs of a former servant of the State. The rest is under enquiry, and it is hoped that Mr. Tipnis will be able to take orders regarding the whole during the current year. The outstandings are now quite trifling in amount when compared with the enormous total which he had to face on first appointment, but it is time that *all* were disposed of which must not for special reasons be postponed. I should add that of the balance remaining only about Rs. 1,700 are debts due *by* the State.

Opium.

Terms of opium farm.

108. The farm of the right to sell the quantity of opium allowed the State by the British Government has been let for a term of three years. The farmer pays the State Rs. 9,325 per annum on a minimum annual vend of 1,865 lbs.

Revenue.

109. Receipts for the last four years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Minimum sale guaranteed in lbs.	Duty realised in rupees.	Total revenue from opium.
1888-89	1,775	8,865	9,387
1889-90	1,775	8,875	9,388
1890-91	1,865	9,100	9,860
1891-92	1,865	9,362	9,863

The figures in the last column include an annual payment by Government of Rs. 500 on account of compensation for opium rights.

Consumption.

110. Sales have risen from 1,543 lbs. and 1,705 lbs. last year and the year before, to 2,040 lbs. this year. But Mr. Dhanjishah argues, with reason apparently, that there is no ground for alarm on the score of increasing consumption of the drug. He asserts from his own every-day observation that, on the contrary, there is a steady decrease in the amount consumed. What *is* increasing is consumption of State opium owing to the superior arrangements made by the new farmer. There are fewer complaints of bad opium being supplied, and there is reason to believe that less opium is being imported from Gaekwari, partly because there is less necessity, and partly because the Abkari preventive establishment is becoming more efficient. It is also observed that the amount of opium sold gives a rate per head of population of only 85½ grains, which is, as Mr. Dhanjishah remarks, an exceedingly small one, considering that the population embraces a very large number of the regular opium-eating castes.

Prosecutions.

111. There were only two cases against the opium law this year, against 10 last year and 8 the year before.

Intoxicating drugs.

112. The revenue realised under the heading of intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 260. It was Rs. 241 and Rs. 255 in the two previous years.

Abkari.

Three years' farm.

113. The present farm is for the three years ending 31st July 1893. It includes a farm of country liquor on the minimum guarantee system (with the collection of the export duty on mhowra), the right to fees for tapping toddy trees, and the right to sell foreign liquor. The total annual amount payable under the license is Rs. 80,000. During the year the three rates of duty in force in different parts of the State have been modified, but not reduced to two as we had hoped they would be. The administrative inconvenience and loss caused by this plurality of rates are considerable.

Consumption of liquor.

114. Sales are reported to have amounted to 5,066 gallons of 25° U. P. liquor, and 129,124 of 60° U. P., or a total of 1,34,190 gallons, against 4,474 of 25° U. P. and 1,49,372 of 60° U. P., or a total of 1,53,846 gallons, last year. The decrease may be taken to be about 12 per cent. Three reasons are given. There have been fewer Bhil weddings; the contractor has raised his rates; and the reduced fees for tapping toddy trees have been in force during the whole year. The result is that the consumption of liquor per head of population per annum has fallen from 42 drams, or 3½ quarts, to 37 drams, or a trifle over 3 quarts. With diminished sales the contractor has realised less than last year, *viz.*, Rs. 1,69,097, against Rs. 1,74,633, showing a fall of 3 per cent., which is much less than the percentage by which sales have decreased, because he sold at higher rates. The figures show that the expenditure per head of population per annum this year was 15¾ annas against 16¼ annas last year. The average is a rupee exactly. I have no figures for other parts of the country with which to compare those for quantity and value of liquor given above, but allowing for children who do not drink, and for women who drink less than the men, they do appear to me to be regrettably high. Of course it must be remembered that our Bhils and similar drinking classes number some 80 to 90 per cent of the whole population of the State, and that in former days the amount consumed must have been very much greater and obtained at a smaller expenditure. Still the fact remains that a household consumes (according to my calculation) about one month's wages of its head in drink in a year. We can, I think, do no more than we are doing to discourage the practice. Our rates of duty are those in force in British Territory. Our contractor has worked his prices up to the maxima, and toddy is taxed extremely lightly. We can hardly increase the price in a country with so large an area difficult to patrol as Rajpipla contains, without driving the Bhils to illicit distillation. And be it remembered that it is not yet five years since liquor and toddy were almost free. We can only trust to time and the spread of new and better

ideas among the population. And we may meantime derive some comfort from the considerations that besides tobacco drink is about the only luxury the Bhil has, that his indulgence to excess is confined to great occasions, and that there is no reason to suppose that drunkenness is habitual. The universal testimony is that it has decreased very much, and indeed it can hardly be otherwise, but I am setting on foot an enquiry which will have for its object to ascertain from *facts* whether this is so or not. Again, the liquor consumed by the vast majority is not of the strongest, and the Bhil can stand its effects well. The records of our criminal courts do not, I believe, give any cause of alarm. In fact, the evil appears to be confined to the waste of money, and in the matter of reckless expenditure the Bhil community is not peculiar. I never lose an opportunity of lecturing them on the subject, and pointing out that the abkari system is not worked for gain, or the price of liquor would not have been raised, and that I would much rather have their money as rent of new land taken in cultivation. I also find it is necessary to disabuse their minds of a notion they sometimes express to me, that if they stop drinking I will be displeased with them for thus diminishing State revenue.

Abkari offences.

115. There has been a considerable rise in the number of offences against the Abkari Law. In 72 cases 103 persons were implicated, as against 47 and 64 respectively last year. In 69 out of the 72 cases convictions were obtained. Of the total, 47 were prosecutions for illicit distillation of liquor. Last year such cases were only 10 in number. It is explained that the mhowra season of 1890-91 was an exceptionally good one. Owners of trees had stored what they could not sell or export, and when the rains came the temptation to convert it into liquor was too strong for most of them. The contractor got word that illicit manufacture was on the increase, and gave special assistance to the State Preventive Establishment, with the result that a large number of prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained. Prosecutions for illegally tapping toddy trees numbered only 15 against 22 in the previous year.

Stamps.

Abolition of Bábásái stamps.

116. Till the year under report there were two species of stamps issued by the State, corresponding to the two coinages, British and Bábásái. The currency having been unified under Government orders, the Bábásái stamps were abolished, and stocks called in during the year.

Receipts, expenditure, etc.

117. The receipts and expenditure of the department for the last four years were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89.	14,236	1,072
1889-90.	11,993	816
1890-91.	16,536	1,372
1891-92.	15,099	1,460

In 1890-91 special causes operated to swell the revenue from this source, which is not likely to be so productive, now that most of the old arrears of state litigation have been cleared off. Applications for refunds of stamp duty were admitted in 106 cases out of 116, and refunds allowed to the amount of Rs. 552. There was no prosecution for any offence against the stamp law.

General Taxation.

No other taxation.

118. Other taxation in the State there is none. The export duty on mhowra, which I hope to see reduced yet, is only the State's share of the proceeds of that particular item of forest produce. The octroi at Nándod is for Municipal purposes. I should like to see it abolished. It would never be missed.

Chapter VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Hospital and dispensaries open.

119. There is a hospital at Nándod, and there are dispensaries at three of the Thanás—Jhagadia, Vália and Dediápáda. The two latter serve the jungle tract to the south of the central hills. Another is required at Gardeshwar, and may be established in the coming year. The dispensary at Dediápáda, which was closed for want of a medical man at the end of last year, was re-opened in June, but has recently been closed for the same reason as before. The locality is far from popular, but since the end of the year the Chief Medical Officer has succeeded in finding an officer willing to take up the work.

Attendance.

120. The total attendance, including indoor patients at these institutions during the last four years, is given below :—

Place.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Nándod	25,356	30,432	26,827	41,766
Jhagadia	10,609	13,284	15,335	17,192
Dediápáda	2,529	3,020	2,244	3,520
Vália	Not open.	Not open.	2,816	2,945
Total.....	38,494	46,736	47,222	65,423

The gradual increase in numbers is to be attributed partly to the opening of new dispensaries, partly to growing appreciation of the treatment dispensed, and partly to a severe epidemic of fever which prevailed for several months during the year reported on.

Number of individual cases treated.

121. Another table is given to show the number of individuals treated and results of treatment:—

Place.	Number of patients treated.		Result.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
							Rs. a. p.	
Nándod	120	9,579	9,165	398	21	115	5,355 12 5	114·0
Jhaghadia	37	2,481	2,387	89	8	34	1,480 3 5	47·5
Dediápáda	...	825	809	15	1	...	752 2 8	14·2
Vália	...	1,210	1,125	81	1	3	760 14 3	8·0
Total	157	14,095	13,486	583	31	152	8,349 0 7	183·7

Epidemics.

122. Fever is as usual the complaint from which the bulk of the patients suffer. And this year their number was exceptionally large owing to the epidemic already mentioned, which lasted from September to December. The fever was complicated with pneumonia, and was deadly in its effects. At Nándod the death-rate is said to have risen as high as 80 per *mille* in December. The State was again free from cholera, but last year's visitation of small-pox continued for three months of the present year.

Vital statistics.

123. Vital statistics are not in present circumstances to be depended on. Even at Nándod, where registration is supposed to be carried out with some little care, the figures for the last three years show a rate of decrease which, in about a century from now, will leave the town without population at all.

Vaccination.

124 Vaccination is carried on by the British Sanitary Department. The number and results of vaccinations are given as below:—

Number of persons vaccinated in.		Results.				Percentage of success.	
		Successful.		Unsuccessful.			
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92
5,396	6,841	5,193	6,584	203	257	96·92	96·72

The increase is satisfactory. The number of deaths from the epidemic of small-pox already referred to was 38 this year and 167 last, making a total of 205 out of 1,434 persons attacked.

Expenditure.

125. The expenditure on medical relief this year was (including Rs. 1,411-10-1 on account of vaccination) Rs. 9,760-10-8 against 10,224-9-2 last year. The decrease is due to certain savings of a temporary nature.

126. Dr. Patel, who was in charge for only the last six months of the year, has as usual submitted a full and interesting report, in which he gives special commendation to the work done by Mr. Khambata at the Jhagadia Dispensary. He again presses the claims of the lepers to some attention from the State. He proposes they should be segregated in quarters to be constructed at Nándod. Mr. Kennedy approved the idea, which is still under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

Chapter VII.

INSTRUCTION.

127. The table below gives the number of schools open this year and of pupils attending them :—

Schools and pupils.

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on		Average daily attendance.
		31st March 1891.	31st March 1892.	
Nandod, 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular..	1	101	97	72·69
Primary	47	2,757	2,898	1,856·05
Girls'	4	200	235	156·40
Evening	8	158	149	85·60
Police	1	55	39	10·60
Total.....	61	3,271	3,418	2,181·34

The number of schools has increased this year by 11, but the figure given is exclusive of two small Bhil schools in the *rávi* regions managed by the State, and not under the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kantha. The increase of 147 in the number of pupils on the rolls is proportionally very small. The explanation is that when a school is opened in a village a number of boys belonging to it, who have previously attended schools in villages near, withdraw from them and attend the new school in their own village. By so many the total number on the rolls of the State schools is not increased. In the English school at Nándod, the percentage of pupils passed at the annual examination has improved greatly, from 45·55 to 60·26. In the Primary schools and Girls' schools, however, it has declined from 62·40 to 59·70 in the former case, and from 65·80 to 57·50 in the latter.

128. The allotment for education is increased every year. In 1891-92 the total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 20,840, against Rs. 18,092 in 1890-91. The increase is almost wholly due to the establishment of new primary schools. On 31st March 1885, there were only 14 schools in the State, and the expenditure for the preceding twelve months was only Rs. 4,227. New schools have thus been opened at the rate of 7 per annum for 7 years.

Steady increase in expenditure.

Backward classes.

129. Endeavours were continued during the year to spread education among Bhils and other backward classes by opening schools under difficulties in remote situations, and by giving scholarships and other inducements to boys of these classes to attend. In the wildest part of the Bhil country schools do not prosper. The hamlets are extremely small, and far apart, with tracts of jungle between them. Nor do the people generally show any very ardent desire to be educated. In another and not very dissimilar part of the State, however, the Gardeshwar Mahal, which is populated chiefly by Dhánkas, the year's experience has been very different. Two schools were opened, one in the middle of the Mahal at the village of Sándhia, and another in a remote frontier hamlet called Vaghráli. At the end of the year these schools had respectively 79 and 109 boys on their rolls. The result is quite phenomenal, and eminently encouraging. In Vália and Dediápáda on the other hand, the numbers on the rolls of the new schools at Mirapur and Dumkhal, were only 35 and 5 respectively. Progress in these regions must necessarily be slow, but no opportunity of bringing together a few boys for instruction has been lost, and we are only too happy to meet any such demand as soon as it is made. I may add that this year shows an increase in the total number of Bhils alone under education from 874 to 1,001.

Gymnasia.

130. The importance of having gymnasia at the schools appears to have been overlooked. Two years ago the inhabitants of Jhaghadia made a liberal contribution for a gymnasium for the schoolboys of that town, and about the same time I ordered one for Dediápáda. But in neither case is the institution in working order yet.

Buildings.

131. Most of the schools are accommodated in private buildings, but it is intended to construct one or two substantial schoolhouses every year for the larger schools. Expenditure on such buildings is provided for by the Public Works Department.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State Gardens.

132. A Garden Department was established a year or two ago, and is in charge of Dr. Patel, who looks after the gardens at Nándod and at the Thanas, and the roadside trees in Nándod town. He is also charged with the duty of distributing seeds of English vegetables, and seedlings of superior species of fruit trees and the like obtained from Bombay and Poona. He was unfortunately absent from Nándod in the beginning of the rains, and no distribution appears to have been made this year. His experiments in the production of English vegetables have, however, been most successful. Distribution of superior poultry among Bhils and others was also stopped during the year, but will be resumed. A small public garden in a favourable situation on the river bank is in course of construction by convict labour, and

will, it is hoped, be completed in the coming year. The total expenditure on all these objects, in which Dr. Patel takes a keen interest, was something over Rs. 3,000. The money is well spent.

Wild animals.

133. The number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals is 6, and the number of deaths from snake-bite is returned at 31. Five tigers, 10 panthers, and 1 bear were destroyed during the year.

Post Offices. Telegraphic communication.

134. There are Post offices at all the Thána towns, though with the two *ráni* Thánas of Dediápáda and Gardeshwar, there is only alternate day communication. The correspondence respecting the establishment of a Telegraph Office at Nándod has resulted in an intimation that the State can have one on guaranteeing a minimum revenue for five years of Rs. 2,250 per annum. The receipts at such an office would certainly be much below that figure, to start with at any rate, and it has yet to be decided whether the State would be justified in accepting the arrangement proposed.

Records.

135. The Record Room has proved a veritable Augean stable, and its cleansing has been a work of great labour, which now, however, appears to be approaching completion. One karkun was reduced during the year, and it is hoped that two more may be dispensed with before long. Much of the establishment's time this year has been devoted to the revision of work discovered to have been badly done, and the re-arrangement of a quantity of papers found to have been misplaced. A periodical examination of the records will be arranged for in future. Expenditure is returned at Rs. 1,569 against Rs. 1,705 last year.

Printing presses.

136. The State Printing Office continues to do all the vernacular and some of the English printing of the various departments, including the preparation of stamped papers and labels. Its total cost in the year of report was Rs. 2,062, and its earnings during the same period are estimated at Rs. 3,003. There is one private printing press in the town, and two applications for permission to establish others were received during the year, but formal permission could not be accorded as there is no law on the subject in force in the State.

Library.

137. There is a library at Nándod supported partly by private subscriptions, and partly by a State grant of about Rs. 150 per annum. It appears to drag a somewhat miserable existence, and I have not heard of any special development of interest in it during the year.

Gazetteer of the State.

138. An officer has been employed during the year in collecting information of interest for incorporation in a revised edition of the Gazetteer of the State, but I have not yet had time to examine it.

Administrator's Tour.

139. Mr. Kennedy, who had relieved Mr. Younghusband of the acting appointment, proceeded on tour on 26th November 1891, but shortly after reaching Bhálod he was unfortunately attacked by typhoid fever, which incapacitated him for active work for a few weeks. After six weeks spent in the Bhálod and Jhagadia Talukas, he returned to Nándod, and in February and March made some camps in the Nándod Taluka and a short trip to the Ghardeshwar Mahal. I resumed charge on 16th March, and on 10th April proceeded through the Bhálod and Jhagadia Talukas to Vália, in which I made a number of camps, with a flying visit to Vádi, till the end of April. The month of May I spent in Ságbára and the Dediápáda Mahal. My main object during my seven weeks' tour was to obtain still further information on the two great questions of interest in the *ráni* regions, those of forests and colonisation.

Officers' work.

140. I have been more sparing than usual in my references to the services of the various heads of departments, as I was in charge for so short a period of the year reported on. But my *locum tenentes* appear to have formed as high an opinion as I myself held of the capacity and industry of the staff as a whole. I am inclined to think there is perhaps some slight deterioration of discipline, and in the matter of tours, as has been shown in various passages above, there has been deplorable remissness. This has in many cases been atoned for by increased activity during the last few months. Some officers, however, have a decided disinclination to travel, while others do not appear to realise the very great importance of testing the work of subordinates by personal enquiry on the spot. There is too general a tendency to accept routine reports and returns, coupled with neglect to endeavour to ascertain how things look from the people's point of view. My personal assistant, Mr. Nathabhai Avichaldass Desai, and most of the other members of my office establishment, have worked zealously and to the entire satisfaction of the officers who held charge.

Conclusion.

141. In conclusion I trust that Government will find that the year's work, as described above, has been satisfactory, and that no interruption has occurred to the prosperity of the State.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Nándod, 11*th June* 1892.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS OF NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla...	Rs, 65,000 (Bábásai).	Baroda Government.	1,71,909 (according to Census of 1891).	61	3,418	94,531	Ague and skin diseases. Small-pox prevailed for about three months this year.	About eight lakhs of rupees (British).	*Horse*,—23 Regular, 31 Irregular. *Foot*.—75 Regular. *	Not levied.	Forest produce—Cornelian stones, cotton, grain, &c.

* In this are not included police, haveli guards or revenue peons.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gambhirsinhji	Nándod.	Raja	Rajput, Gohel, Hindu.	46	Private	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Chhatrasinhji				30	Rajkumar College, Rajkot..	Special Magistrate with 2nd class powers.				
3	Rámsinhji				22	Rajkumar College, Rajkot and private.					
4	Kiritsinhji		Sons of Raja.		20	Being educated, Kiritsinhji at Belgaum, and others at the Rajkumar College.					
5	Narsinhsinhji				17						
6	Digvijaisinhji				15						
7	Parákramsinhji				Y. M. 2 8	.....					
8	Vijaysinhji		Son of No. 2, Chhatrasinhji ...		2 2	.....					

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1891-92.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with Population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-Quarters town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State, Rewá Kánthá Agency.	4 Talukas. 2 Mahals.	About 1,460 square miles.	1,71,909	Nándod.	10,824	771	1, Excluding the Administrator.	Eight.	About 30 miles.	About 15 miles.	220, including Police Sowars.	Rs. a. p. 37,458 5 0	About 5½ lakhs of rupees (British).	About 8 lakhs of rupees (British).	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Population of Native State of Rajpipla, 1891-92.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agricultural ists including landlords, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
					Male.	Female.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	

Note.—We have not been supplied with the Census figures yet.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in the Rajpipla State, 1891-92.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Details of force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b),	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	
Cavalry	23	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	23	.....	4	...	...	...	23	6,198	
Sappers	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	...	.....	
Infantry	75	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	75	.....	...	...	...	* 2	73	5,776	* British Military Pensioners.
Total.....	98	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	98	.....	4	...	...	2	96	11,974	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Rajpipla State.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Superintendent of Police	1	250	Rs. 37,458 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Police Inspector	1	59		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables	7	42, 34, 30, 25		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
Jemadars	5	17, 14		1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Havildars	8	10		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	
Naiks	17	9		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	14	3	
First Class Constables	72	8		2	23	.....	.....	.....	15	8	
Second Class Constables	90	7		8	27	1	.....	.....	16	5	
Police Sowars	19	28, 25, 23		.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	2	
Total	220	.....		11	63		.....	.....	75	18	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the Police of the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31st *March* 1892.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rajpipla State	558	625	512	581 *	466	498 †	212	295	228	196	41·40½	50·77	45·49	59·23½	

* Of 581 persons arrested, 498 were sent for trial, 83 being released on bail.

† Of 498 persons sent for trial, 295 were convicted, 196 acquitted or discharged, and 7 remained under trial at the close of the year.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1892.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Rajpipla State.....	7,615 1 7	7,818 2 7	1,853 4 0	3,946 1 9	24·33	50·47	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Rajpipla State during the year 1891-92, *ending* 31*st March.*

No.	Description of crime or offence.	Number of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1891-92.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1891-92.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1891.	Committed during 1891-92.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Offences against Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII.	...	3	3	3	...	13	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	12	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
2	Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX.	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Contempt of lawful authority, Chapter X.	...	4	4	4	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	False evidence, and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI.	1	24	25	25	...	29	12	1	6	1	...	4	...	12	17	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
5	Public safety, convenience, decency, &c., Chapter XIV.	...	5	5	5	...	6	4	..	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Offences affecting life, Chapter XVI. ..	1	1*	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* The offence was under section 307 and it was found to be false.
7	Hurt, Chapter XVI.	6	87	93	92	1	148	19	...	6	...	3	10	...	19	129	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
8	Wrongful restraint and confinement, Chapter XVI.	...	27	27	27	...	44	6	2	3	...	...	1	...	6	38	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	....	...	...	...	
9	Criminal force and assault, Chapter XVI.	...	20	20	20	...	34	6	...	5	...	...	1	...	6	28	...	..	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
10	Kidnapping, Chapter XVI.	...	3	3	3	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
11	Rape, Chapter XVI.	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Theft, Chapter XVII.	7	193†	200	127	73	268	133	6	99	4	8	6	10	133	126	...	...	85	13	7	8	4	...	...	...	...	Two men are still to be tried. † Of these 9 were found to be false at the trial and 9 men are still to be tried.
13	Extortion, Chapter XVII.	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Robbery and Dacoity, Chapter XVII.	1	7	8	7	1	30	13	...	12	...	1	...	...	13	15	...	...	2	1	...	1	7	1	...	...	1	Two persons still to be tried.
15	Criminal misappropriation of property, Chapter XVII.	2	3	5	5	..	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Criminal breach of trust, Chapter XVII.	2	14‡	16	9	7	18	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	‡ 5 men are still to be tried. Of these 2 were found to be false at the trial.
17	Receiving stolen property, Chapter XVII.	...	12§	12	8	4	12	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	§ Of these 1 was found to be false and 1 person is still to be tried.

18	Cheating, Chapter XVII.	...	8	8	7	1	5	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
19	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.....	..	1	1	1	...	2	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Mischief, Chapter XVII	1	51	52	51	1	99	11	...	4	...	5	2	...	11	88	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
21	Mischief by fire, Chapter XVII.	3	31	34	13	21	19	...	...	.	...	...	. .	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Criminal trespass, Chapter XVII.	4	126*	130	74	56	100	30	...	21	...	5	3	1	30	68	...	...	...	2	5	5	8	5	...	1	...	* Four persons are still to be tried. Of these 1 was found to be false and 2 persons are still to be tried.
23	Offences relating to documents, Chapter XVIII.	1	4	5	4	1	4	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.....	...	6	6	4	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 persons are still to be tried.
25	Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Criminal intimidation, Chapter XXII.	1	59	60	59	1	103	10	1	...	...	1	8	...	10	93	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Penal Code.....	32	697	729	557	172	978	269	10	167	5	32	44	11	269	680	...	...	166	23	19	23	26	14	1	1	1	
	Offences under Special Laws.																											
1	Opium Act	...	3	3	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One person is still to be tried.
2	Abkari Act	...	71	71	71	...	105	92	...	10	4	20	58	...	92	13	...	...	29	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Cattle Trespass Act	...	7	7	7	...	9	7	1	...	1	..	5	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
4	District Police Act	4	9	13	11	2	11	11	...	...	1	..	10	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Jail Act	...	3	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Forest Law	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	* These 3 persons were arrested, but were released on bail as no case was submitted, and the bail bonds were cancelled.
	Total Special Laws.....	4	93	97	93	4	135	113	1	10	6	20	76	...	113	21	...	...	30	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Penal Code and Special Laws.....	36	790	826	650	176	1113	382	11	177	11	52	120	11	382	701	...	...	136	23	24	25	26	14	1	1	1	

N.B.— 571 was the balance at the end of the last year. But out of these only 36 were detected and submitted for trial before the Courts. The rest remained undetected. Consequently in column 3 above, only 36 have been shown as balance, the undetected cases having been left out, 4 offenders have escaped, and their extradition has been demanded. Nine offenders are involved in the undetected cases. The total number of persons remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year was 43.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with in the Rajpipla State during the year 1891-92, *ending* 31*st March.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial in 1891-92.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		1890-91.	1891-92.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1890-91.	1891-92.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzúr Court	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	This was a sessions case.
2	Siruyáyádhish	24	3	1	3	...	1	...	.....	35	5	3	23	18	...	...	...	Besides these, 27 sessions cases were tried by this Court, involving 39 persons.
3	Special 2nd Class Magistrate	58	28	...	31	3	11	...	.....	98	45	12	11	21	1	...	...	
4	Nándod, 1st Class Magistrate	117	185	*16	131	39	102	1	13	158	302	94	73	113	9	...	13	* 18 were to be tried at the end of the last year, but 2 out of them were transferred to the Nandod Taluka Magistrate.
5	Jhaghadia, 1st Class Magistrate ...	126	169	8	83	34	118	...	11	221	254	85	107	46	16	...	...	
6	Nándod Taluka, 2nd Class Magistrate.	41	32	†2	32	6	17	...	1	72	58	26	14	18	...	...	...	† Transferred from the Town Magistrate's Court.
7	Bhálod Taluka, 2nd Class Magistrate.	73	117	...	95	76	16	...	2	115	189	82	37	61	7	...	2	
8	Vália Taluka, 2nd Class Magistrate.	54	65	6	67	3	28	1	.....	85	105	28	22	49	2	...	4	
9	Gardeshwar, 3rd Class Magistrate.	17	24	...	28	9	4	1	4	25	46	12	6	28	...	...	...	

10	Dediápáda, 2nd Class Magistrate...	7	9	...	14	...	...	1	.....	9	15	1	...	14	...	...	...	
11	Vádi, 2nd Class Magistrate.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Ságbára, District Magistrate	11	10	...	14	...	2	1	4	16	21	2	1	14	4	...	...	
13	Bhálod, 1st Class Magistrate	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This court has been abolished.
	TOTAL.....	551	642	34	498	170	299	5	35	876	1,041	345	295	382	39	...	19	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajpipla State, during the year ending 31*st March* 1892.

State.	Tribunals.	No. of applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1890-91	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Rajpipla State.	Huzúr Court ...	12	2	3	2	2	8	13	8	7	...	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirnyáyádhish Court.....	46	...	5	...	5	25	28	20	20	4	5	4	4	8	24	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	58	2	8	2	7	33	41	28	27	4	8	4	6	9	25	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

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Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Nandod Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Stations.		Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jail.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1890-91.	1891-92.			
					1890-91.	1891-92.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Rs a. p.	
Nandod Jail...	Convicted	229	49	180	175	229	54	60	67	6,440 12 5	
	Under-trial	181	28	153	162	181	5	6	6		
Lock-ups	Convicted	165	2	163	111	165	$2\frac{3\,5}{3\,6\,5}$	$3\frac{7\,5}{3\,6\,5}$	6	242 10 7	There was no death during the year.
	Under trial	239	12	227	235	239	$4\frac{2\,9\,5}{3\,6\,5}$	$3\frac{2\,9\,7}{3\,6\,5}$	5		
Total.....	Convicted	394	51	343	286	394	$56\frac{3\,5}{3\,6\,5}$	$63\frac{7\,5}{3\,6\,5}$	73	6,683 7 0	
	Under trial	420	40	380	397	420	$9\frac{2\,9\,5}{3\,6\,5}$	$9\frac{2\,9\,7}{3\,6\,5}$	11		

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Appendix XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1891-92.								Suits disposed of in 1891-92.							Remarks.
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the Files, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Average duration. Months.	Average duration. Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Sirnyáyádhish Court	6	61	370	700	376	761	*520	700	61	61	52,223 10 10	96	600	4	566	122	10	2	...	126	251	166	157	48,832 0 3	...	1	27	* 27 cases remaining undisposed of in the Nándod Munsiff's Court, and 178 cases remaining undisposed of in the Bhálod Munsiff's Court, were transferred to the Sirnyáyádhish's Court, and are included in the 520 disposed of by the Sirnyáyádhish.
2	Nándod, Munsiff Court ...	171	...	113	...	284	...	*257	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	..	
3	Bhálod, Munsiff Court ...	73	...	191	...	264	...	* 86	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	..	
	Total	250	61	674	700	924	761	863	700	61	61	52,223 10 10	96	600	4	566	122	10	2	...	126	251	166	157	48,832 0 3	..	1	27	

A. SHEWAN,

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Appendix XIV.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance. 1890-91.	Opening balance. 1891-92.	Value of opening balance for 1891-92.	Applications brought to the register. 1890-91.	Applications brought to the register. 1891-92.	Applications brought to the register. Value for 1891-92.	Total. 1890-91.	Total. 1891-92.	Total. Value Total for 1891-92.	Disposed of 1890-91.	Disposed of 1891-92.	Disposed of Value for 1891-92.	Closing balance. 1890-91	Closing balance. 1891-92.	Closing balance. Value of closing balance for 1891-92.	Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1891-92. Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Sirnyáyádhish Court	3	99	7,872 15 1	415	617	54,042 7 10	418	716	61,915 6 11	*435	672	53,096 11 6	99	44	8,818 11 5	39	2	3	* 116 applications which remained undisposed of in the Nandod and Bhalod Munsiffs' Courts were transferred to the Sirnyáyádish Court.
2	Nandod Munsiff Court.....	61	...	.....	108	...	.....	169	...	.....	*116	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
3	Bhalod Munsiff Court	65	...	.....	152	...	.....	217	...	.....	*154	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
	Total.....	129	99	7,872 15 1	675	617	54,042 7 10	804	716	61,915 6 11	705	†672	53,096 11 6	99	44	8,818 11 5	39	2	3	† Of these 109 were wholly successful, 55 were partially successful, and 508 were wholly infructuous.

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Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.						Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.													
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10						11		12	
																Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
1	Bhálod Registrar	326	406	252	326	44	50	2	...	...	...	28	30	285	370	1,62,388	8	0	1,61,845	9	0	14	28	27	8
2	Nandod Registrar	178	163	109	89	43	50	5	...	7	...	14	24	129	141	61,901	8	6	91,097	6	6	47	13	2	9
	Total.....	504	569	361	415	87	100	7	...	7	...	42	54	414	511	2,24,290	0	6	2,52,942	15	6	61	41	29	17

A. SHEWAN,

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Appendix XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajpipla State during the year 1891-92.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Camels.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Nándod	5,635	3,703	148	2,613	105	134	7	168	7,224	2,590½	.....	116	662
2	Bhálod	6,835	4,488	327	3,225	155	138	1	166	5,292	2,988	.....	170	1,186
3	Jhaghadia	5,965	4,610	52	2,320	137	99	...	45	6,756	2,803	.....	147	1,438
4	Vália	6,432	5,551	137	1,739	86	97	...	.....	2,623	2,113	.....	181	1,154
5	Gardeshwar.....	2,782	2,218	10	379	14	32	...	.....	1,779	1,258½	.....	14	61
6	Dediápáda	1,628	4,092	101	533	10	3	...	.....	731	665½	.....	2	342
	Total	29,277	24,662	775	10,809	507	503	8	379	24,405	14,418½	.....	630	4,843

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVII.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Rajpipla State for the year ending 31*st March* 1892, *as compared with those of the year ending* 31*st March* 1891.

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Balance on 1st April	3,28,708	2,81,021	.....	47,687
I.	Land Revenue—				
	(*a*) Former years	21,174	5,385	.....	15,789
	(*b*) Current year—				
	1. Ordinary and Fixed	4,61,339	4,35,334	.....	26,005
	2. Miscellaneous	79,174	1,05,404	26,230	.....
	Total I. Land Revenue.....	5,61,687	5,46,123	.....	15,564
II.	Forests—				
	Forest Receipts	63,570	70,016	6,446	.....
III.	Abkari, opium, &c.—				
	1. Abkari (Liquor)	89,316	80,857	.....	8,459
	2. Opium	9,860	9,863	3	.....
	3. Drugs, intoxicating	241	260	19	.....
	Total III. Abkari, opium, &c.....	99,417	90,980	.....	8,437
IV.	Stamps	16,289	15,099	.....	1,190
V.	Registration	1,490	1,927	437	.....
VI.	Law and Justice (Courts)	5,136	5,968	832	.....
VII.	Law and Justice (Jails)	1,742	2,593	851	.....

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration and Finance—				
	(*a*) Administrator's Office	34,114	31,743	.....	2,371
	(*b*) Accounts Department and Treasury	6,929	6,446	.....	483
	Total 1. Administration and Finance.....	41,043	38,189	.....	2,854
2	Land Revenue—				
	(*a*) Senior Assistant Administrator's Office...	11,254	11,669	415	.....
	(*b*) Junior do. do. ...	5,594	7,839	2,245	.....
	(*c*) Suba office	2,021	.....	.....	2,021
	(*d*) Taluka establishment	21,747	21,068	.....	679
	(*e*) Village establishment	18,664	19,997	1,333	.....
	(*f*) Revenue Survey and Settlement ...	25,408	23,096	.....	2,312
	(*g*) Special Enquiry Office	122	.....	.....	122
	(*h*) Refund	603	1,263	660	.....
	Total 2. Land Revenue.....	85,413	84,932	.....	481
3	Abkari, opium, &c.—				
	(*a*) Abkari—				
	1. Distillery establishment.....	3,176	3,157	.....	19
	2. Preventive Service do.	3,759	3,713	.....	46
	3. Other charges	299	60	.....	239
	(*b*) Opium charges	.....	2	2	.....
	(*c*) Drugs, intoxicating.....	.....	19	19	.....
	(*d*) Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total 3. Abkari, opium, &c.....	7,234	6,951	.....	283

VIII.	Guaranteed and other allowances	13,634	13,634	.....	.....	4	Forests—				
IX.	Debts recovered	10,023	8,374	.....	1,649		(a) Superintendence	9,544	9,200	.....	344
X.	Miscellaneous	17,574	19,259	1,685	.....		(b) Conservancy.....	6,248	7,670	1,422	.....
	Total of Revenue Heads I. to X.....	7,90,562	7,73,973	.....	16,589		(c) Working	3,470	4,913	1,443	.....
	Exchange and Transfer	41,750	41,921	171	.....		(d) Reserves—Formation of.....	1	4	3	.....
	Advances	3,97,471	4,58,373	60,902	.....		(e) Refunds.....	201	36	.....	165
	Deposits	88,034	27,258	.....	60,776		Total 4. Forests	19,464	21,823	2,359	.....
	Total.....	5,27,255	5,27,552	297	.....	5	Stamps— Establishment, Printing and other charges.	1,125	1,460	335	.....
	Total receipts.. ...	13,17,817	13,01,525	.....	16,292						
	Total receipts including opening Balance...	16,46,525	15,82,546	.....	63,979	6	Registration— Establishment and other charges	311	269	.....	42
						7	Law and Justice (Courts)—				
							(a) Sirnyáyádhish Court	8,809	11,069	2,260	.....
							(b) Munsiff Court	4,247	.....	.....	4,247
							(c) Magisterial Courts	1,522	2,440	918	.....
							(d) Miscellaneous	1,440.	1,095	.....	345
							Total 7. Law and Justice (Courts)...	16,018	14,604	.....	1,414
						8	Law and Justice (Jails)—				
							(a) Nándod District Jail	6,533	6,371	.....	162
							(b) Lock-ups	188	109	.....	79
							Total 8. Law and Justice (Jails)...	6,721	6,480	.....	241
						9	Police—				
							(a) Superintendence	5,468	4,623	.....	845
							(b) Executive Force	28,994	32,835	3,841	.....
							Total 9.. Police.....	34,462	37,458	2,996	.....
						10	Education— School and other charges ... } ..... Educational charges ..... }	18,092	20,840	2,748	.....
	arried over.....	16,46,525	15,82,546	.....	63,979		Carried over 1 @ 10	2,29,883	2,33,006	3,123	.....

APPENDIX **XVII**—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought over.....	16,46,525	15,82,546	.....	63,979	...	Brought over.....	2,29,883	2,33,006	3,123	.....
						11	Medical—				
							(*a*) Nándod Hospital	6,011	5,356	.....	655
							(*b*) Dispensaries	3,022	2,993	.....	29
							(*c*) Vaccination	1,191	1,412	221	.....
							(*d*) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....
							Total 11. Medical.....	10,224	9,761	.....	463
						12	Minor Departments—				
							(*a*) Record	1,705	1,569	.....	136
							(*b*) Printing office	2,810	2,062	.....	748
							Total 12. Minor Departments.....	4,515	3,631	.....	884
						13	Public Works—				
							(*a*) Establishments	15,364	18,264	2,900	.....
							(*b*) Public Works and Repairs.....	1,22,463	1,11,470	.....	10,993
							Total 13. Public Works.....	1,37,827	1,29,734	.....	8,093
						14	Military and Commissariat—				
							(*a*) Superintendence	1,871	1,875	4	.....
							(*b*) Forces	19,788	22,248	2,460	.....
							(*c*) Stables.....	12,491	15,646	3,155	.....
							(*d*) Commissariat	7,153	7,853	700	.....
							Total 14. Military and Commissariat...	41,303	47,622	6,319	.....
						15	Tribute—				
							Gaekwar's Ghásdána Tribute	27,572	41,358	13,786	.....

					16	Guaranteed and other allowances— Compensation and cash allowances	20,852	22,598	1,746	.....
					17	Devasthan and Dharmada— Allowance to Devasthan and charitable institutions	11,628	15,454	3,826	.....
					18	Retired and compassionate allowances— Pensions and Gratuities	912	1,127	215	.....
					19	H. H. the Raja and Family— Allowances to H. H. the Raja and the Kuvars and other charges pertaining to them	1,42,628	1,56,982	14,354	.....
					20	Past Debt— Liquidation of Past Debts.....	1,273	373	.....	900
					21	Refunds— Miscellaneous Refunds	18	272	254	.....
					22	General Miscellaneous— General Miscellaneous charges.....	33,841	20,663	.....	13,178
						Total of Expenditure, Heads 1 to 22 ...	6,62,476	6,82,581	20,105	.....
						Reserve Fund— Investment in Government paper	1,46,800	74,200	.....	72,600
						Exchange and Transfer	67,140	15,767	.....	51,373
						Advances	3,95,109	4,95,676	1,00,567	.....
						Deposits	93,979	40,638	.....	53,341
						Total.....	5,56,228	5,52,081	.....	4,147
						Total expenditure.....	13,65,504	13,08,862	.....	56,642
						Balance on 31st March.....	2,81,021	2,73,684	.....	7,337
Grand Total including the Opening Balance	16,46,525	15,82,546	.....	63,979		Grand Total including the Closing Balance	16,46,525	15,82,546	.....	63,979

A. SHEWAN,
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BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

Rájpipla State

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.

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RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

1892-93.

Area and Population of the State.

1. The area of the State has been ascertained by the recent Topographical Survey to be about 1,457¾ square miles. The Census of 1891 returned the population at 1,71,771, or, on the above area, nearly 118 to the square mile.

Map and Supplement.

2. A map of the State is appended to one copy of the report for submission to Government. The usual confidential supplement is separately forwarded.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Changes of Officers.

3. I have been in charge of the State during the whole of the year of report. Heads of Departments have remained unchanged with one exception. Khan Bahadur Bomanji Sorabji resigned his office of State Engineer from 5th December 1892, and was succeeded by Mr. Kemball, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, in the Bombay Public Works Department, who assumed charge from 12th January 1893.

His Highness the Raja.

4. His Highness the Raja has, with occasional short absences, resided at Nándod during the year. A daughter was born to him on 28th August 1892.

Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji.

5. His eldest son, Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji, has also resided at Nándod for the greater part of the year. He spent two or three months at Poona during the rains. While at Nándod he does duty as a Magistrate, and has in the course of the present year been invested with First Class powers. His work is well reported on, and I

have to express my thanks to him for the assistance he has given me, especially during the prolonged absence from duty of the Town Magistrate of Nándod. A daughter was born to him on 14th December 1892.

Other sons of His Highness.

6. The second son, Kumar Ramsinhji, has been relieved from the control of the Tutorial Department, and has divided his time between residence in Nándod and excursions in various directions. His brother, Kiritsinhji, has again been under the care and tuition of a special tutor at Belgaum. This arrangement has now lasted for three years. Its object is to prepare the Kumar for Matriculation, and it was confidently expected that he would be able to pass in two years. But he went up to the examination in November last only to fail badly. The result is distinctly discreditable, for it is entirely due to want of application. He will appear again this year. The next two sons, Kumars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaysinhji, have continued to study at the Rajkumar College, from which some progress is reported. A daughter was born to the former on 19th February 1893. The other children of the Raja are of tender age.

State Expenditure on His Highness the Raja and family.

7. His Highness and his three eldest sons have allowances from the State, and certain expenses are defrayed for them in addition. The cost of the education and maintenance of the fourth and fifth sons is borne by the State, with a small contribution from their father's allowance. The total expenditure incurred on behalf of the Raja and family, excluding their share of *Fouj* expenses, was, it will be seen from the financial statements appended, Rs. 1,38,518, as against Rs. 1,56,982 last year. If share of *Fouj* and other similar charges be taken into account, the disbursements in connexion with the family amount to about one-fifth of the whole revenue of the State.

Noteworthy events.

8. No event of any special importance has marked the history of the year. The annual State Darbar was held by me at Nándod on the *Dassara*, and was well attended.

External Relations.

9. External relations have been satisfactory. I think no difficulty worth mentioning has arisen during the year. Of old disputes on the frontier the unspeakable "Charni case" is about to be finally laid by the decision of Mr. Heaton, the officer specially deputed for its settlement, and I know of no other. We have also succeeded in obtaining a hearing in the Gaekwar's Huzur Court of an appeal lodged there some years ago on behalf of the managed estate of Rajpura, and are waiting for judgment. The work and trouble such interstatal litigation causes are very great, and the relief from them will be most welcome.

Visits of the Political Agent.

10. The Political Agent was touring in the southern jungles when the year opened, and has visited Nándod for a few days since it closed.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

Survey Settlement.

Progress of Revenue Survey and Settlement.

11. The Survey Department has done another year's good work. Its survey and settlement operations are being for the present extended only to the *rásti*, *i.e.*, the populous and well-cultivated area to be found in the five Talukas of Nándod, Bhálod, Jhaghadia, Valia and Gardeshwar. The settlement has been introduced into the first three. It has been sanctioned by Government for Valia, and the rates are being declared as I write. The report for Gardeshwar, which was surveyed last season, will be submitted to Government very soon, and the settlement itself will be introduced next season. The regular revenue settlement will then be complete. But as there is a considerable area in the Jhaghadia and Valia Talukas, situated on the border land between *rásti* and *ráni* (or jungle tract), which is being appropriated for cultivation, a supplementary survey and settlement will be required for villages included in it a year or two hence, and a similar measure will be required periodically in future as the progress of colonisation and reclamation converts *ráni* into *rásti* villages. Meantime, the whole strength of the Department has been employed on a most important work, *viz.*, the traverse of the areas, and delimitation of the boundaries, of villages in the *ráni*. I shall revert to this matter further on. Here I need only say that the season's work has been confined to the part of the State, containing some 237 villages, bounded by the Karjan river on the west, the Baroda and Ságbára frontiers on the south, Khandesh on the east, and the Narbada and Central Hills on the north. The country is a difficult one to work in, for much of it is under jungle, and all of it is very thinly populated. But apparently the survey will be completed to the extent contemplated before the rains. Before taking up this work the establishment was engaged on the work of breaking up into numbers of convenient size large blocks of land in the three settled Talukas of Nándod, Bhalod and Jhaghadia, which, although left unassessed at the original survey, were for the most part fit for cultivation. The continued demand for land rendered this necessary. In 80 villages an area aggregating some 30,155 acres was formed into 3,495 survey numbers.

Boundary disputes.

12. I have settled in communication with the Survey Superintendent, Baroda, some seven boundary disputes on our southern frontier. The Charni dispute, which has now dragged on in one form or another for a quarter of a century, and involves the question how the line should run across the gap left in the Baroda-Rajpipla boundary by Lieutenant Nutt in 1869, has already been referred to. I believe I am correct in saying the State frontier has now been authoritatively settled in every quarter. Boundary disputes between villages within the State require no special mention here. The erection of pillars along the line laid down by

Mr Woodburn's award in 1890 as the boundary of the Bhil Taluka of Ságbára, has proceeded during the year, and though the contractor has made great endeavours, a considerable number of pillars will probably remain to be erected next season. It is almost impossible to get masons from civilised parts to work in these jungles for any length of time.

Original scheme of Survey how departed from. Work remaining.

13. The Revenue Survey of the State, as originally contemplated, was to be finished in little more than one season, and to cost Rs. 30,000. It has now been going on for some eight years, and its cost per annum during that time has been about a quarter of a lakh of rupees. The plan above referred to was to have been little more than a traverse for the purpose of mapping out areas of approximately equal assessable value. It ended, with the approval of Government, in the adoption of a scheme of survey something more elaborate than the British system itself. The expense has not been grudged. I have been, however, of recent years looking forward to the time when the work will be complete, and the heavy expenditure saved to the State. For yet another year it must continue. And for the year after that there will be work for a reduced establishment in the shape of settlement of villages, which the spread of cultivation is preparing for the introduction of a superior revenue system, of survey of some of the Wards' Estates, and possibly of some measuring off of fields even in the wilds of the *ráni*. But after that the annual expenditure on this branch of revenue administration will be a mere trifle.

Cost of the department.

14. The cost of the department during the year of report was Rs. 21,271, against Rs. 23,096 last year, and Rs. 25,403 the year before.

Superintendent's services.

15. As regards the services of the Superintendent, Mr. Bhaishanker Revadat, I have again pleasure in acknowledging the assiduity and judgment which have characterised his management of the department. The officer of the Gujarat Survey who tested the work in Gardeshwar last hot weather, gave a most favourable certificate.

Topographical Survey.

16. The sheets of the Topographical Survey of the State have been supplied to us during the year. When the Traverse Survey of the *ráni* has been finished, as it will be, I hope, in 1894, and village boundaries are shewn on the Topographical map of the State, a presentation of its area will be available, which will be, I believe, as accurate and minute as that of any British district.

Alienation Settlement.

Progress of the Alienation Settlement.

17. An account in detail of the work done during the year must be almost a verbal repetition of the paras. devoted to the subject in last year's report. As regards *villages*, a number of cases in which claims were not admitted have been

reported on and settled, subject to appeal to Government by the parties, by the orders of the Commissioner and Political Agent. The few which remain are to be enquired into and reported on by the Settlement Officer, as he finds time. A further scrutiny has also been ordered, before titles are formally granted, of cases in which claims have already been admitted in a preliminary way. As to *lands*, which constitute by far the largest and most important branch of the subject, I have in the course of the year obtained the orders of Government on a number of points which required decision, and since receiving them have reduced the whole to the form of a code of rules for the Settlement Officer's guidance. This has been submitted for the formal approval of Government, and when that is communicated notices can issue and the real work of settlement will commence. But meantime Mr. Tipnis has been busily engaged in collecting information regarding the various claims. These are frequently made in the vaguest possible terms, and with records so defective as those of the Land Revenue Department for years anterior to the establishment of the Joint Administration, it is no easy task to obtain and fix particulars of asserted alienations. Careful local enquiry is required, and this Mr. Tipnis has nearly completed in all talukas of the State, except one which must stand over till next season. Although, therefore, references have had to be made to Government for orders on many points, much essential preliminary work has been got through. Lastly, there are the *cash* allowances. One section of these, formerly drawn on the old *Sayer* revenue of the State, were disposed of some years ago. For the rest principles of settlement have been approved by Government, and Mr. Tipnis' report applying these principles to individual cases is about to be submitted.

Remarks on apparent delay in settlement.

18. It is true, as observed on last year's report by both Government and the Commissioner, that little progress has been made, if the remark be applied to actual settlement of claims. But this can be satisfactorily explained. In the first place it has more than once been enjoined that the matter is to be dealt with cautiously and carefully. In the next, the whole subject was practically shelved during my recent absence of nearly eighteen months from the State. And lastly Mr. Tipnis cannot devote his whole time to the work, for in addition to it he holds revenue charge of two talukas of the State. But in truth a very great deal of difficult work has been got through, and I think the settlement will eventually be found to be more likely to be permanent, and less liable to challenge, than similar settlements hastily effected in some other Native States, and this owing to the laborious care which is being devoted to it. It appears to me to be of the very first importance that the principles adopted and the decisions passed shall be absolutely unassailable hereafter, and every step has therefore been taken after most careful consideration. I would add that it would be difficult to find an officer better fitted for this particular employment than Mr. Tipnis is, by ability, industry and thorough knowledge of the British revenue system.

Waste Lands.

Scope of this section.

19. The progress made in reclamation of uncultivated land in the settled parts of the State will be dealt with later on. Here I refer to the *ráni* or jungle tract, and mainly to the great plain area, composed of Western Dediapada and Eastern Valia, lying south of the central hills,—a land of great and valuable possibilities. It was formerly, as abundant remains attest, a prosperous and populous region. A great famine—so the tradition goes—, Maratha depredations, a prolonged civil war for the throne, and the removal of the capital of the State from the hills, have reduced it to a jungle-covered waste, with only islands of inferior cultivation scattered through it, inhabited by a thriftless race who have spoiled the forests of all valuable material, but mostly drunk the proceeds, and wasted the money which might have given to the country its former prosperity and civilisation. It now wants only capital and some years of settled government to restore these conditions. The land is there, rich and well watered, capable of producing the finest crops. The problem is how to encourage its reclamation and the improvement of its people. I referred at length in last year's report to the difficulties inherent in the task, and the general character of the measures adopted, and have this year only to record the progress achieved.

The problem stated, and the elements of proposed solution.

20. The whole area being more or less under jungle and bounded by hills, which are naturally the sites of forest, it is found that the problem touches at many points the scheme which has been worked out for the eventual reservation of the great natural forest of the State. The first element in the solution appears to be the definition and gradual delimitation of what is natural forest, and what should be made available for colonisation and cultivation. The next step will be the settlement of the population in the latter area. The last will be the encouragement and development of civilisation in it by all possible material aids. The first of these measures will be discussed more appropriately in the section on forests. The other two are the proper subject of present reference.

Progress of reclamation. Measures taken.

21. The delimitation above referred to will leave outside natural forest a very extensive tract in which the area, more or less under jungle, is still considerably larger than the aggregate of the clearings which surround the Bhil settlements. But it is being steadily reduced. Localities in which five years ago I passed through continuous jungle are now comparatively open. The Bhil has more encouragement to settle to permanent cultivation, in the peace in which he is permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labour. This sense of security tends to fix the communities in the best situations, and to restrain the old roving

instinct which kept population on the move. It has been our aim to add to the influences working to this end. The traverse survey fixes villages, their boundaries and their names, for ever. At the same time a rule has been promulgated, requiring express permission before a village lying waste can be populated. If it be one within the line that bounds the forest of the future, permission is not given. The object of this, the separation of the country into two sections, one to be kept by the State for forest purposes, the other to be thrown open for cultivation, is beginning to be understood by the people, and the general result will be, there can be no doubt, to render them eager to appropriate the best localities, and more and more disinclined to abandon them hereafter. The frequency with which applications have been made in Dediapada, which is far behind Eastern Valia in point of extent of reclamation, and the conditions to which the applicants readily subscribe, are sure indications of this. The readiness with which *tagai* advances are accepted for the purchase of the means of improved cultivation is another. The simple system of advances described in last year's report has been very successful, and is being repeated on an extended scale this season. The diminution of facilities for the destructive form of cultivation by burning jungle on slopes known as *jhumta*, caused by new regulations applied to it, will have a similar effect. It is apprehended in Dediapada at least that there will be a considerable shrinking of the area treated in this manner. That is precisely what is aimed at. But, so far as revenue is concerned, the increase in regular plough cultivation will more than compensate for the loss. The jama-bandi of the taluka named, which four years ago was under Rs. 5,000, is expected next year to be about Rs. 7,500. Lastly, the gradual suppression of the popular form of forest working which the exhaustion of the forests and the protective measures inaugurated of recent years are both effecting, will make the population more and more dependent on agriculture for livelihood, and if *tagai* only continues to be dealt out with a liberal hand, I do not doubt that a few years more will produce a very marked improvement.

Possibility of a modified Survey Settlement.

22. The idea of anything in the shape of Survey Settlement for these regions has hardly come within the scope of serious consideration so far. But the Thandar of Dediapada who has a thorough knowledge of his charge, has urged me strongly to make a commencement. His plan is simply to measure off small fields in the more extensive clearings, and to place a light nominal assessment on them for a period of years, after which a revision may be undertaken. There seems to me to be no reason for doubting that such numbers would everywhere be taken up readily, and when the Survey Department is free from work on which it is now engaged, this will be tried on a limited scale as an experiment to begin with. If it succeeds, a great advance will have been made. The necessity for caution in any such new departure is steadily had regard to.

23. Of what may be described as direct material measures towards the end described, the construction of roads is perhaps the most hopeful. The first object was to connect Dediapada with Nandod by a good road passable at all seasons of the year. Considerable expenditure was incurred, but the result has been, as will be explained later on in this report, a failure. The next was to encourage traffic within the area itself, as by improving tracks, and making wells at convenient stages. Carts laden with forest produce traverse it in every direction without much difficulty, but with a view to the concentration of such traffic on one or two main routes to the terminus of the proposed railway into the State from Ankleshwar, Mr. Kemball has visited the localities concerned, and will submit proposals for selecting and improving the principal tracks. Another great and ancient line of trade is gradually being re-opened, that, namely, from Khandesh through Sagbara and Dediapada to Nandod. It was formerly *the* route between Central India and Gujarat, and the customs at Sagbara a century ago are said to have yielded Rajpipla a revenue of Rs. 40,000. The track was cleared some years ago, and from next year has been made over to the Public Works Department for further improvement. Meantime, it is becoming more and more frequented, especially by horse and cattle dealers, and *Vanjáras* and others conveying wheat and oilseeds on beasts of burden. During the year of report 424 animals were taken through to Khandesh for sale, and 4,266 maunds of grain and seeds were registered at Dediapada, but no doubt the actual traffic was much larger. A small bazaar is held at the same place every week, and hawkers and travelling craftsmen are to be met with much more frequently about the taluka than formerly.

Aids to civilising influences. Communications and trade.

24. Several wells have been made or improved at convenient centres. Two were under construction this year. A bungalow is being built at Dediapada, and work in these wilds shewn not to be impossible. A dharmsala is in contemplation. When a new and short line of road has been cleared, as I hope it soon will be, the thana will be within easy reach of Nandod. One more school has been opened in the Dediapada Taluka. This makes seven established in this inhospitable tract, without including those at Sagbara and Vadi, and a number of others near the frontier of *rasti* and *rani* all over the State.

Wells, schools, &c.

25. Besides tagai measures, I think others can be devised to increase the store of capital in those parts. One way would be to gradually confine the working of the forests to the *rani* people, and exclude the *rasti* dwellers, who have no business there. Another would be to diminish expenditure on liquor by raising the duty rates. But this cannot be attempted just yet. Education will be the best means of all, by making the people a little less improvident and more able to resist fraud and oppression. It is difficult to do much in this direction, but no opportunity is lost.

Accumulation of capital.

26. I make no apology for treating the subject at this length, because connected as it is with that of the settlement of the forests, it is perhaps the most interesting problem that we have to deal with at present. And, moreover, there are lakhs of rupees of permanent revenue involved in the combined question. I would, in conclusion, acknowledge the services of the Thandar of Dediapada, Mr. Jamnadass Dulabhdass. He has, with the Chief Constable, remained at his post throughout the year, and set an invaluable example to all other subordinates. His knowledge of the country, and his tact in dealing with the people, have been very useful. He is Forest Ranger as well as Thandar, and I observe Mr. Clabby makes special mention of him in his report.

Importance of the subject. Services of the Thandar of Dediapada.

Revenue System.

27. The State is divided into six talukas, *viz.*, Nandod, Bhalod, Jhaghadia, Valia, Gardeshwar, and Dediapada, each under a Thandar. Dediapada is wholly *ráni*. In each of the others there are both *rásti* and *ráni* areas. The former are subject to the survey settlement. In the latter the revenue is collected by means of the *halvero*, or tax on ploughs, which varies in amount in different localities. It is an unsatisfactory system, and must be gradually abolished, though in some limited areas that will not be possible for many years. While it lasts, it must be subjected to much more efficient personal test than the Assistant Administrators have hitherto applied, for great latitude has necessarily to be left under it to the village officers. I have a strong suspicion that collections of land revenue from the *ráni* are far from representing the total lawful dues of the State.

Revenue management.

28. The total number of villages in the State is returned at 758, as against 771 last year. Of this number 632 are classed as State or *darbari*,—216 being *rásti* and 416 *ráni*,—and 126 as *dumala* or alienated. The totals of the several Talukas have hitherto varied very much from year to year, owing to the uncertainty which has prevailed in the jungle area as to whether collections of houses are to be deemed villages, or mere *falias* or off-shoots from parent settlements. The traverse survey now in progress will remove this uncertainty, and will fix areas, names and boundaries, beyond possibility of variation in future.

Number of villages.

29. From what has been said in previous sections of this report, it will be gathered that the line which divides *rásti* from *ráni* is not a permanent one. As cultivation extends in villages classed as *ráni*, and they become ripe for the introduction of the survey settlement, they will be settled and *ipso facto* converted into *rásti* units. The ideal to which the combined scheme of land and forest administration in the *ráni* area is tending is the reclamation of as

Division of the State into *rásti* and *ráni*.

much of it as is fit for the plough, and the reservation of the hilly tracts as forest. There will then be a new *râni*, and a greatly enlarged *rásti*. The former will consist of the ranges of hills under forest management absolutely, and the latter of the larger valleys enclosed by, and the great plain areas adjoining them, all under cultivation. It is no extravagant anticipation that another genera tion of settled government will see this consummation accomplished. The combined revenue from the two will not then be less than double what it is at present

Revenue charges. Services of the Assistant Administrators.

30. I have this year personally assumed charge of the Dediapada Taluka but am not desirous of retaining it. There will probably soon be a re-arrangement of charges in connection with measures for the more speedy completion of the Alienation Settlement. At present the Junior Assistant Administrator, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis, has charge of that work, and of the Gardeshwar and Valia Talukas. The Senior Assistant, Khan Bahad ur Dhanjishah Edalji, has the other three talukas under him, *viz.*, Nandod, Bhalod, and Jhaghadia. In addition he is in superior charge of survey operations, and of the Abkari Department, and also superintends the wards' estates, with the exception of Pántaláodi, which is under Mr. Tipnis. The report on revenue administration has been submitted by Mr. Dhanjishah. Mr. Tipnis prepares annually the Jamabandi Report for the whole State on the plan of the one compiled for British Districts. These reports for the year under review are full and clear and in every way satisfactory. Both Assistants have done much good solid work during the year, and have remained at their posts in spite of bad health. Their reports on the many difficult and complicated matters referred to them for enquiry are models of clear and exhaustive treatment.

Cost of the department.

31. The total cost of the establishment for the collection of the land revenue was Rs. 88,219 this year against Rs. 84,932 last. The increase is Rs. 3,287, and is due to much needed strengthening of the department, and increase of the pay of many members of it. The full increase in cost was no less than Rs. 5,000 per annum. It included provision for the pay of the Thandars of the four principal talukas at Rs. 100 per mensem, a rate which is still not high. The total cost of the department does, however, at first appear to be excessive, in proportion to the amount of land revenue collected. But it includes the *whole* of the Thandars' pay, without the deduction made in British districts of the share fairly chargeable to the Judicial Department, and also pay of the Magisterial establishments. Again, the Assistants are saddled with much heavy work, the cost of which is not a proper charge on land revenue. If deductions are made on these accounts from the total cost as given above, Mr Dhanjishah finds that its percentage to the land revenue realised is only some 9 per cent. This is by no means

large, and it will certainly if, as is most probable, that revenue goes on expanding at its present rate, grow less and less year by year. And when the Survey and the Alienation Settlement are complete, the percentage will, it appears to me, be very small indeed. The former alone will relieve the accounts of a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

Conduct and punishments.

32. The conduct of the Taluka establishments has been good. One Thandar was however dismissed, as mentioned in last year's report, for most suspicious conduct in the matter of the disposal of the property of an intestate. Of the village officers, the Talatis are again the class who figure most conspicuously in the roll of delinquents. One was dismissed, and out of a total number of 82 no less than 65 were fined, though the fines imposed aggregated only Rs. 110. This is a bad system. An occasional severe example would have a much better effect. The patels and vartanias are much less frequently subjected to penalties. One of the former class was, however, dismissed, and one suspended for six months. Some alleviation of the severity of the work imposed upon the latter class by unscrupulous officials has been effected during the year, but in one or two cases these servants have thrown up their lands, and refused to resume service of such a harassing nature.

Reorganisation of village establishments.

33. The question of the reorganisation of the village establishments has been referred to the Senior Assistant Administrator, but he has not been able to report on it yet. It is the only large question still remaining to be taken up, and I hope I shall not have to report next year that it has still to be dealt with. It is certainly one of great difficulty and complication, but it is of the first importance that it should be settled at an early date. Emoluments are at present most unequal everywhere. In many cases they are insufficient as remuneration for the duties performed, in others they are grossly excessive.

Estates.

Wards' estates.

Receipts and expenditure.

34. The wards' estates which have hitherto been under the management of the Senior Assistant Administrator owing to the minority of their owners are four, *viz.*, Rajpura, Gopalpura, and two shares of Rámpura. Regarding these the following statement gives the necessary information in the prescribed form:—

Estates.	Age	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Balance on 1st April 1892.		Year's Receipts.		Total of Balance and Receipts.		Disbursements.		Balance on 31st March 1893.		Value of moveable property (not with the State).	Area of land under management.
				British.	Babashai.	British.	Babashai.	British.	Babashai.	British.	Babashai.	British.	Babashai.		
(*Rajpura*) Gumansingji Chhatrasingji.	24	Rajpura, Taluka Bhálod.	Wadhwan Talukdari School (not attending now).	10,462	2,457	...	1,705	10,462	4,162	4,040	1,464	6,422	2,698	4,000	1,005
(*Gopalpura*) Hamirsingji Jitsingji.	20	Gopalpura, Taluka Nándod	Anglo-Vernacular School, Nándod (not attending it now).	11	3,231	64	2,155	75	5,386	61	729	13	4,657	2,000	3,000
(*Rampura*) Jinabawa Nagjibawa.	9	Pipadra, Taluka Bhalod.	Mangrol Vernacular School,	186	2,232	149	1,134	335	3,366	55	1,735	280	1,631	5,000	700
(*Rampura*) Navalsing Naharsing.	23	Shanor under Sankheda Mevas.	.....	78	559	41	285	119	844	16	52	104	792	10,000	175
			Total ...Rs.	10,737	8,479	254	5,279	10,991	13,758	4,172	3,980	6,819	9,778	12,000	4,880

Liquidation of debt, &c.

35. Three of the estates are heavily embarrassed, and operations for the settlement of their liabilites have been delayed too long. The total debt is some Rs. 1,18,000, but it may possibly be settled by a cash payment of from Rs. 30,000 to 40,000. The matter is to be taken up in earnest at an early date. I have no wish to keep these estates under attachment a day longer than is necessary. Out of the Rs. 1,18,000 due, about Rs. 1,05,000 are owed by Gumansinhji of Rájpura, but the liquidation of this large amount may be assisted by the decision of an appeal which has been pending for some years in the Baroda Courts. Judgment may be expected shortly, with the release of a valuble *giras* allowance from attachment. But unless the young man's behaviour improves, it may be necessary to prolong the State's management of his property. His conduct has been far from satisfactory during the year, and he has very foolishly, following the recent example of one of the Raja's sons, contracted a second marriage without permission. One of the other wards, Thakor Navalsinh of Rampura, has died of cholera since the close of the year.

Attachment of the Pántaláodi estate.

36. An addition has been made this year to the list of minors' estates under management by the attachment, owing to the Thakor's death, of the Mussulman *Thákarát* of Pántaláodi. It consists of 10 villages in Rajpipla and 3 in the Sankheda Mevas, but the Political Agent has placed the whole under the management of the State. The minor is a boy of fourteen, named Akbarkhan. He has already received some education, which is to be continued at Nándod. The income of the estate appears to be about Rs. 7,000, and it has been ascertained that after making provision for all necessary expenditure, there will be a handsome surplus available for the liquidation of the late Thakor's debts, which are believed to be considerable. A suit is pending with a Bhayat of the Thakor's for the recovery of certain villages alleged to have been wrongly made over to him by the Raja's Karbhari some twenty years ago. The estate having been so recently taken under management, the above is all the information that can be furnished this year.

Ságbára.

Contents of annual report on the Taluka.

37. The annual report of this Bhil Taluka describes a year of prosperity. The season was a good one. Cultivation has, however, made no great progress in these parts, and the land revenue is insignificant. Cotton was grown for the first time this year. The total receipts are returned at Rs. 52,862 against Rs. 47,824 in the previous year, of which no less than Rs. 44,655 were contributed by the forests, (against Rs. 35,000), while land revenue yielded only Rs. 3,610. The total expenditure was Rs. 62,893 against Rs. 37,735. Of this large sum, something over Rs. 40,000 appears to have been spent on objects of a more or less personal and private nature, Rs. 21,575 being shown as the cost of

marrying several daughters of the Vasáva and his brothers. Rs. 1,912 are said to have been spent on public works, Rs. 972 on forest establishment, and Rs. 298 on *tagai* advances. The public works executed were mostly repairs. Besides these, a house for karkuns was under construction. There were no civil suits. There never have been any. The number of offences was only 18, in which 19 accused were tried, 10 being convicted. All were disposed of by the Vasáva in his capacity of District Magistrate.

Relations with the State. Khandesh-Dediapada Road.

38. A difficulty in respect of certain compensation for opium having been settled this year by the Political Agent, the only matter now remaining, of many formerly in dispute between the State and its feudatory, is as to the nature of the tenure of the two outlying villages of *Chikda* and *Pátadi*, and this has been reported to the same authority with a view to its early disposal. The only other matter it is necessary to refer to is the line of road between Khandesh and Dediapada, which passes through Ságbára. Government have more than once called attention to the importance of improving it, and the Vasáva is bound by their orders to construct the portion within his limits. And as he can well afford the money, he must do it. The track has been cleared, but much more remains to be done. The Vasáva's family expenses have this year been abnormally large, but next year he will no doubt be able to spare a few thousand rupees for this work without difficulty. A high standard of general administration cannot certainly be expected of the Vasáva, but one of the great objects of the 'arrangement' concluded with him, with the sanction of Government, was to raise his status, while confirming the measure of independence he had achieved for himself, and the almost complete enjoyment of the revenue of his Taluka. With these new conditions it is only reasonable to expect that a larger proportion of that revenue should be devoted to increasing the material prosperity of the Taluka, and to the discharge of the general obligations which its new position involves.

Vádi.

Management of the Taluka. Receipts, expenditure, etc.

39. It was explained last year that this small feudatory estate was still kept under a certain amount of control, though under the "arrangement" negotiated a few years ago a considerable measure of autonomy was granted to its Vasáva, Amarsang Kagd. During the year now reported on, the terms of the "arrangement" were given full effect to, and the Vasáva allowed to exercise in their entirety the powers which vest in him. An administration report has been submitted for the year, from which it appears that the revenue, excluding opening balance, amounted to Rs. 5,066, the principal items in which were Land revenue Rs. 948, Forests Rs. 1,200, and compensation from the State for *khunti* or guard fee, Rs. 2,000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,838, in which are included revenue establishment Rs. 660, police Rs. 474, forest

Rs. 240, school Rs. 243, and *nemnuks* of the Talukdar and his *Bhayat* Rs. 2,810. The last item is a serious tax on the resources of the Taluka, but it will be reduced as allowances lapse owing to deaths of holders. It appears from the report that members of the family are also allowed to cultivate free as much land as they choose, an indulgence which, as the Vasáva remarks, "requires consideration." In land and cash they seem at present to absorb about two-thirds of the annual revenue of the Taluka. No surplus appears to be available for public works, but it is said to be intended to build a school-house and a jail. I am glad to observe that attention is being paid to the matter of the preservation of the forests.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

New laws. Codification of State law generally.

40. A new Municipal law, consisting mainly of the conservancy provisions of Bombay Act VI. of 1873, was introduced during the year. The long promised report on the law of the State and its codification, which the Sirnyayadhish is engaged on, is nearly ready. The deputation of that officer to represent the State in the Charni case has delayed its completion.

Fouj or Military.

Branches of the department.

41. The Fouj or Military and Commissariat Department consists of the same branches as before, *viz.*:—(1) the *Fouj* proper, or State troops. These are a *Paltan* or local corps, a *Risala* for escort duty, and a *Bindressi* corps of mounted messengers. The *Bedas*, or guards at the Havelis of His Highness the Raja and Kumars, may also be included here. (2) The *Kacheri-kháta*, which is concerned with the horses and carriages, elephants, camels, bullocks, tents, &c., kept up by the State. (3) The *Kothar* or Commissariat, which provides grain, forage, &c., for the State stables, and supervises the administration of a charity of old standing to lepers and paupers, mainly of Nándod. (4) The recently established *Horse-breeding and Veterinary Department.*

Fouj proper.

42. The various corps remained at much the same strength as in former years, *viz.*, *Paltan*, 75; *Risala*, 23; and *Bindressis*, 31; total, 129. The strength of the *Bedas* is 38. The grand total of Fouj men and servants of all kinds is 239. A few reductions have been made recently, and more are practicable. The mounted corps (and the mounted police) are provided with mounts by the Horse Fund, to which

all sowars subscribe, and for which new rules were framed as mentioned in last year's report. But its position is not satisfactory. Without the help which has been given it by the Horse-breeding Department, and by the State, which has sold a number of horses to it very cheap, it would, at the present moment, have been heavily in debt. However, it has managed to supply 13 remounts, though not all of a first-rate description, during the year of report, and may with care and indulgence be kept solvent in future. The supply of hay to the horses of the three mounted corps and those belonging to the State is an enterprise of some magnitude. The system has been under discussion during the year, and has been improved. But it was unnecessarily complicated, during my recent absence on leave, by the State's undertaking to supply the hay to the sowars who formerly did not get it, and who have this year shewn their appreciation of the favour bestowed upon them by purchasing for themselves in the bazaar, and thus leaving a large quantity on the State's hands, without any remonstrance from the Fouj authorities.

Other branches.

43. In the other departments of Fouj management the chief matters for notice are the following:—Masses of old dead-stock, which I have been endeavouring for five years to get rid of, have at length been sorted, and the greater part either sold or otherwise disposed of. The old outstandings have also been entirely cleared. One new camel was purchased. And most of the horses belonging to the State itself have been replaced by mares with a view to breeding young stock.

Veterinary work.

44. The Veterinary Officer is reported to have treated 524 in and out-patients this year, against 322 last, and has visited the scenes of one or two out-breaks of cattle disease. 14 horses were castrated, 13 of which belonged to the State. One point to which the attention of this officer might with advantage be directed is the prevention of sore-backs among the horses of the various corps. If this could be effected we might reduce several men from them at once.

Horse-breeding.

45. The matter of encouragement to horse-breeding has been the subject of much consideration and discussion during the year. The separate department was, as I observed last year, established on a very broad foundation, while I was on furlough, and the basis of the scheme, the gradual substitution of mares for horses in the stables, and the three mounted corps, appeared to be an admirable measure. But as I proceeded to carry it out, various serious objections were raised by the Superintendent, with the result that the whole project was referred to a Committee of officers for the consideration which it became apparent had not been extended to it at its inception. It was now very thoroughly discussed, and the conclusion come to was that the scheme was too large and expensive for the State to carry out. I decided accordingly, while striving to preserve it in its essential features, to limit its scope very considerably for the present. But I have since

seen reason to doubt whether we are even now on the right track, and whether the plan of operations cannot yet be modified with advantage. We will soon be able to say. In the meantime, the replacing of horses by mares has been confined to the State stables, though the hope of gradually overcoming the difficulties said to lie in the way of introducing them into the mounted corps has not been completely given up. Some of the more unwieldy and expensive mares have been sold, and others of a more handy size purchased in their places. A new Arab stallion has been bought, and a pony stallion added to the stud. The old stallion has been stationed at Jhaghadia, in the west of the State, and more good is likely to be the result of this step than of any hitherto taken. Fifty-one mares were covered during the year, 11 belonging to the State, and 40 the property of outsiders. It is hoped that, with certain pecuniary encouragement that has been promised, this number will gradually increase. Another bull and another buffalo from the *Gir* in Kathiawar have been procured during the year, to be posted at Jhaghadia, and two more of each kind are to be purchased next year for the Bhalod and Valia talukas. All this has cost a good deal of money, for which there is little to show so far, but such heavy charges as those which appear in this year's and last year's accounts are not likely to occur, the "experiment" having now been confined within reasonable dimensions.

Expenditure and general management.

46. The Fouj is a department in respect of which the necessity for economy was impressed on me by Government, and in which I have always striven to keep down unnecessary expense. For the three years preceding last year, the cost of the department was under Rs. 40,000. Last year, including horse-breeding, it was Rs. 47,622, and this year it is Rs. 49,965. There have, however, been considerable receipts this year. Next year I hope the expenditure will be much lower, and that there will be something at last to show for it. A good deal of the increase is however due to simple extravagance, engendered by dealings in expensive horse flesh, and carriages to match, and this extravagance culminated recently in rebellion against the Account Department when it sought to compel some regard for financial considerations. I have during the year relieved Mr. Jardine—who complained of overwork—of much of the Fouj business, and entrusted it to Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai, who succeeded Corporal Tidnam as Fouj Officer. Under his careful management, the department has settled down into sober workaday habits again. But it seems to be necessary, in view of the recent bad condition of both departments, to go one step further, and to separate Police and Fouj entirely. I find work in each is made an excuse for neglect of work in the other. And if the officer in combined charge travels as he ought to do on police duty, the Fouj is neglected. If he remains at head-quarters on Fouj work, the police in the talukas suffer. Some new arrangements will probably be made in the coming year. With a Superintendent in charge of the police alone, the Police Inspector might be reduced, and his pay utilised at the Fouj.

Police.

Strength of police force.

47. The strength of the Police Force remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 220 of all ranks, 162 of these being Constables, and 19 Sowars. The question of the redistribution of the force has been under consideration during the year. The cry is for more men. In my opinion the force is quite sufficient for our purposes, if proper supervision be exercised over it. In Nandod the force has been divided into a Head-quarter Reserve, and a Town Force. The latter has been reduced and the former strengthened. Still further reduction is feasible. In the talukas the Superintendent wants more men, but he has not made out a case, and I agree with the Sirnyayadhish that every additional policeman not really required is apt to become a nuisance to the people. Moreover, I recently found when on tour that there were no less than fourteen vacancies, or nearly 9 per cent., among the rank and file of the force. Of course, if such a state of things is allowed to exist, the men on duty must be found to be too few, but that it was due to neglect has been shewn by the fact that the full complement has been made up, or nearly so, since I issued orders on the subject. The cry for more men is in fact a cry of weakness, and the hankering after a stricter system of *hâzari* and *chora-sleeping*, and the posting of Vartanias, or village watchmen, along the main roads, night and day,—a system hardly known in the British districts to which I have referred—are similar indications. All such measures simply tend to demoralise the regular police, by making them depend on such extreme arrangements for the prevention of crime.

Village police.

48. The village police are returned as numbering 1,865 this year as against 1,771 last year, but the increase is not explained. I agree with the Superintendent of Police and the Sirnyayadhish in their opinion as to the great value of the work done by these men. They may be said to do all the real detective work. Unfortunately, another year's experience only confirms the remarks I made in last year's report as to the inconsiderate way in which they are treated by subordinates of some of the departments. I have to some extent mitigated the hardships to which they were subjected, and have referred the subject generally to a committee of officers concerned for the preparation of rules to regulate their service, but though about a year has elapsed I have been unable to obtain a report.

Cost.

49. The total expenditure of the department this year is Rs. 36,801 against Rs. 37,458 last year, (when it was exceptionally high owing to special expenditure on clothing), and Rs. 34,462 the year before. The normal annual expenditure will probably be from Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 39,000 in future, as an increase of some Rs. 3,000 per annum has been incurred this year by the raising of the rates of pay in every grade. Certainly with such an expenditure Rajpipla ought to have an efficient Police Force, but I regret to say no improvement is apparent. On the contrary,

there appears to be deterioration. Five years ago the expenditure was between Rs. 31,000 and 32,000 on a force numerically stronger by 18 men. I hope it may be possible in the coming year to reduce the expenditure somewhat by the conversion of sowars into foot police, a measure which I understand is being carried out in British districts.

The *házari* system.

50. The *házari*, or system of roll-call at night, is an important question which has been under consideration here at various periods. I am anxious to have final and satisfactory arrangements made, and referred the matter to the Superintendent of Police nearly a year ago, but without effect. I do not doubt that, whatever may be the case in British districts, it is necessary to maintain the system here in some degree for a time at any rate. But the complaints I receive show that there is urgent need of reform, and especially that, if possible, the last remains of the vile plan of keeping a mass of able-bodied men sleeping at the *choras* at night, for fear of their committing crime, should be swept away.

Number of crimes dealt with.

51. For the results of the work of the police this year and last, reference may be made to Appendix VII. It will be seen that crimes dealt with by the police have again risen in number. The total numbers this year, last year and the year before, were 646, 625, 558, or, taking only cases eventually found to be "true," 570, 521, 431. There is considerable decrease in the numbers of cases of wrongful restraint and criminal trespass, but very regrettable increase in those of theft and mischief by fire. Thefts have risen to 238 against 184 last year and 166 the year before, and incendiary fires to 46 against 31 and 33 respectively. The Superintendent explains that more petty cases are reported, which in former days would have escaped attention, and I observed last year that as police and judicial administration becomes more strict, and the disinclination of people to use the Courts and to appear in them as witnesses is overcome, the tendency is for the number of offences registered steadily to expand. And this may be a true reason for the increase observable. But its simplicity is somewhat tempting, and its effect greatly detracted from as the administration grows in years.

Working of the police. Percentages of convictions.

52. For these offences 515 persons were arrested this year as against 581 last, 407 of whom were sent for trial and only 231 convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrest is only 44·85 against 50·77 last year, and that of convictions to persons sent for trial 56·76 against 59·23. These percentages are, however, better than they were in the year before last, though far worse than those of the two years before it again. On the whole, I am afraid it must be confessed that the capacity of the State Police for dealing with crime is diminishing instead of improving, though I am personally inclined to hold that greater care on the part of the Courts not to convict on insufficient evidence may have something to say to the inferiority of the results referred to. The Superintendent here again pleads the progress of

civilisation, the civilised Bhil being quite a different person from the simple wild man, who "can often be induced to confess without much difficulty." His observation that the Chief Constables do not take sufficient care over their cases, and are too eager to get them off their hands, seems to be more to the point. The fact that there were no fewer than 232 cases remaining undetected at the end of the year bears this out. The Sirnyayadhish adds the remark that if Abkari and opium cases, with which the police have seldom anything to do, and in which the percentage of convictions to arrest is extremely high, be deducted from the police cases now under consideration, the percentage of convictions to arrests is much smaller for the balance of purely police cases. It falls in fact from 44·85 to about 39, which means that only a little over 1 in 3 persons arrested is eventually convicted. The number of cases in which convictions in police cases are based on confessions is, I regret to say, not far short of 50 per cent. This information was obtained from the Sirnyayadhish's notes of his examination of three Magistrates' records for a considerable period.

Stolen property.

53. The value of property stolen was Rs. 10,473 against Rs. 7,818 last year, as will be seen from Appendix VIII, and the percentage of recoveries is 41·19 against 50·47. The Superintendent, however, points out that circumstances have been exceptionally unfavourable this year, complaints in nine cases involving property valued at Rs. 993 having been received on its last day, and property amounting to Rs. 1,052 in a case reported towards the end of the year having been recovered two days after it closed. If there be no similar items telling with opposite effect, these facts should certainly be allowed for.

Discipline and superintendence.

54. The men at head-quarters are regularly drilled and practised in shooting. Punishments have been numerically fewer this year. They amount to 29·81 per cent. on the total number of men as against 33·94 last year. 29 men were punished with fine or drill only, but on the other hand convictions in the Courts numbered 5 against 1, and dismissals 14 against 11. Two of the dismissed officers were Chief Constables. One narrowly escaped conviction on a charge of torture and wrongful confinement of an accused person. The other was guilty of gross neglect in the investigation of the cases against Mr. Modi, the *Ijardar* of Gowali Bet, and of effrontery, which argued the coolest contempt of possible interference from his immediate superiors. It is a bad sign that only two rewards were given to the whole force, in the shape of promotion, but an improvement is observable in the number of resignations, which fell from 33 to 21. Last year a special cause operated to swell the number of such among the Town Police. As regards education, though 42 men are returned as under instruction, there is steady decrease in the number of men able to read and write, the percentages for the last three years being 31·51, 34·24, and 38·16. On the whole, I am sorry to have to record that the condition of the police force is far from satisfactory, and that there is not much hope of its improvement at present.

Mr. Jardine has proved himself, in spite of numerous cautions, an indifferent and dilatory officer. The Inspector, Mr. Nandaram, is well spoken of. He investigates nearly all the serious cases, Mr. Jardine having personally enquired into six.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts.

55. The Criminal Courts of the State are the following:—The Adminstrator exercises generally the powers of a High Court and Court of Sessions, and the Sirnyáyádhish those of an Assistant Sessions Judge. There are two First Class Magistrates, at Nandod and Jhajhadia, and five Thandars have second class, and one third class, powers. There are three Special Magistrates. Kumarshri Chhatrasinhji sits to assist the Town Magistrate at Nandod, and has this year been invested with first class powers. The Vasáva of Ságbára has been invested with the powers of a District Magistrate for his Taluka, and the Vasáva of Vádi with second class powers in his.

Number of offences. Cases of increase.

56. Appendix **IX** furnishes details of the crimes which were before the Courts during the year. Offences which were struck off the registers as 'untrue' before trial, are not included in it. It will be seen that there is again an increase in the total volume of crime, the number of offences being 841 against 790 last year and 640 the year before. As already remarked, theft and mischief by fire are the two cognisable offences which chiefly help to swell this year's return. A large increase from 87 to 139 is also observable under hurt. Greater activity on the part of the Municipality is responsible for an increase of 10 in the number of cases of offences affecting the public health and safety. Offences against the Marriage Law, Cattle Trespass Act, and District Police Act have risen by 8, 12 and 7 respectively.

Serious crime.

57. While the total volume of crime has increased during the year, I regret to say that the returns also shew that there was a considerable increase in serious cases, from which last year's record was wholly free. Last year there was no case of homicide. This year one murder of a very brutal character took place. An old woman was found one morning in her house in Dharoli with her throat cut. No arrest has been made. There were also four cases of culpable homicide. In one, however, the Sirnyáyádhish doubts whether any offence was committed. Another will probably turn out to be simple hurt. The other two were the results of drunken brawls between Bhils, and in both convictions were obtained. Cases of incendiarism have already been referred to. The culprits were detected in only 4 out of 46. There were 4 cases of rape against 2 last year, and 11 of robbery against 7. But these latter were not of a heinous nature.

Prosecution of Mr. Modi.

58. The *cause célebre* of the year was the prosecution of Mr. Kaikhosru Edulji Modi, the farmer of a rich tract on the Narbada, on charges of illegal proceedings to extort confessions from persons who he believed had received produce stolen from his lands. In the end he was acquitted in the Sessions Court, but the records of the trials leave no doubt that he had been guilty of grave indiscretion, and that the police were thoroughly justified in proceeding on the complaints made to them. The expense which the prosecution involved fell very heavily on him, and a considerable sum was spent by the State in bringing counsel from Bombay to meet those retained by the accused. The judgment of the Sessions Court laid serious blame on the behaviour of the police in the conduct of the cases, but on this point, referred to him early in the year, I have not received the report of the Superintendent of Police.

Offences against special laws.

59. Offences against special laws are fewer by 10 this year. The class of most interest is that of breaches of the opium and liquor laws, and these will be noticed further on.

Percentages of convictions.

60. Appendix X shews how the cases of the accused brought before every court in the State were disposed of. The percentage of convictions to accused dealt with—if I am correct in taking it at 34·6—is lower than in the two previous years, when it was 37·4 and 35·6 respectively. In non-cognisable cases, however, there is a recovery from 12·2 per cent, as reported last year, to 19·2. There can be no doubt that a very great proportion of these are cases of false charges, and this state of things will continue till we get better magistrates, or till present incumbents take more pains to enquire before issuing process, and deal more severely with those who bring frivolous or vexatious complaints. The Sirnyáyádhish holds also that the police should prosecute more frequently in cases in which their assistance is invoked without good cause.

Remarks of the Political Agent on last year's returns.

61. The same officer refers in his report to the remarks of the Political Agent in his last year's report on the large number of cases pending and undetected in this State at the close of that year and on the large number of serious offences. The largeness of the roll of undetected offences has already been referred to and cannot be gainsaid. It is of course a matter for great regret. At the same time, if comparison is to be made with the statistics of other States in the Rewa Kantha, I think the remark of the Sirnyáyádhish is justified, that if, as he contends, the police in Rajpipla, with all their failings, cannot be held to be inferior to those of other States, and if general supervision over criminal work is not less lax, another explanation of the differences in the figures might be suggested. If the statistics for some of the Rewa Kantha States entered in Appendix D to the report for last year of that Agency are to be implicitly accepted, and not taken *magno cum grano*, they exhibit a model of

excellence to which Rajpipla can never, I fear, hope to attain,—till native rule is restored at least. As regards pending cases, the Sirnyayadhish thinks that 33 at the close of this year is not a large number. Of these 25 were in the court of the Town Magistrate, who was ill towards the end of the year. But delays in that court are notorious, and I have found the practice in respect of adjournments to be illegal, the period allowed by law being often and largely exceeded. Lastly, as regards serious offences, the Sirnyayadhish points out that our numbers are found to be high only because cases of house-breaking are so classed. This year there were 79 such cases, but not one of them was a serious burglary.

Criminal appellate work.

62. The following table gives in brief particulars of appellate work which are set out at length in the prescribed form in Appendix XI. :—

Appellate authority.	Number of appellants.	Appeals rejected.	Number of persons.						
			Sentences			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
Administrator	38	8	17	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirnyayadhish	76	2	44	13	14	2	.....	.....	1
Total ...	114	10	61	16	24	2	.....	.....	1

This shews some improvement in the work of the magistracy over last year, for only 24 individual sentences were reversed out of 114 against 25 out of 82. But the figures may well improve still further. In addition to regular appellate proceedings I dealt with 19 individual sentences on revision, confirming 10, reversing 7, and varying 2.

General quality of the work of the Magistrates and Sirnyayadhish.

63. But when all has been said that can be said, it must be admitted that the work of our criminal courts is decidedly inferior. I have done what I could personally this year to improve matters by taking the appeals from, and calling for the cases of, one court every month. But though credit may be given for somewhat greater care in the trial and disposal of cases, the fact remains that the results are discreditably bad. I can overlook mistakes of law on the part of untrained Magistrates interpreting translated codes, but I cannot forgive the laziness and neglect, not to say the indifference to human suffering, which consigns accused to weeks, and even months, of unnecessary detention in jail, or overlook the criminal perversity of adjudication which is frequently displayed, and which is the result of omission of honest endeavour to get at the truth, or of disinclination to weigh evidence thoroughly. It is true the police cases are

badly prepared, and that our Magistrates are not well paid or men of high standing. But even so, there can be no question that they are capable of dispensing justice far more efficiently than they do, and efforts to remedy the defects apparent will not be relaxed. Of the Sirnyayadhish's own judicial work it is impossible for me to speak too highly. I can say with all deliberation that it leaves nothing to be desired. But I am sorry to have to add that his delay in disposing of non-judicial business referred to him has been very serious and has caused me much trouble and annoyance.

Extradition.

Number of criminals extradited by and to the State.

64. Of 7 criminals extradited during the year, 3 were surrendered to the British Government and 4 to Baroda. In 11 cases 17 persons were handed over to the State for trial—4 by the British Government, 9 by Baroda, and 4 by the Political Agent, Rewakantha. Of these 17, 11 were convicted. The cases in which accused were extradited either by or to the State were all offences against property. Only one was a dacoity.

Prisons.

Statistics of jail population. Convicts.

65. In the Jail at Nándod at the end of last year there were 67 convicts, and 179 were admitted during the year, making a total of 246, of whom 178 were released during the year, leaving 68 in the Jail at its close. The number of admissions was about the same as last year, when they numbered 180, but considerably higher than those of the two previous years, 121 and 157 respectively. Of the year's convicts no fewer than 78 (as compared with 83 last year) were sentenced for theft alone. 128 or 71 per cent against 76 were Bhils and Dhánkas. Again, 132 or 74 against 79 per cent, were sentenced to whipping or terms of imprisonment of six months and under, while only 2 had sentences of over two years. These figures shew that the great bulk of the year's crime was light in its general character. As regards occupation, the agricultural and labouring classes furnished 70 against 72 per cent. of the whole. State servants still maintain a too conspicuous position in the returns, convictions amounting to 9 per cent. this year, against 8·3 last year, and 11·7 the year before. The number of female convicts unfortunately continues to increase. This year 18 were admitted against 13, 4 and 5 in the three previous years. The total of 179 admissions included 19 cases of re-conviction as against 20 last year, and of these 5 were not brought to notice by the police. There were the same number of omissions in this respect last year. Orders have recently been issued, at the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Police, for the introduction to a limited extent of the system of identification and registration of habitual offenders in force in British districts, and it is hoped this may have the effect of reducing the number of failures to recognise individuals of this class. Appeals were made in 93 cases

against 68 last year. The number is steadily increasing, and this appears to bear out the Superintendent's remark that every facility is given to prisoners to petition. Acquittals were obtained in over 25 per cent. Releases under the mark system numbered 38, against 29 and 34 in the two previous years. Two prisoners were released owing to the desperate condition of their health. Of those remaining in prison at the close of the year only one was convicted before the establishment of the Joint Administration. The daily average of convicts was 55, against 60 and 54 last year and the year before.

Discipline.

66. The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been very good. The mark system has been effectual in reducing the number of jail offences from 112 five years ago to 22 in the year of report, and of the latter 12 were disposed of with a simple warning.

Under-trial prisoners.

67. The under-trial prisoners admitted this year numbered 112, against 153 last year, and 159 the year before. Of these 112, and 6 remaining from last year, 64 or 54 per cent. were convicted, which, comparing as it does favourably with previous years' figures, seems to indicate some improvement in the work of the Police. Another change for the better is apparent from the figures giving length of detention of prisoners under trial, the percentage of cases disposed of within a fortnight having risen from 66·3 to 88, and approaching very near to that of the year before last, when it was 89·6. I had to comment in last year's report on the callousness often displayed on this point by the Criminal Courts, and I have again observed some bad instances this year.

Expenditure, gross and net.

68. The expenditure of the department, and the cost to the State per prisoner per annum, are given in the following table for the past three years:—

Year.	Gross expenditure.		Net expenditure (earnings deducted).	
	Total.	Per prisoner.	Total.	Per prisoner.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	6,460	109 7 10	4,718	79 15 6
1891-92	6,432	97 7 3	3,839	58 2 8
1892-93	6,428	110 13 3	4,552	78 7 7

The increase in cost per head is due to the fact that while the establishment charges remain fixed, and the gross expenditure is therefore much the same as in previous years, the daily average number of prisoners in the jail was smaller than last year, and rations were dearer. The actual payments into the Treasury

to the credit of proceeds of prisoners' labour amounted to Rs. 1,876-8-9, against Rs. 2,592-14-2 last year, giving an average annual cash earning per prisoner of Rs. 29-8-4 against Rs. 39-4-7. The decrease is due to the fact that the authorities have been unable to dispose of the cloth, &c., made in the jail factory, stock to the value of nearly Rs. 1,000 remaining on hand at the end of the year. The institution is suffering from over-production, and more prisoners will have to be employed on extra-mural work next year. Fortunately, there is plenty to hand.

Health of prisoners.

69. The health of the prisoners has been extremely good. Sanitation is strictly enforced. One prisoner died from sunstroke in July. Only 6 out of the total of 178 released during the year were found to have lost weight. Figures given in Dr. Patel's report shew that in the last four years 54 opium-eaters have been admitted into the Jail, and that all had been cured of the habit before they left it, and had improved in health and gained in weight.

Visits; general management.

70. The Jail was visited 10 times by the Administrator, 15 times by the Superintendent of Police, but only thrice by the Sirnyayadhish. The management of Dr. Patel, the Superintendent, and Mr. Vasudew Sitaram, the Jailor, has again been extremely efficient.

Lock-ups.

71. There are lock-ups in the various Thanas, including Sagbara and Vadi. Particulars of admissions, &c., are included in Appendix XII. There was a fall in the total number of admissions from 239 last year to 206 in the year of report. But the average period of detention of criminals has unfortunately risen from 5·8 days to 7·7.

Civil Justice.

Constitution of the Civil Courts.

72. There is only one original Civil Court in the State, that of the Sirnyayadhish, who exercises the powers of a British District Court, and has also Small Cause Court powers up to a limit of Rs. 300. The two Munsiffs' Courts were abolished in 1890, and since then the Sirnyayadhish has visited Bhalod in the west of the State periodically, and held court there. The Administrator's Court is the only Civil Appellate Court. A suggestion has been made that the visits to Bhalod should be discontinued, and all business transacted at Nandod, and as they have sometimes to be postponed, to the great inconvenience of parties, from press of other work, or for other reasons, I am inclined to favour the proposal. The distance of any part of the State from Nandod is not great, and when either the Ankleshwar Road or the Railway has been constructed down to the frontier, there will certainly be no difficulty in introducing the change referred to.

73. Particulars of the original civil work of the year will be found in Appendix XIII. It appears from this that only 506 suits were instituted this year, against 700 last year, and 674 the year before. With the balance on hand at the beginning of the year there were in all 567 for disposal, 477 of which were decided, leaving a closing balance of 90 cases. Of the 477 suits disposed of, only 96 were contested, so the work is not heavy. The average duration of a suit, which was one month and twenty-seven days last year, was three months and three days this year. The explanation is that the Sirnyayadhish was on leave for two and-a-half months during the year, when the civil work remained in abeyance, and that his visits to Bhalod had to be postponed owing to the occurrence of unforeseen circumstances. This interruption in these visits is also assigned as the explanation of the comparatively small number of new suits instituted during the year. It is said that plaintiffs resident in British territory who had had dealings with the ryots of our western talukas, preferred to file suits in the Broach Courts, but this would appear to imply a premonition of impending delay at Bhalod which it is not easy to understand. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 436 were for the recovery of money, and only 62 related to land.

Number of original civil suits.

74. In Appendix XIV will be found statistics of applications for execution of decrees. Including a balance from last year of 44, there were in all 576 for disposal, the property involved amounting to Rs. 50,264, and of these 338, involving Rs. 35,662, were disposed of, leaving a too large balance of 188 at the end of the year. The high percentage of wholly infructuous applications, *viz.*, 75·5 (against 75·6 last year), is again said to be due to frequent private settlements of claims. Of miscellaneous applications 25 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7.

Applications for execution, &c.

75. The civil appellate work of the Administrator's Court is shewn in the following statement :—

Appeals.

	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.								Average duration.					
													Confirmed.		Reversed.		Decision amended.		Remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1891-92.			1892-93.	
																							Year. Months. Days.			Year. Months. Days.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13			14	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.					
Huzur Court of Administrator ...	15	2	10	6	25	8	23	6	2	2	Rs. 6,293-4-0	,, 1,123-9-0	21	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	25	...	2	15

Appeals have been few and quickly disposed of. It will be seen that in no case was the decision of the Sirnyayadhish interfered with.

Receipts and expenditure.

76. The receipts from Court and process fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 5,122 against Rs. 6,626 last year. The expenditure on the Court amounted to Rs. 10,683 against Rs. 11,069. But the actual cost of the administration of civil justice is somewhat less than these figures indicate, inasmuch as they include cost of establishment which is employed on both the criminal and civil sides.

Suits under the Mamlatdars' Act.

77. Powers under the Mamlatdars' Act are exercised by all the Thandars. There were in all 134 suits for adjudication this year, and none were left undisposed of at its close.

Registration.

Number and value of registrations.

78. Appendix XV compares the year's results in this department with last year's. The Town Magistrate at Nandod and the Nazir at Bhalod are registrars, and the Thandars are sub-registrars, but all the work was, as usual, done by the former. It has decreased considerably. Only 405 documents, relating to property valued at Rs. 1,90,720, were registered this year. Last year the figures were 511 and Rs. 2,52,943. The net revenue has similarly fallen from Rs. 1,794 to Rs. 1,229.

Municipal Administration.

Constitution of the Nandod Municipality. Receipts and expenditure, etc.

79. The Municipality at Nandod, the only one in the State, continues to be managed under my orders by the Treasury Officer as chief executive officer. The revenue, which is derived from octroi and miscellaneous sources, is devoted to ordinary municipal services, while a State grant is given for ordinary public works, such as repairs of roads and buildings in the town. Expenditure from this grant amounted to Rs. 2,249 this year against Rs. 2,979 last year. Regular receipts totalled Rs. 7,281 against Rs. 5,423 last year, the cause of the increase being exceptionally large proceeds of sales of building sites. Out of this the expenditure on purely municipal objects amounted to Rs. 5,343 against Rs. 5,037. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 5,313. From this two latrines are to be constructed shortly to complete the town equipment. The town is kept in fairly good order by the above expenditure, though once during the year it got into a condition very discreditable to the Municipal authorities. It is, too, by the extension of water-supply through parts of it at State cost, much better protected against fire than it used to be. Clearing away of thatched huts from the neighbourhood of the more thickly populated quarters has also increased security. There were fewer fires than usual this year, but one or two were somewhat serious. For the relief of the sufferers from one subscriptions were collected, the balance of which, amounting to nearly Rs. 1,000,

is kept in the Savings Bank for future relief of similar victims. Prosecutions were instituted against 19 individuals, 14 of whom were convicted.

Measures of the year.

80. The other more important measures of the year are the following:—The octroi schedule has been entirely remodelled, and will come into force from 1st July next. Many items were cut out, and one or two new ones added. The revenue will be slightly raised. A notification was published formally defining the limits of the Municipality. Though pillars had been erected five years ago, it was suddenly discovered that this had not been done. Lastly, the bulk of the conservancy provisions of the Bombay Municipal Law were introduced. I was engaged on the revision of a special Municipal law for the town, when cholera appeared in it, and its sanitation was, as already mentioned, found to be very defective in certain parts. As something more effectual than the existing rules was necessary at such a crisis, the step described was resorted to. The new law has worked well, and may perhaps be made of permanent application. The people of the town were, for obvious reasons, dealt with very lightly in the early years of the present Administration, but it is now time to enforce a little more attention to the requirements of decency and cleanliness than prevailed in the olden time.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Agriculture, Trade, etc.

Season and crops.

81. The season was generally a very favourable one. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. It amounted to 32·88 inches at Nándod, the average of eight years being 35·25. In Valia excessive rain in September interfered with sowing of cotton, but with this exception, and a little damage to bajri and jowari in some localities, results were quite satisfactory in almost every part of the State. The outturn of food grains was good. The most important crop in the State is cotton, and the area under it has increased very largely during the last few years, owing to the good prices that have prevailed in some of them. Thus, in 1889-90, the area under this staple was only 18,795 acres. In 1890-91 it was 28,366, and in 1891-92 (last year) it was 31,753. This year it has fallen slightly to 29,359, much of the decrease being due to the unfavourable rain of September in Valia. But the real reason why the increase in former years has not been maintained is that prices were very low last year, the average price of a *bhár* of 960 lbs. being only Rs. 60. This year however it has been Rs. 100, so that next year will probably witness a further expansion of the area devoted to cotton cultivation. Mr. Dhanjishah calculates at this rate that the value of this year's cotton crop in the State was over 14½ lakhs of rupees, and as the fixed land revenue of the State is not quite 5 lakhs, the ryots of the State have some 9½ lakhs of rupees, plus the value of all other

crops produced, out of which to pay cost of cultivation and to reap a profit on their husbandry. A good deal of tobacco is grown in the State, chiefly on alluvial lands in the neighbourhood of rivers, and a very little sugar-cane.

Agricultural stock.

82. Particulars of agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI. The increase under nearly every head is remarkable. This may be in part due to more careful registration, but it is only what is to be expected from the increasing prosperity of the people, and the spread of cultivation to waste lands in every part of the State. Two outbreaks of cattle disease were visited by the Veterinary Officer, but neither of them was serious.

Prices and wages.

83. Some of the food grains appear to have been a little cheaper, and others a little dearer than last year, but there is no remarkable variation in any case. Wages have been much the same. An ordinary unskilled labourer earns from $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the wilder areas of the State to 4 annas in some of the more highly populated parts. The labouring classes are said to be very well off, and I do not doubt that this is so. Large numbers of them have been absorbed into the class of small farmers, while the rest have the forests, public works, mhowra collection and field labour open to them. In fact, so many are their sources of livelihood, that it is said that it is at times difficult to obtain unskilled labour at all. Skilled labour is by no means plentiful, and has to be largely supplemented by importation from outside the State.

Trade and manufactures. Fairs.

84. The export trade is confined to forest produce, cotton, the common cereals, mhowra, and Carnelian stones from Ratanpur mines. The principal imports are wheat and rice. The former is hardly produced within the State at all, while local supplies of the latter are confined to the coarser kinds. Trade is absolutely free. Manufactures are quite insignificant. The number of cotton ginning mills has been raised to three by the enterprise of a Nandod citizen, who, with the aid of some outside capital, has established one on the banks of the Narbada, opposite the Railway Terminus at Chandod. The usual fairs were held and appear to have been well attended. The principal are those at the shrines of Mota Sánja and Ratanpur in Jhaghadia, and Sulpan up the Narbada on the Khandesh frontier. At the first named, which lasts about a month, and is resorted to by the Bhils for purchase of supplies, trade is done to the extent of some Rs. 15,000. There are many indications that the amount of capital in the State, and the general wealth and comfort, are increasing.

Forests.

The forest question described.

85. It is necessary to repeat every year the main elements of the situation in this department, otherwise the information to be given regarding the progress made in the matter of the preservation of the forests, and regarding the year's working,

can hardly be intelligible to outsiders. The area of the State, including the Sagbara and Vadi Talukas, the Vasávas of which have full ownership of their forests, is nearly 1,300 square miles, of which probably not less than 900 are more or less under forest. The forest tract consists, north of the Narbada of a block of hill in the Gardeshwar taluka, and south of it of two ranges of hills—the northern of which is much the more important and well-defined of the two,—including between them a great plain area. For years past the material of this tract has been worked by the Bhils, who cut and take away what they please, subject only to the condition of paying *dán* or State royalty at some *náka*. The problem presented by this state of things is broadly as follows :—*First*, to separate forest from cultivation and reserve it, and *secondly* to abolish the *dán* system as above described, and to substitute for it a healthy and efficient plan of working the forest through the agency of the State's own departmental officers. As regards the first of these two factors, much has already been said above in paras. 19 ff. Briefly, the hill area has to be acquired for forest, and cultivation encouraged by every means in the flat arable area away from the hills. And concurrently with this process pressure has to be applied to secure the abolition of existing methods of working and to substitute better.

Measures adopted. Special reservation. Reserves in the hills.

86. The scheme which has been adopted with the sanction of Government is a complex one, and embraces a number of means all tending to the two ends indicated above. I shall here state them shortly, and mention what progress has been made under each head during the year of report. The first is *special reservation*, which means the marking off of certain areas in the hills, and their absolute protection against popular depredation, subject, however, to rights of way *through* the reserves, and *in* them to water and shrines or *devs*. This year we have, in the first place, considered the reserves of the Joint Administration, about which there has been great diversity of opinion, and have come to a final conclusion regarding every one of them. Excluding two, which have been abandoned, the remainder were divided into two categories, according as they were situated in the hills or in the plain. The former have been kept, and aggregate 9,285 acres. The latter, some 12,773 acres in extent, are to be eventually given up. But inasmuch as they contain more valuable material than most of the jungle in the forest area generally, they are to be maintained *for the present* under a modified system of reservation. The people will have free access to them for purposes of both cultivation and grazing, and the removal of all forest produce other than first and second class trees, two species of third class trees, and bamboos. The reserves in the hills will form a basis for the extension of reservation, and the State Forest Officer is engaged at present in connecting six of the reserves, two and two, by taking in intervening ground, enlarging a seventh, and forming a new one in a selected locality. Besides these a reserve has been formed of a large area of forest formerly in dispute with Sagbara, and a Deshmukh and four guards appointed to look after it. I have also given orders to the Survey Department,

which has been engaged this year in 'traversing' these regions, to mark off the upper portions of some of the higher and more conspicuous hills, but I am afraid there will not be time for much to be done in this direction.

Reservation of areas of waste villages.

87. Once more, a rule has been made requiring express permission before village areas lying waste and unpopulated are resettled. The object is to prevent re-occupation when villages are situated in localities which fall within the tract to be constituted the reserved forest of the future, and to reserve them for ever. One or two such have been already secured, and when the map to be prepared on the current traverse survey is available, it is anticipated that more can be similarly obtained for forest. This measure will also help, as already explained, to fix the population in plain villages, and to induce them to give up their sites on the hills.

Fuel and fodder reserves.

88. Lastly, in the *ráni* villages of the plain areas of the Valia and Jhaghadia talukas, which are rapidly being reclaimed, it has been thought desirable to select blocks of ground as *fuel and fodder reserves*, or, in country nomenclature, *bids*. This can easily be done just now, when so much land is lying waste, and the future advantage to the country side will be great. A preliminary selection, to be completed next year, is being made by Mr. Clabby this season. These reserves will be numerous, but not large in individual extent. The minimum area has been fixed at 50, and the maximum at about 100 acres. They will be managed by the Forest Department, but, like other State *bids* in the Nándod and Bhálod talukas, hitherto known as *Bábhul Plantations*, they will not be subject to forest law.

Measures of general protection.

89. But while the above measures are being taken for acquiring bit by bit for absolute State possession, the area to be reserved in future, it has been thought right to extend a certain degree of *general protection* to the whole forest area, so as to prevent its complete denudation of all valuable material. Indeed, this part of the scheme is, to my mind, much more important than the other, and its operation has proved, as Mr. Clabby testifies, to be very successful. Last year, besides all fruit and liquor-producing trees, only those of the first class (which contains the six finest species to be found in the State) when measuring 15″ or under in girth at the base had been placed under protection. This year the limit was, with the approval of Government, raised to 24″, and the cutting of *teak* was everywhere prohibited. This species is very abundant throughout the forests, and in some places so much so that the embargo placed on its exploitation has the effect of forming reserves, which can be marked off and notified at leisure. Mr. Clabby, in remarking on the eventual benefit to the forests of these measures, writes respecting teak in particular that " the results of the restrictions imposed as to girth are to be seen in the thousands of young teak that are beginning to show themselves in all parts of the forests." I have been myself much struck with the same thing in various parts of the State. I should mention here that the effect of one of the regulations regarding *jhumta* cultivation by burning hill sides, involving the pro-

hibition of the cutting of first-class trees of any size for that purpose, has had similarly beneficial results; that the cutting of all trees flush with the ground to assist reproduction has been made part of our system by express notification; and that low rates were experimentally applied to *dead wood* during the year with the object of turning the people's attention to the great quantities of it lying about the forests and of inducing them to spare growing trees.

Gradual pressure on the *dán* system of working.

90. These measures of reservation and protection have both their effect in the direction of the suppression of the *dán* system of working by reducing its scope. All trees outside reserves other than those protected are left to the Bhils to work according to their ancient method, but as reserves extend, and protection increases, it is plain that less and less is left to them. And this process of restriction can be assisted by other measures. One is the raising of the *dán* rates levied by the State on the various kinds of forest produce. This also has been done in certain cases this year. In respect of firewood the cry was at once raised by the dealers, who arrange with the Bhils to bring out material, that the new rate was prohibitive, but that has been shown to be false. The ultimate end of this particular measure will of course be to raise the *dán* to a rate which will appropriate for the State the whole equivalent of its proprietary right, and leave to the cutter the wages of labour and cost of conveyance to market. But we are far from that stage at present, nor do we wish to reach it till we are in a position to supply the Bhils with a new and better way of earning money from forest work. And, again, the attainment of the object aimed at will be assisted by all the measures which are being taken for the encouragement of permanent and superior cultivation, and the weaning of the population from their present too great dependence on the forests for their subsistence.

Departmental cuttings.

91. The method of forest working, to the introduction of which all these measures are subservient, and the only satisfactory one, is that of departmental fellings, and Mr. Clabby is making great and annually increasing efforts to extend and popularise this system. It is no easy task to get the Bhils to submit to steady work under definite conditions, but he has succeeded as well as could have been expected. This year 1,08,387 trees were cut at a cost of Rs. 6,041, against 66,713 last year at a cost of Rs. 3,006. The profit is not large, but that consideration can be in great measure disregarded. It is the *establishment of the system*, that is the great end to be compassed. And this I believe is being gradually accomplished. It is a healthy sign that certain villages have come to the State Forest Officer and asked him to order cuttings to be undertaken in their villages. Another result is the improvement of the forest growth. In such fellings the stumps are properly trimmed. Four or five feet of timber are not allowed to be wasted, or the tree to be spoiled, by the old and lazy plan of cutting breast high. The consequence is that the new shoots come up strong, straight and healthy.

In some of his old coupes Mr. Clabby has been "astonished to see with what vigour the young standards are coming on."

Jhumta regulations.

92. To all operations for the preservation of forest growth, the wasteful *jhumta* cultivation already referred to is a serious hindrance. But it has this year, for the first time, been brought under regulation to no inconsiderable extent. The assessment on it, which has till now been ridiculously light, has been raised, and this assessment is to be levied independently of any payments which the individual has to make for other kinds of cultivation. First-class trees are also protected against cutting. And, lastly, the effect of rules made prescribing the classes to whom *jhumta* cultivation is permissible, is to restrict it to inhabitants of State villages in the *ráni*, within the limits of those villages. Foreigners, inhabitants of *dumála* villages and dwellers in the *rásti* have been entirely excluded. With *tagai* and other encouragements to the adoption of superior forms of tillage it is anticipated that the result will be a considerable curtailment in future of the area annually subjected to this barbarous process.

Current season's working and revenue.

93. The present season's working has, as will be gathered from what has been said above, consisted of a combination of departmental fellings with the *dán* system, and promises to be a success from a revenue point of view. Contracts for lump sums have been given in respect of some items of minor produce, such as *bidi leaves*, *rosha grass*, and *catechu*. For the rest *dán* has been applied. On *bamboos* the collection of *dán* was farmed for Rs. 30,000. On *timber* of all classes, on *firewood*, and all other forms of produce, the *dân* has been collected departmentally. Up to 31st March 1893, the total revenue realised this season was Rs. 37,490, and the revenue for the three months of the State year which remain is estimated at Rs. 47,700. This gives a total of Rs. 85,190 against 85,534 last year, and an average of Rs. 75,600 for last year and the three previous years. The budget estimate was purposely kept low in view of the many restrictions which are being enforced and was taken at Rs. 65,000 only. But the figures given shew that there is not likely to be a serious diminution of revenue, and facts mentioned by Mr. Clabby go far to shew that the people have abundant resources in reserve, and betake themselves to new fields of forest work as old forms of enterprise become barred. As regards departmental fellings I cannot give separate figures, as the sales have not been held, and an estimate would not be very reliable, but in the only range in which the material has been sold, Rs. 5,031 have been realised for what cost only Rs. 1,492 to cut. In the other ranges, however, a similarly large profit will not be secured.

Grazing.

94. From *grazing* Rs. 2,151 have been realised, as against Rs. 2,671 last year and Rs. 1,500 the year before. The main source of revenue is the Vana fee on foreign cattle. Its proceeds

continue to keep extraordinarily low in amount, considering the large area which is open for grazing.

Expenditure.

95. The expenditure actually incurred up to 31st March 1893 was Rs. 17,523, and that for the following three months is estimated at Rs. 12,790: total Rs. 30,313. This is a considerable advance on the figure of last year, Rs. 24,018, and that of the previous year, Rs. 19,400. The increase is almost wholly accounted for by greater outlay on the fellings. Next year there will be a further heavy rise, for I have recently sanctioned a revision of establishment, both in respect of strength and rates of pay, which will add from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 permanently to the charges of the department. Its work is increasing in extent and importance year by year, and the interests committed to its charge are expanding in like manner.

Free grants. Depôts.

96. Free grants have been given as follows during the last three years:—

Year.	Value of grants.
	Rs.
1890-91 ...	934
1891-92 ...	1,754
1892-93 ...	2,653

Depôts have been established at centres in the five Talukas other than Dediapada at which some of the timber cut departmentally can be stacked and sold retail to ryots for domestic or agricultural purposes. It must be the aim of the department to keep large and varied stocks at these depôts. The greater the convenience is made to the people, the less necessity will there be for them to resort to the forests to cut wood for themselves.

Prosecutions.

97. The forest law is not now administered with the same amount of merciful regard to prescriptive right to hack and hew at will that formerly characterised departmental management. Enforcement of its penal provisions has become more frequent of later years in consequence. But cases are still, if regard be had to the great extent of the forests, very few in number, as the following table will shew :—

Year.	Number of prosecutions.	Number of cases compounded.	Amount realised in cases compounded.
			Rs.
1890-91..	7	136	625
1891-92...	12	180	760
1892-93...	2	111	769

They are mostly cases of cutting prohibited material, or of attempted evasion of *dán*.

General character of forest policy.

98. In fact, as Mr. Clabby says, the people are "very amenable, and give no trouble." It is our aim to obey most scrupulously the injunction of Government to proceed with caution, and to avoid inflicting unnecessary hardship on the wild tribes. But the forests *must* be preserved. The scheme which has been described above provides for this without too sudden disturbance of old conditions. Its purpose is to substitute a sound system of conservation and working for unrestricted license, but to combine with them ample though well regulated provision for the subsistence of the forest tribes, and the wants of the population at large. It is confidently anticipated that progress will be steady to this end. The main lines on which we are to proceed having been approved by Government on the fullest information, we shall not allow ourselves to be tempted either to hasten matters, or to let pass opportunites of making small advances in the right direction. We have been at times accused of grasping at revenue, at others of culpable inaction. We have really been guilty of neither the one nor the other, as I hope the present statement of the results of the last five years' management will be held to prove.

Discipline of the department.

99. The discipline of the department is good, and there is a most gratifying absence of complaints against the proceedings of the staff. One Forest Ranger had to be dismissed during the year, but for nothing worse than incorrigible laziness. Two beat guards were also expelled from the de partment for misconduct. Of the temporary establishment five nakedars an d one náká guard were got rid of. These men are exposed to very great temptation, and their pay has been hitherto very low. This will be changed from next year, as the scheme already referred to provides for considerable improvement of their pay and prospects.

Services of State Forest Officer acknowledged.

100. Mr. Clabby himself has done a good year's work. He has co-operated with me loyally in the carrying out of all the important measures brought into operation. He has travelled in all his ranges, spending 155 days in camp, and examined all nakas and rangers' daftars. In the latter part of the season he has undertaken a good deal of demarcation work in addition to his ordinary duties, and this in spite of very indifferent health.

Printed record of forest policy. New law. Forests in *dunála* villages.

101. The department has given me personally more work this year than any other, and perhaps than it has ever done before. An advance had to be made after the two years' pause which occurred during my absence on furlough, and every question which that has involved has required

careful enquiry and attention. The danger of any backsliding or departure from the essential elements of the scheme that has been sanctioned by Government, which might be the result of any change of officers in future, had also to be guarded against. I promised last year to exhibit to Government the results of the practical application of the principles they have approved, in a form suitable for permanent record and constant reference, and I have recently completed this task. When the compilation is in print, as it soon will be, it will give a very clear idea of the importance and the magnitude of the work which is being done by the department. A new draft of a law more suitable to the changed conditions of forest management has also been prepared, and will shortly be submitted for sanction. Lastly, very full enquiry has been made by the Senior Assistant Administrator on the difficult question of the forest rights of owners of Dumála villages, and his report has been submitted for the orders of Government with a memorandum which will, I hope, facilitate a disposal of the many important points raised.

Public Works.

The year's expenditure.

102. The expenditure on public works this year amounted to Rs. 1,31,552 as against Rs. 1,29,734 last year, and Rs. 1,37,827 the year before. The total is thus distributed among the various heads :—

Original Works.

	Rs.
Buildings	10,632
Communications	57,027
Miscellaneous...	15,106
Total...	82,765

Repairs.

Buildings	10,477
Communications	8,978
Miscellaneous	2,435
Total	21,890
Tools and plant	7,284
Total *Works*...	1,11,939
Add—*Establishment*	19,613
Grand Total...	1,31,552

The cost of establishment thus amounts to 17·52 per cent on the expenditure on works, and grows from year to year. Of the total expenditure on works Rs. 4,648 were spent by Revenue Agency, and the rest by the department. It was hoped that there would be a considerably increased outlay this year, but the inaction of the late State Engineer during the rains has disappointed me in this respect.

Buildings.

103. Under *Buildings* the works carried out were numerous, but individually unimportant. The principal items were additions to officers' quarters and the Hávelis of His Highness the Raja and Kumars, and the completion of the Veterinary Hospital. The expenditure on none exceeded Rs. 1,000. Towards the close of the year a commencement was made with four blocks of new stables for the horses of the three mounted corps. They will, with connected buildings, probably cost about a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

Communications.

104. Under *Communications* the principal works carried out, and the amounts spent on them, were:—

	Rs.
Nandod-Ankleshwar Road, metalling and bridging.	40,005
New Nandod-Dediapáda Road	3,669
Nandod-Vádi Road	3,639
Nandod-Gora Road	2,944
Karjan Road at Nandod	3,115
Bridge on Nandod-Poicha Road	2,484
Roadside trees	1,170

Miscellaneous.

105. Under *Miscellaneous* the principal items are:—

	Rs.
Nandod water-supply	2,537
Wells	3,636
Groynes in the Karjan river	1,633
Public Garden at Nandod	3,743
Reclaiming ground at Nandod	1,890

Development of communications. Roads between *rásti* and *ráni*.

106. It will be seen that the expenditure on roads amounts to Rs. 57,000 against Rs. 26,000 on all other original works, so that we may again claim to have carried out faithfully the policy prescribed by Government, though with better management in the earlier months of the year, we could certainly have given even better effect to their orders. I pointed out last year that the important lines of communication still to be completed were three,—one (the Nandod-Ankleshwar) to connect Nandod with the outer world, and the other two

(Nandod-Dediapáda and Nandod-Vádi) to help, by facilitating communication with the civilised regions of the *rásti*, the reclamation of the great area of waste in the southern jungles. To take the two latter first. On the line to Dediapada, to which great importance has always been attached in the scheme of colonisation, a large sum of money was spent, and through communication was opened last year. But the greater part of the line has been absolutely condemned by the new Executive Engineer. It is much longer than was promised by his predecessor, who was the sole author of the project, and in its central portion the gradients are such that the hope I entertained last year that it might yet be sufficiently improved to attract traffic has had to be finally abandoned. The two end sections will, however, always be useful, and will be maintained, and Mr. Kemball has found a comparatively easy line as an alternative to the middle and most objectionable portion. This will give us a route shorter and easier than any yet discovered. It will be first cleared for cart traffic, and eventually made a good substantial road out of successive annual grants. The other road was designed to connect the Vália Taluka with those of Nandod and Bhalod, by improving an existing track through a break in the hills. The line seemed easy enough, but I found on visiting it early this season that the same perversity had been displayed in the construction at certain points as characterised the work on the road to Dediapáda. The line had been taken out of the valley over hills of some height, for no other reason now discoverable than to exhibit the perfection to what is called in the correspondence "ghaut science" has been carried in Western India. I was fortunately able to stop further waste of money in this way, but a considerable amount has been spent quite unnecessarily.

Nandod-Ankleshwar Road. Railway project.

107. Progress with the principal line of communication, the one to connect Nandod with the railway at Ankleshwar has, to my great disappointment, been very slow, and that for reasons frequently described. The end of the present season will, I hope, shew some improvement. The total expenditure on this line to the end of the year of report is returned at Rs. 1,85,027. With the additional expenditure, which it is hoped may be incurred by the end of the present season, bridging will be complete down to the 17th milestone from Nandod, or for about half the distance between that place and the British frontier. And metalling will be completed to the same point during the rains of the present year. But the road will probably never be taken much further than this. The difficulty of securing an undertaking from the Broach authorities to construct the portion between the British frontier and Ankleshwar has led to a proposal for a railway, and the project has been laid before Government. It has been suggested that the railway should in the first instance be constructed from Ankleshwar to a point half way to Nandod, or within a mile or two of that to which the road

will have been finished a few months hence. The statistics collected shew there will in all probability be ample traffic for a line on the small 2′ 6″ gauge. The section above described could, it has been roughly calculated, be made for 7 lakhs, including rolling stock, and this amount can be provided, without borrowing, from existing reserve and the savings of the next two years. With a railway for half the length of the line, and a good road for the rest, the State could wait for the continuation of the former up to Nandod till funds had again accumulated. This would not be long. The annual surplus of the State is increasing rapidly, and the revenue from the railway will be a very large addition to it. On the benefits to the State which will accrue from the execution of the project, it is hardly necessary to say much. Apart from the return in money a great impetus will be given to the trade of the State. The reclamation of waste will be encouraged, and the value of land will rise. The State will reap a handsome increment in assessment at the revision settlement of the rich area which the line will pierce. Lastly, there will be the very greatly increased convenience of the people of the State. At present communication with districts to the west and north and south is difficult and tedious.

Work of the department and its difficulties.

108. As already observed the expenditure has not been as large as was anticipated. I have often had to express the same regret. But I hope I do so now for the last time. Mr. Kemball, who has been in charge only since January, will perhaps overcome the difficulties which were made so much of by his predecessor in past years. He has familiarised himself with the work in a very short time, and devoted himself to it with some zeal. He is satisfied with most of the various members of the executive establishment, though he notes that the staff of subordinates they have to work with is not up to the mark I hope there will be less delay in preparation for, and execution of, work in the coming year, and a larger outturn of it.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Income and Expenditure.

Receipts and Expenditure.

109. Appendix XVII. gives in the form prescribed a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of the year. The following abstracts are also given, as required, to shew revenue and expenditure under main heads, and opening and closing balances

for a period of four years. The sums in *Bábáshai* currency appearing in former years' reports have been converted into British rupees at the rate of $117\frac{7}{8} : 100$:—

Balances.

Year.	Opening balance.	Gross receipts.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Gross disbursements.	Closing balance.	Invested reserve at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	2,37,950	10,43,812	12,81,762	9,53,054	3,28,708	50,000
1890-91	3,28,708	13,17,817	16,46,525	13,65,504	2,81,021	1,96,800
1891-92	2,81,021	13,01,525	15,82,546	13,08,862	2,73,684	2,71,000
1892-93	2,73,684	11,73,821	14,47,505	11,01,260	3,46,245	3,21,000

Receipts.

Heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	5,23,191	5,61,687	5,46,123	5,49,983
II.—Forest...	67,815	63,570	70,016	97,454
III.—Abkari, Opium, &c.	95,920	99,417	90,980	1,00,944
IV.—Stamps	11,994	16,289	15,099	13,119
V.—Registration	838	1,490	1,927	1,491
VI.—Law and Justice (Courts)	5,405	5,136	5,968	4,902
VII.—Law and Justice (Jail)	1,707	1,742	2,593	1,876
VIII.—Guaranteed and other allowances	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
IX.—Debts recovered	19,554	10,023	8,374	17,745
X.—Miscellaneous	20,069	17,574	19,259	29,843
Total Revenue Heads I to X	7,60,127	7,90,562	7,73,973	8,30,991
Transfers and Exchange	388	41,750	41,921	.....
Advances	1,95,184	3,97,471	4,58,373	3,07,836
Deposits	88,163	88,034	27,258	34,994
Total Transfers, &c. ...	2,83,685	5,27,255	5,27,552	3,42,830
Total Receipts ...	10,43,812	13,17,817	13,01,525	11,73,821
Opening balance ...	2,37,950	3,28,708	2,81,021	2,73,684
Grand Total ...	12,81,762	16,46,525	15,82,546	14,47,505

Disbursements.

Heads.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Administration and Finance	39,837	41,043	38,189	40,994
II.—Land Revenue	81,891	85,407	84,932	88,219
III.—Abkari, Opium, &c.	5,070	7,234	6,951	9,963
IV.—Forests	17,253	19,464	21,823	25,374
V.—Stamps	816	1,125	1,460	877
VI.—Registration	322	311	269	260
VII.—Law and Justice (Courts)	15,741	16,018	14,604	21,089
VIII.—Law and Justice (Jail)	9,386	6,721	6,480	6,433
IX.—Police	31,846	34,462	37,458	36,801
X.—Education	15,782	18,092	20,840	24,167
XI.—Medical	9,135	10,224	9,761	10,270
XII.—Minor Departments	3,692	4,515	3,631	11,903
XIII.—Public Works	97,432	1,37,827	1,29,734	1,31,552
XIV.—Military and Commissariat...	40,315	41,303	47,622	45,520
XV.—Tribute	55,144	27,572	41,358	55,144
XVI.—Guaranteed and other allowances	20,570	20,852	22,598	30,438
XVII.—Devasthan and Dharmada	11,508	11,628	15,454	13,383
XVIII.—Retired and compassionate allowances ...	1,189	912	1,127	871
XIX.—H. H. the Raja and Family	1,37,972	1,42,628	1,56,982	1,38,518
XX.—Debts	4,342	1,273	373	1,145
XXI.—Refunds	520	18	272	.....
XXII.—Miscellaneous	16,363	33,847	20,663	16,547
Total Service Heads I to XXII ...	6,16,126	6,62,476	6,82.581	7,09,468
Reserve Fund invested in Government paper ...	50,000	1,46,800	74,200	50,000
Transfers and Exchange	336	67,140	15, 767	.....
Advances	2,08,495	3,95,109	4,95,676	3,09,214
Deposits	78,097	93,979	40,638	32,578
Total Transfers, &c. ...	2,86,928	5,56,228	5,52,081	3,41,792
Total Disbursements	9,53,054	13,65,504	13,08,862	11,01,260
Closing balance ...	3,28,708	2,81,021	2,73,684	3,46,245
Grand Total ...	12,81,762	16,46,525	15,82,546	14,47,505

The figures given in the above statements are, however, for the year ending 31st March, whereas the State year ends on 30th June, and it is accordingly neither interesting nor safe to reason on them. A succint representation of four *State* years' receipts and expenditure, compiled from my recently submitted budget report for next year (1893-4), is given below. This includes actual figures for last year and the year before, the revised estimate for the current year, and the budget estimate for the coming year. Round figures are entered, and 000's are omitted.

Receipts.

Heads.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance.....	399	336	388	279
I.—Land Revenue	563	556	548	561
II.—Forests	64	85	88	81
III.—Abkari, Opium, etc.	100	98	94	118
IV.—Stamps	16	14	11	12
V.—Registration	2	1	1	1
VI.—Law and Justice (Courts)	5	6	5	5
VII.—Law and Justice (Jail)	3	2	2	2
VIII.—Guaranteed allowances	13	14	14	14
XI.—Old debts	11	14	11	2
X.—Miscellaneous	20	24	30	29
Total regular receipts ...	797	814	804	825
Advances, deposits, etc. ...	516	554	391	430
Total year's receipts ...	1,313	1,368	1,195	1,255
Grand Total including opening balance ...	1,712	1,704	1,583	1,534

Expenditure.

Heads.	Actuals, 1890-91.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised, 1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.
I.—Administration and Finance	40	39	42	43
II.—Land Revenue collection	86	85	93	96
III.—Abkari, Opium, etc.	7	8	10	10
IV.—Forests	19	23	29	37
V.—Stamps	1½	1	1	1
VI.—Registration	½	½	½	½
VII.—Law and Justice (Courts)	15	14	22	15
VIII.—Law and Justice (Jail)	7	7	7	7
IX.—Police	37	36	38	42
X.—Education	20	20	26	30
XI.—Medical	9	10	11	11
XII.—Minor Departments	7	7	13	12
XIII.—Public Works	113	147	164	150
XIV.—Military and Commissariat	41	49	45	42
XV.—Tribute	55	55	55	55
XVI.—Guaranteed allowances	24	39	26	28
XVII.—Devasthan and Dharmada	12	15	12	13
XVIII.—Retired, etc., allowances	1	1	1	1
XIX.—H. H. the Raja and family	163	137	139	138
XX.—Debt	1	½	1	½
XXI.—Refunds	.....	.....	½	.....
XXII.—Miscellaneous	33	17	16	16
Total regular expenditure	692	711	752	748
Reserve	147	74	150	76
Advances, deposits, etc.	537	531	402	435
Total expenditure	1,376	1,316	1,304	1,259
Closing balance	336	388	279	275
Grand Total including closing balance ...	1,712	1,704	1,583	1,534

These statements take State finance somewhat further forward than the first set do. But with reference to the revised and Budget figures given in them, it should be observed that actuals always prove to be *much* better than our anticipations. The tendency to under-estimate receipts and over-estimate

expenditure appears to be ineradicable. Still one would have expected that, as years pass, Heads of Departments would, with increasing knowledge of their accounts, reduce the margin of error. But so far from this being the case, it appears likely that the opening balance of 1893-94 will be more by a lakh than the amount at which the revised budget puts it,—a result not very creditable to the estimating departments.

Explanations of increase and decrease.

110. A few remarks may be offered on the principal cases of increase and decrease observable in the statements of four years' actual receipts and expenditure. On the receipts side, *Land Revenue* grows steadily, and the growth would be more marked on paper were it not that large sums have been abandoned of recent years on account of the cotton export tax and other cesses, all of which have vanished with the introduction of the Survey Settlement. The rise under *Forests* is due to improvement on every item of forest produce, and this though we not only do not endeavour to force the revenue, but impose restrictions which must tend to diminish it. Most other revenue is fairly steady, though *Abkari* shews considerable increase, and will shew still more next year, if the yield of the new farm corresponds to present expectations. *Debt* will soon disappear from both sides of the accounts. *Miscellaneous* receipts have improved owing to sales of old dead stock from the Fouj, contributions from ryots for Public Works, and school fees received by the State for the first time. On the expenditure side, the cost of *Land Revenue Collection* is higher owing to increase in strength and pay of establishments. A large refund accounts for the excess under *Abkari* In the *Forest* Department there were increase of pay of State Forest Officer and of nakedars, and charges on account of uniforms. Under *Law and Justice* (*Courts*) an abnormal charge of Rs. 7,000 had to be incurred for the prosecution of the farmer of the Govâli Bet. *Educational* expenditure was increased by the opening of a number of new schools. The *Minor Departments* include that of horse-breeding, a new and costly experiment. *Tribute* is large only this year owing to the non-adjustment of the amount, originally drawn as an advance within the year. The sum that has to be paid annually is of course fixed. The same cause accounts for the apparent rise under *Guaranteed allowances.* The expenses of *H. H. the Raja and family* were abnormally high in 1891-92 owing to the tour of the Kumarshri. *Miscellaneous* expenses fell owing to the transfer of some of them to *Minor Departments.*

Financial position. Annual Surplus. Reserve and its appropriation for a railway.

111. The financial condition of the State continues to be very satisfactory. The annual surplus of receipts over expenditure is, in spite of abandonment of revenue and the continual increase of the expenditure of the various departments, fully a lakh of rupees, allowing a lakh and a half as the normal grant for Public Works, and this surplus will certainly grow year by year. It will be seen from the table headed *Balances*, given in para 109 above, that the opening balance of four years ago, (when there was no reserve,) of about

Rs. 2,38,000, has developed into a closing balance of Rs. 3,46,000 and a Reserve of Rs. 3,21,000. The total of these two is Rs. 6,67,000, shewing an increase on the four years of Rs. 4,29,000. Since the year of report closed, a remittance of a lakh of rupees has been made to Bombay as an addition to the reserve, and the Budget recently submitted provides for a further addition of three quarters of a lakh next year. This will raise the present reserve of nearly 3¼ lakhs to about 5 lakhs by the end of 1393-94, and in the following year it can be raised, if all goes well, to the 7 lakhs required for the first section of the railway. It will, however, be as much as the State can do to provide the amount, and the reserve will vanish. But the railway will earn a very handsome increment to the annual surplus on the year's accounts, and there is really no great necessity for a reserve in this State. If famine be considered to be a serious possibility, which it can hardly be said to be, it may be observed that a railway is one of the best measures of protection against such a disaster. In short, the finances are so flourishing that I have had no hesitation in recommending the appropriation of the reserve to secure this great improvement in communication between the State and the railway system of the Presidency, with the great attendant advantages described in an earlier section of this report.

Miscellaneous matters.

112. In spite of the unification of the currency, so far as State transactions are concerned, private accounts continue to be kept in Bábáshai, and will no doubt continue to be so kept. The rate of exchange between that coin and the British rupee has varied during the year from 115¾:100 to 117½:100. The newly-minted Baroda rupees are now in circulation. As they are the same size as British rupees, there will be the new danger, it is feared, of their being palmed off on the ignorant as a new species of the latter. The old money claims, which have till recently been under investigation by the Treasury, are nearly completely disposed of. The State books at the Huzur and in the Talukas alike may now be said to be clear of old encumbrances. The annual examination of the State accounts by a British officer deputed by the Commissioner was carried out in September. The result appeared to be creditable to the Accounts Office, which has continued to be managed by Rao Saheb Ravibhadra Manibhadra with his usual assiduity and method, combined with great watchfulness of State interests. He applies with impartiality the "abhorred shears" of retrenchment, and bears with equanimity the resultant odium.

Land Revenue.

Progress of the taking up of waste in the *rásti*.

113. Particulars of changes in the cultivable area of the whole State cannot be given in the form prescribed by Government Resolution No. 5700 of 26th August 1889, as a large part of the State has not been surveyed. For the *rásti* portions, however, some statistics are available, though the figures are not absolutely accurate, and are liable to change on the completion of survey opera-

tions. It appears from them that the total extent of the unalienated cultivable area in the *rásti* talukas is 163,833 acres. Out of the waste included in that total 5,300 acres were taken up this year against 9,953 acres last year, and 7,940 acres the year before; that the area of such cultivable waste was reduced from 30,258 to 23,998 acres ; and that the percentage of cultivable waste to total culturable area was reduced from 18 to 14·6. Last year the percentage was shewn as 11. It has been raised to 18 by the breaking up for cultivation, owing to a demand not anticipated when the settlement was made a few years ago, of large 'traverse numbers' which were left unassessed, but which are now being assessed and given out in cultivation. The area taken up this year is, it will be seen, much less than last year, but this was to be expected. As soon as the Survey Settlement was introduced into the three principal *rásti* talukas, the best land was quickly appropriated. The inferior lands will be less readily taken up. But there is no doubt that we are within measurable distance of the time when all cultivable land in the tract referred to will be in occupation, and then the reclamation of the great area lying waste in the *ráni* will commence and proceed rapidly. With the demand for land, which the security given by the settlement has caused, its value has of course risen,—Mr. Dhanjishah says "in an incredible manner," and he gives facts to prove this. For instance, "lands which people (formerly) required a great deal of per-"suasion to take up for grazing purposes at rates considerably below those "recorded in the Khardas, have been greedily taken up on payment not only "of the full assessment, but also of heavy prices for the right of occupancy." And these occupancy prices increase, proportionately to the assessment on the land purchased, every year. Relinquishments of holdings during the year of report embraced only 207 against 467 acres last year, and 927 the year before.

Increase in land revenue.

114. The following table gives particulars for the current and the two preceding years of land revenue demands :—

Head.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue fixed	4,58,155	4,74,602	4,89,133
Do. Miscellaneous	61,280	80,796	55,548
Cotton export tax	34,530	14,751	11,175
Carnelian mines	3,000	4,640	4,640
Total.....	5,56,965	5,74,789	5,60,496

These figures differ, for the two earlier years, from those given in last year's report, and that for two reasons. In the first place, an item of some Rs. 20,000 realised by the farm of a *bet* on the Narbada has been transferred from fixed land

revenue to miscellaneous, and in the second, more complete information as to the jamabandi of last year has of course become available since the year closed. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the total land revenue this year, as compared with last, of Rs. 14,293, though it may not be so much when the year closes. There is a decrease of no less than Rs. 25,248 in miscellaneous revenue, and that because, for the reason already explained, there was much less land taken up. And the farm of the cotton tax fetched Rs. 3,576 less than it did last year. But *per contra*, there is an increase in fixed land revenue, that is, in regular payments on land in occupation, of no less than Rs. 15,469, and there was an increase last year of a somewhat larger amount over the figure of the year before. This is the important matter, and so far as I can see, there is not likely to be any interruption in the improvement it indicates. The cotton export tax is disappearing with the progress of the Settlement. Next year all but a small sum will be remitted owing to the declaration of the Survey rates in Valia, but increase in assessment will more than compensate for the loss. Miscellaneous revenue is not likely to fall much further. So that we may expect steady increase in the total of land revenue from year to year, due to increase in the fixed revenue owing to the continual appropriation and reclamation of the great area of waste still to be found in the State.

Land improvement.

115. I wish I could see more signs about the talukas of the improvement of land which the Survey system is supposed to stimulate, but there are not many observable. I have noticed that a good deal of bunding of rice lands is done, but I have ascertained that since the Settlement was introduced into Nandod four, and into Bhalod and Jhaghadia two years ago, only 12 new wells have been dug, and 10 old ones made fit for use. The reasons appear to be that land is plentiful compared with the population on it, that it is lightly assessed, that the rainfall is certain, and perhaps that the feeling of insecurity as to the fate of improvements in the future has not yet been entirely dispelled. The period that has elapsed since the new conditions came into operation has, however, not been long, and we may hope with some confidence that the influences referred to will gradually lose their effect.

Collections for current year.

116. Figures regarding current collections are not of great interest, as on 31st March there are still three months of the State year to run. On that date the returns shew there were still Rs. 1,26,784 to come in, but by 30th April that had been reduced to Rs. 50,533, all of which, it is anticipated, will be either collected or otherwise disposed of before 30th June. There has been during the last four years no difficulty whatever in realising the revenue. The seasons have been good and the authorities watchful.

Special tenures.

117. There are few special tenures in the State now. Some cases of *Bhagdari* and the like have disappeared at the Survey. Two villages are held by a relative of His Highness the Raja on an *ijara*, which has been the subject of a recent reference to Government, and

the alluvial tract on the Narbada near the Broach frontier, known as the *Gowali Bet*, is under a farm, which has still nine years to run, to a member of the Modi family of Surat. It was given at an extraordinarily low annual rental of Rs. 20,000. About double that figure will be realised when the present farm expires. In the *ráni* land is occasionally given out on *báni*, which involves a remission or reduction of assessment for a short term. Alluvial lands on the Narbada, known as *káchhi*, are sold by auction annually. This year they realised Rs. 10,726 against Rs. 9,958 last.

Touring of Assistant Administrators.

118. Both Assistant Administrators have travelled well and done a satisfactory amount of inspection. They visited 262 villages, examined 235 village daftars and 2,117 ryots' receipt books, and visited and examined 36 schools.

Local works.

119. Some Rs. 4,647 against Rs. 3,240 last year were expended by the Thandars on minor works and repairs in their talukas. Contributions were received from villagers in a number of cases towards the cost of wells and other works of utility.

Outstanding balances.

Disposal of old balances.

120. The disposal of the mass of old arrears which formerly cumbered the State books may now be said to be practically complete. Nearly three lakhs of rupees were abandoned in 1887 by the Joint Administration, with the sanction of Government, at a blow. Subsequently the present Junior Assistant Administrator was appointed to carry out detailed examination of the remainder, and nearly 30 lakhs more have been dealt with since 1888. The total for orders this year appears to have been Rs. 68,760, of which Rs. 45,370 have been settled, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,390 still for disposal. As over Rs. 15,000 must await the completion of the Alienation Settlement, and some Rs. 6,000 must, it is known, be eventually written off, hardly anything remains to be done now. Dues *by* the State there are none of old standing.

Abkari.

Existing arrangements.

121. The British liquor system has now been in force, to the great pecuniary loss of the State, for over five years. The current farm is for the three years ending 31st July 1893. It includes a farm of country liquor on the minimum guarantee plan, with the collection of the export duty on mhowra, the right to fees for the tapping of toddy trees, and the exclusive right to sell European liquor. The total amount payable annually is Rs. 80,000. Some Rs. 10,000 for the whole period of the farm will probably be realised over and above the minimum guaranteed. Three different rates of duty prevail in the State, and correspond to those in force in the various jurisdictions surrounding it. The inconvenience caused by this plurality of rates is very great, and the necessity for co-operation with the authorities of those juris-

dictions limits the power of the State to alter its rates for its own purposes. As regards toddy, the fee for tapping a tree is one rupee in the parts of the State adjoining British Territory, and four annas elsewhere. The collection of these fees has till now been farmed out. From the coming year, however, it has been retained by the State, chiefly in order that measures may be more easily taken, if necessary, to restrict consumption of fermented toddy.

Consumption of liquor.

122. Sales are reported to have amounted to 8,070 gallons of 25° U.P. liquor, and 1,51,613 of 60° U.P., or a total of 159,683, against 5,066 of 25° U.P., and 1,29,124 of 60° U.P., or a total of 1,34,190 last year. The increase amounts to 25,493 gallons over last year's total, which shewed a decrease of 19,656 gallons as compared with the previous year's. Mr. Dhanjishah, whose management of the department merits my warm acknowledgments, has gone into this question of increase with care. The principal reasons given for the decrease last year were that there had been fewer Bhil weddings than usual, and that the farmer had raised his selling rates. This year weddings have been exceptionally numerous, and any one who knows the devotion of the Bhil to liquor on these and similar festive occasions, will not be inclined to controvert Mr. Dhanjishah's view that this fact is responsible for the greater part of the increase referred to. Then again, as regards prices, it is only natural there should be a recovery from the check administered last year. It is sufficient to refer to the experience recorded in British blue-books on Abkari. Demand is at first reduced by the increase in price, but in a well-to-do and developing community, the additional money is somehow found, and consumption goes on increasing till it reaches its former level, passes it, and is again sent down by yet another rise in price, only to recover as before. And the Bhils are a community in the circumstances described. They have better means of livelihood now than they have ever had, and they have greater freedom and protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of their farming and manual labour. Mr. Dhanjishah writes that there is no result of the present management more commonly remarked on than "the wonderful amelioration in "the general condition of the Bhil. Thousands who were formerly mere labourers "are now petty farmers holding lands. Many more thousands who lived sometimes "on uncertain labour, but much oftener on petty pilfering, are now engaged in well "remunerated labour on their own account." This account is not overdrawn. The Bhil spends an increasing amount on liquor, because he has more money to spend, and because it is his principal luxury. But the question suggests itself whether there is at the same time increase or decrease of drunkenness. To that I cannot give a reply that will be considered entirely satisfactory, because I cannot get exact information for the period before the establishment of the Joint Administration. The point has not been lost sight of. I have made a reference on the subject to Mr. Dhanjishah, and he will, when he finds time, submit to me such information as may be obtainable under the various heads which I have given him. At present we can only argue in a general way. In the first place the testimony

of competent observers is not in favour of the theory that there is less sobriety than formerly. And in the second we can contend on the following grounds that it is most improbable that such should be the case. Liquor is far dearer everywhere than formerly, and a strong establishment is maintained to repress illicit manufacture. In the old days liquor may be said to have been almost *free*. A bottle that could then be purchased for from one to two annas now costs, even in the tract of lowest duty, three annas. And certainly little was done in these days by way of even an attempt to detect or punish illegal practices, if such they could have been called. We feel justified therefore in arguing not only that there must be less indulgence to excess now than formerly, but also that there cannot be consumption on so large a scale as there was then, for nothing has been done to encourage the Bhil to drink. His immemorial love of liquor is not stronger now than it used to be. And this being the case, it is impossible, even making every allowance for increased prosperity, that the Bhils can be drinking as large a quantity as they used to do. It is matter for great regret that they drink as much as they do, and that a greater proportion of their surplus income is not devoted to better objects. I pointed out last year that a household in the State consumes something near a month's wages of its head in a year. This year there is the same tale to tell. The average consumption per head of population is 44 drams, as compared with 37 last year and 42 the year before. When it is remembered that, according to a recent Abkari Report for the Presidency, the same figure for the City of Bombay is only 32·8, and for Surat (which has the highest rate among the districts) 22·2, our figure is certainly at first sight startling. But two things must be borne in mind. The first is that, as the figures already given will shew, the consumption in Rajpipla of the stronger liquor is extremely small. If allowance be made for this one fact, it is doubtful if there would be much difference apparent between the British and the Rajpipla figures. The second is that the population may be said to be, with the exception of a small proportion of the whole, hereditary and determined drinkers. Bhils and the like probably constitute from 80 to 90 per cent of the whole population of the State. They drink freely, as they have always done, and we are not within measurable distance of any improvement in this respect. Finally, it may be asked what prospect there is of further restrictive measures being imposed. To that I can only reply plainly, none at present. And that for two reasons. One has already been mentioned. It is that Rajpipla cannot move alone. The rates have been settled by the orders of Government to match those in force in British and other jurisdictions adjoining the State. We are therefore as far advanced as our neighbours. The other is that I would not if I could. The restrictive measures which the Bhils feel are many and far-reaching, and extreme caution is necessary in developing them.

The new farm.

123. The new farm has recently been given, at a very large increase over the amount guaranteed in the present one, for three years from 1st August next. But this does not necessarily

mean that the farmer expects largely increased consumption. Competition for the farm was keen, and we know from returns made to us that the profits of the present farmer were very high. And it may be added that the Abkari revenue of the State is only now returning to the figure at which it stood before we were directed to introduce the British system in its entirety. The loss the State has suffered in the last five years has been very heavy, but no claim for compensation was made, and the State is only now recovering some part of the revenue which it would have realised from this source had things remained as they were.

Abkari offences.

124. The number of Abkari offences dealt with this year was 42, against 72 last year, and 47 the year before. Last year it was explained that an abundant crop of mhowra had tempted the Bhils to illegal distillation, and this made the roll of cases abnormally large. Of those in this year's return, 22 were cases of illicit distillation, against 47 last year, and 17 (against 15) of unauthorised tapping of toddy trees. Some of these latter were due to delay in obtaining passes from the Talatis, and a severe fine had to be imposed on one such official for his neglect of orders. The volume of Abkari crime appears to me, all things considered, to be extremely small.

Opium.

Terms of Opium farm.

125. Under arrangements made by Government some years ago, the State enjoys a cash allowance of Rs. 500 per annum in compensation for opium rights, with liberty to purchase a certain quantity of the drug for consumption within its limits free of the duty which would otherwise be payable. The farm of the right to sell the quantity allowed to the State has been given for a term of three years. The farmer pays the State Rs. 9,325 per annum on a guaranteed minimum annual vend of 1,865 lbs.

Revenue and sales.

126. Receipts for the last four years are given in the following table :—

Year.	Minimum sale guaranteed.	Duty realised.	Total revenue from opium.
	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,775	8,875	9,388
1890-91 ...	1,865	9,100	9,860
1891-92 ...	1,865	9,362	9,863
1892-93 ...	1,865	10,401	10,903

The increase in duty realised from the farmer is simply due to sales having been in excess of the guaranteed minimum. The quantity sold has again risen, from 2,040 lbs. last year, and 1,543 the year before, to 2,118 this year. This gives an average consumption per head of population of 88·73 grains, against 85·46 and 71·44 in the two previous years. As was pointed out last year, there is no reason for believing that opium-eating is on the increase in the State. There *is*, however, greater consumption of licit, and less consumption of illicit, opium, and this is due

to the importation by the farmer of better opium, and probably also to the action of the Abkari establishment, which prevents smuggling more effectually than formerly. The action of the farmer also tends to diminish the temptation to attempt to introduce contraband opium.

Prosecutions.

127. There were five prosecutions this year against 2 last year and 10 the year before. In these 5 individuals were involved, four of whom were convicted, while the trial of one was not complete when the year closed. The amount of opium dealt with was about 5½ lbs. Fines aggregating Rs. 395 were inflicted, but only Rs. 5 appear to have been given in rewards. A quantity of opium was found in an out-of-the-way temple in the Jhaghadia taluka last rains, but nothing could be discovered about it by the Abkari Police. It was, however, of so bad a quality that it had to be destroyed. Recently one Patel of a village has charged another with illegal possession of a considerable quantity of the drug, but there seems to be reason to believe that the accuser knows more about it than the accused.

Intoxicating drugs.

128. Separate licenses are given in the various talukas for the sale of Bhang and Ganja. The revenue realised this year was Rs. 216 against Rs. 260 in 1891-92, and Rs. 241 in 1890-91.

Stamps.

Revenue and expenditure, etc.

129. The receipts and expenditure of the last four years from stamps are as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	11,993	816
1890-91 ...	16,536	1,372
1891-92 ...	15,099	1,460
1892-93 ..	13,119	877

The decrease in revenue is simply a return to the normal. In 1890-91 the volume of litigation was temporarily swollen. Applications for refunds of duty, numbering 60 were all admitted, and disbursements amounted to Rs. 300. There was no prosecution under the Stamp law.

General Taxation.

No other taxation.

130. There is no other taxation in the State. All cesses have been abolished, and the tax on the export of cotton is, as has already been explained, disappearing with the survey settlement. An export duty on mhowra is only the State's share of that particular item of forest produce. And the octroi at Nandod is levied only for Municipal purposes. The question of a Local Fund cess, on which I once made special proposals, has never been finally decided. I am now averse to it as a distinct

levy. Its proceeds would very probably not be kept separate, or be devoted to the purpose for which the tax is levied, when the present Administration ceases to exist. On the other hand, it can always be levied, though not *eo nomine*, by increase of the substantive assessment, if it be held that the State requires the money.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Hospital and dispensaries open.

131. There is a hospital at Nandod, and there are dispensaries at three of the Thanas, Jhaghadia, Valia and Dediapada. The two latter serve the jungle tract to the south of the central hills. Another is to be opened at the Gardeshwar Thana as soon as accommodation can be provided. The dispensary at Dediapada has unfortunately been closed for a great part of the year owing to the absences of the Medical Officer, whose connection with the institution has now ceased. It is not easy to get an officer to continue to serve at that inhospitable station.

Attendance.

132. The total attendance, including indoor patients, at these institutions during the last four years, is given below :—

Place.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Nandod	30,432	26,827	41,766	39,705
Jhaghadia	13,284	15,335	17,192	17,861
Dediapada	3,020	2,244	3,520	1,206
Valia	not open.	2,816	2,945	3,230
Total...	46,736	47,222	65,423	62,002

The Dediapada total is for 68 days only. Had the dispensary there been open the whole year the grand total would no doubt have been very nearly as large as last year's, although a better general condition of the public health has tended to reduce the number of persons who applied for treatment.

Number of individual cases treated.

133. The following table is given to shew the number of individuals treated and results of treatment :—

Place.	Number of patients treated.		Result.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
							Rs. a. p.	
Nandod	60	9,417	9,035	311	14	117	5,754 6 2	109
Jhaghadia	19	2,766	2,669	81	9	26	1,731 9 5	49
Dediapada	...	466	450	15	1	.....	710 15 9	18
Valia	...	1,189	1,113	72	...	4	767 8 0	9
Total ...	79	13,838	13,267	479	24	147	8,964 7 4	185

Last year the daily average was 183·7.

134. Fever and diseases of the lungs and digestive system constitute the great proportion of the complaints attended to. The year was fortunately free of any serious epidemic till within a few days of its close, when cholera appeared. It was imported as usual from the Chándod fair.

Diseases.

135. Vital statistics at present are hardly worth quoting. At Nandod registration is done through the Municipality, but the figures, especially those for births, are not to be relied on. If the rate of decrease in population which the returns indicate continues for a generation, the population will vanish altogether. Village registration is said to be improving somewhat.

Vital statistics.

136. Vaccination is carried on by the British Sanitary Department. The number and results of vaccinations this year were as follows. The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 6,384 against 6,778 last year, while that of persons re-vaccinated was 29 against 63. The percentage of success was 95·94 against 96·72. Out of a total of 608 inhabited villages, 508 were visited. The cost of each successful vaccination was 3 annas 1 pie per head, or 3 pies more than last year. Small-pox did not appear in the State in epidemic form throughout the twelve months.

Vaccination.

137. The total expenditure of the department during 1892-93 was (including Rs. 1,305-7-10 on account of vaccination) Rs. 10,269-15-2, against Rs. 9,760-10-8 last year, and Rs. 10,224-9-2 the year before.

Expenditure.

138. Dr. Patel, as head of the State Medical department, has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. Mr. Khambata, the officer in charge of the dispensary at Jhaghadia, also deserves credit for the interest he continues to take in his work there.

Services acknowledged.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

139. The table below gives the number of schools open this year and last and of pupils attending them :—

Schools and pupils.

Classes of schools.	Number of schools open.		Number of pupils on rolls on		Average daily attendance.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Nandod, 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular	1	1	97	90	72·69	76·79
Primary	47	58	2,913	3,170	1856·05	2082·06
Girls'	4	5	220	253	156·40	162·30
Evening	8	8	149	147	85·60	83·40
Police...	1	1	39	50	10·60	27·20
Total.....	61	73	3,418	3,710	2181·34	2431·75

This shews an increase of 12 in the number of schools, but it is really only 10, as two of the schools shewn in this year's total were last year under State management, and not included in its total of 61. The increase in number of pupils is not so large as one would expect to be caused by the opening of so many schools, but the rolls of new schools are frequently recruited to no small extent from old schools less conveniently situated for scholars than the new schools. By so many the total number on the rolls of State schools is not increased. The percentages of pupils passed at the annual examination shew a falling off in the cases of the Nándod English school and the primary schools, the figures being for the former 54 against 60, and for the latter 55 against 59. For the girls' schools, however, the percentage has risen from 55 to 60, and for evening schools from 61 to 71. That for the Police school has declined from 56 to 52.

Expenditure.

140. Expenditure on education increases every year. In 1892-93 it was Rs. 24,167, against Rs. 20,840 in 1891-92 and Rs. 18,092 in 1890-91. This is a department of State management on which funds can most profitably be expended, and it must never cease to obtain its share of the increment in State revenue which the accounts shew year by year. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, as this is charged to Public Works. A few school houses are constructed every year, but the allotment devoted to this object will have to be made larger, as the difficulty of want of accommodation for schools and masters is felt in many villages.

Higher education.

141. The institution at Nándod is the only Anglo-Vernacular school in the State. The number of pupils on its roll remains about the same from year to year. Application has been made for its conversion into a High School, but that is not practicable. Increasing encouragement is given, however, by means of scholarships, to youths of the State to avail themselves of the ample facilities for the pursuit of higher education which exist in places outside Rajpipla. During the year three scholars have been sent in this way to the Veterinary College, Bombay, the Baroda Art school and the Ahmedabad Medical school. The scholarship held by the medical student is one instituted by Kumarshri Chhatrasinhji. A Brahmin boy from Chota Udepur holds at Nandod a scholarship of Rs. 6 per mensem instituted by that State.

Mussulman education.

142. There is a considerable Mussulman population in the State, but that community is as far behind here as elsewhere in the matter of education. A Persian teacher was added to the staff of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nándod this year, but only one Mussulman boy has been under tuition by him. The number of Mussulman pupils on the rolls of the vernacular schools at the same place is also very

small. A purely Mussulman school has recently been opened, but has not been well patronised so far.

Other backward classes.

143. A number of schools for Bhils and the like, commonly called the *Káliparaj*, have been opened in or near the *ráni* jungles, and the number of children of these castes under education has risen from 874 in 1890-91 and 1,058 last year to 1,184 in the year of report.

Female education.

144. Another girls' school was opened this year, and the total number of girls taught in all classes of schools has risen from 235 to 321.

Superintendence.

145. The schools of the State are managed by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kantha. The necessity for an additional Assistant Deputy having been under consideration during the year, I have asked that his head-quarters should be fixed at Nándod. The schools in the State will soon be equal in number to those in the rest of the Rewa Kantha, and I think the measure I advocate would tend to secure for them the increased attention which they appear to require. I have visited some 30 schools personally during my tour this year, and am far from satisfied with the results of my inspection. In the Gardeshvar Taluka I found that the masters were in the habit of going on leave and shutting the schools as they pleased, and that other circumstances existed which were unfavourable to the spread of education. In other localities I found that schools, after making a good beginning, had steadily lost ground without apparently attracting the attention of the local authorities. If the Assistant Administrators will only concentrate their personal attention on individual schools specially requiring it, I am sure the result will be a very substantial increase in the number of children under education.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

State gardens.

146. The State gardens at Nandod and the various Thanas are under the care of Dr. Patel, as Superintendent of Gardens, and have been kept in excellent order throughout the year. The success of the department has been the provision of a plentiful supply of good English vegetables. About Rs. 500 were spent as usual on grafts, shrubs, superior plantains, &c., from Poona, for distribution through the State. A

small public garden by the riverside was surrounded by an ornamental railing and levelled during the year, and a large area acquired for the formation of a State Head-quarters Garden and Nursery. The poultry-yard has not thriven, and has been abandoned. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,468 against Rs. 3,197 last year.

Wild animals.

147. The returns show that 33 persons were killed by wild animals—24 by snakes and 6 by tigers—this year, against 36 last year. 3 tigers and 17 panthers were destroyed, seven of the latter by the Superintendent of Police, and two by the State Forest Officer. Rs. 288 were disbursed in rewards.

Post and Telegraph.

148. There are Post Offices at all the Thana Head-quarters, and postal communication is being extended to Ságbára. As the year closed the construction of a line of telegraph from Ankleshwar to Nandod was completed, and a Telegraph Office has since been opened at the latter place. The extension has been made by the British Telegraph Department, to which the State has, with the approval of Government, guaranteed a payment of Rs. 2,250 per annum for five years. The proceeds of messages sent from Nandod will be credited to the State. The Receipts are understood to be extremely small at present, but no doubt the revenue will expand when the public learn to appreciate better the convenience which has been extended to them.

Records.

149. The State Record Office is now in fairly good order. The work thrown on the establishment is, owing to the Alienation Settlement and other work, somewhat heavy. 129 new *daftars* were received during the year, making a total of 1,849 now with the Record-keeper's custody. But many of the papers are utterly useless, and lists of these are being prepared with a view to their destruction. The expenditure this year was Rs. 1,393, against 1,569 last year, and 1,705 the year before.

Registration of traffic.

150. A staff of karkuns has again been employed to register traffic at a number of *nakas* on the road from Nandod to Ankleshwar on a somewhat improved system. The registration originated three years ago on the suggestion of the Commissioner, N. D., but if the railway scheme be favourably entertained, it will hardly be necessary to continue it.

Printing Presses.

151. The State Printing office continues to do all the vernacular and some of the English printing of the various departments, including the preparation of stamped papers and labels, and is well managed by the Superintendent. The expenditure on it was Rs. 2,595 as against Rs. 2,062 last year, and the earnings are estimated at Rs. 2,736 against Rs. 3,003. There is one private printing press in Nandod.

Library.

152. There is a Library at Nandod, not greatly favoured by public patronage, and mainly dependent for its existence on a State subsidy. I have recently made some new arrangements, which I hope will have the effect of putting the institution on an improved footing.

Gazetteer.

153. Government have during the year accorded their sanction to the preparation of a Rajpipla Volume for incorporation in the Gazetteer of the Presidency. Much information of interest for it has now been collected, and I have devoted a good deal of time to its examination and arragement during the year. I hope to be able to write some of the chapters in the coming year, but much of its contents cannot be put into final shape till some of the administrative measures now in progress, as for instance the survey settlement, are completed.

Administrator's tour.

154. My tour this season has been hindered and interrupted by a variety of circumstances,—the Modi prosecutions, the changes in the office of State Engineer, visits to Baroda in connexion with the Charni case, and other matters. I have, however, travelled through all the talukas, doing the jamabandi of two, and visting the Thanas. Every Thana office was examined, and a gratifying improvement in work observed. Short trips were made to Sagbara and Vadi. There is peace within the borders of these Talukas since the many vexed questions between them and the State have been settled, and little of interest comes under discussion with their Vasávas. The members of my own office establishment have continued to work hard and to my satisfaction.

Concluding remarks.

155. This closes my account of the year's management, and I trust that Government may be pleased to consider that we have discharged our trust on the whole satisfactorily. I have endeavoured in the above paragraphs to give a candid representation of the facts of the year, confessing to shortcomings and failures, as well as indicating the directions in which I believe real solid progress has been achieved. There is no doubt more could have been done by some departments, but the total volume of work may be considered creditable to the zeal of the various officers for the interests of the State they serve. Great improvement is possible in the Police and magisterial branches. In the Public Works Department I trust that in the coming year more work will be done, and that there will be less dissipation of energy in departmental friction. The prime importance of travelling is not quite fully appreciated in some quarters yet. In others there is a disregard for the claims of petitioners whose grievances are buried in vernacular correspondences, which is far from commendable. And there is still, I have too much reason to believe, a good deal of mild oppression in the way of appropriation of supplies and exaction of labour from the people, by underlings of some departments, the heads of which are not as

alive as they ought to be to the necessity for protecting the people. But the latter have been becoming more free and prosperous year by year, and are I believe contented in spite of the new conditions which have been introduced. That all interests will ever accept with a good grace the presence of a foreign administration is hardly to be expected. But I do believe that the population generally, the masses and the classes alike, are alive to the fact that we have done a good deal, and can do much more for them, and would like to see us accomplish the task to which we have set our hands.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, 24*th June* 1893.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mine.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rájpipla.	Rs. 65,000 (Babashai.)	Baroda Government.	1,71,771	73	3,710	1,00,944	Fever and skin diseases. A little cholera towards the end of this year.	About $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (British Rupees.)	*Horse.* 23 Regular, 31 Irregular. *Foot.* *75 Regular.	Not levied.	Forest produce—Carnelian stones, cotton, grain, &c.	* In this are not included police, haveli guards or revenue peons.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, and principal members of their Courts.

Number.	Name of individual.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race, and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gambhirsinhji Verisalji.....	NANDOD.	Raja.	Rajput, Gohil, Hindu.	47	Private.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Chhatrasinhji		Sons of Raja.		31	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Special Magistrate with 1st class powers.				
3	Ramsinhji				23	Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and private.					
4	Kiritsinhji				21	Being educated, Kiritsinhji at Belgaum, and the others at the Rajkumar College.	.....				
5	Narsinhsinhji				18		.....				
6	Digvijaisinhji				16		.....				
7	Parakramsinhji				yrs. mths. 3 8	.....	.....				
8	Vijaysinhji		Son of No. 2, Chhatrasinhji.		3 2	.....	.....				

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1892-93.

Division.	Executive district.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State, Rewa Kantha Agency.	6 Talukas.	About 1,457¾ square miles.	1,71,771	Nandod.	10,819	758	1, excluding the Administrator.	8	About 30 miles.	About 15 miles.	220, including Police Sowars.	Rs. 36,801.	About 5¾ lakhs.	About 8½ lakhs.	.....

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Population of Native State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Caste and Nationality.											Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State.	...	88,503	83,268	...	...	1,71,771	118	...	...	..	1,62,686	6,414	...	...	...	2,671	.....	...	Gujarati	...

Note.—The above are all the figures to be found in the Presidency Census Report.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1892-93.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, excluding Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.					
			In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
															Rs.	
Cavalry	23	1	...	1	1	...	1	22	1	...	.....	.....	2	20	6,566	
Sappers	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Artillery	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Infantry	75	6	...	2	2	1	7	71	1	...	.....	.....	* 9	62	5,519	* Two of these are British Military Pensioners.
Total...	98	7	...	3	3	1	8	93	2	4	.....	...	11	82	12,085	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police in the Rajpipla State.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Superintendent of Police	1	300	Rs. 36,801-2-4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Police Inspector	1	75		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables	7	60,50,40,30		2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
Jemadars	5	20-15		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Havildars	8	12		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	
Naiks	17	10		.....	1	1	.....	.....	16	1	
First Class Constables	54	9		.....	15	3	1	.....	10	21	
Second Class Constables	108	8,7		12	28	1	1	.....	12	18	
Police Sowars	19	28, 25, 23		.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9	2	
Total...	220	.....		14	51	5	2	.....	69	42	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police of the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rajpipla State ...	625	646	581	515	498	407	295	231	196	164	50·77	44·85	59·23½	56·76	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Rajpipla State	7,818 2 7	10,473 6 7	3,946 1 9	4,314 8 8	50·47	41·19	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial, in the Rajpipla State during the year 1892-93, *ending* 31*st March* 1893.

Number.	Description of crime or offence.	Number of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1892-93.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1892-93.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1892.	Committed during 1892-93.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Offences against Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII., Sections 141 to 160	...	5	5	3	2	31	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 persons pending trial.
2	Offences by or relating to, Public servants, Chapter IX., Sections 161 to 171	...	2	2	2	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants, Chapter X., Sections 172 to 190 ..	...	5	5	4	1	5	3	...	..	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 prisoner pending trial.
4	False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI., Sections 191 to 229	...	23	23	21	2	28	21	...	15	1	2	3	...	21	6	...	...	13	2	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	1 prisoner pending trial.
5	Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII., Sections 264 to 267 ...	..	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Offences relating to the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV., Sections 268 to 294 A ...	..	15	15	13	2	20	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1 prisoner pending trial.
7	Offences affecting life, Chapter XVI., Sections 299 to 311	...	9	9	7	2	8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1 prisoner pending trial.
8	Causing miscarriage, &c., Sections 312 to 318	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Hurt, Sections 319 to 338	2	139	141	132	9	202	16	...	11	...	1	4	...	16	186	...	...	3	..	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 339 to 348...	...	13	13	12	1	23	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 prisoners pending trial.
11	Criminal force and assault, Sections 349 to 358	..	6	6	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 prisoner pending trial.

12	Kidnapping, abduction, &c., Sections 359 to 374	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Rape, Sections 375 and 376	1	4	5	3	2	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 prisoner pending trial.
14	Theft, Chapter XVII., Sections 378 to 382 ...	7	238	245	138	107	276	105	2	76	1	9	8	9	105	146	...	2	62	10	4	8	3	1	...	...	...	23 prisoners pending investigation by the police.
15	Extortion, Sections 384 to 389	3	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Robbery and dacoity, Sections 390 to 402 ...	...	11	11	6	5	21	7	...	...	...	5	...	2	7	11	...	...	..	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	3 prisoners pending investigation by the police.
17	Criminal misappropriation, Sections 403 and 404	...	4	4	4	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Criminal breach of trust, Sections 405 to 409	4	10	14	12	2	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	One offence under Section 406 was found to be untrue at the trial.
19	Receiving stolen property, Sections 410 to 414	...	11	11	7	4	18	10	...	8	...	2	...	...	10	5	...	...	5	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3 prisoners pending investigation by the police.
20	Cheating, Sections 415 to 420	2	4	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Mischief, Sections 426 to 434 and 437 to 440 ...	...	34	34	33	1	44	14	...	6	...	7	1	...	14	30	...	...	1	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	1 prisoner pending trial and 1 pending investigation by the police.
22	Mischief by fire, Sections 435 and 436 ...	2	46	48	5	43	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	9 prisoners pending trial and 1 pending investigation by the police.
23	Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462 ..	2	108	110	51	59	126	31	...	29	...	2	...	...	31	84	...	1	4	2	2	8	6	9	...	...	...	
24	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX., Sections 493 to 498	2	14	16	16	...	31	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	28	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
25	Defamation, Chapter XXI., Sections 499 to 502	...	3	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII., Sections 503 to 510 ...	...	49	49	47	2	72	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	68	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 prisoners pending trial and 31 pending investigation by the police.
	Total Penal Code...	25	758	783	536	247	970	253	7	162	2	23	43	11	253	652	...	3	98	16	14	28	28	13	1	...	1	

Appendix IX—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial, in the Rajpipla State during the year 1892-93, *ending* 31*st March* 1893.

Number.	Description of crime or offence.	Number of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1892-93.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1892-93.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.									Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1892.	Committed during 1892-93.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Offences under Special Laws.																											
1	Opium Act	1	4	5	4	1	5	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 prisoner pending investigation by the police.
2	Abkari Act	...	41	41	41	...	60	48	...	19	2	7	20	...	48	12	...	...	18	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Cattle Trespass Act	...	19	19	19	...	65	23	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	District Police Act, Sections 31 and 26 ...	...	16	16	16	...	18	17	...	1	...	...	16	...	17	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Jail Act	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Forest Law	...	1	1	1	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Municipal Act	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Special Laws.....	2	83	85	84	1	161	103	...	20	3	8	72	...	103	57	...	...	19	4	6	2	...	...	..	...	...	
	Total Penal Code and Special Laws.....	27†	841	868	620	248	1,131	356	7	182	5	36	115	11	356	*769	...	3	117	20	20	30	28	13	1	...	1	* Of these 397 were discharged and 335 acquitted by the courts; 67 were discharged by the police.

† *N.B.*—This column (3) only includes such cases as were sent up to the Courts and not those which were placed on the register of undetected offences.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

Statement shewing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with in the Rajpipla State during the year 1892-93, *ending* 31*st March*,

Number.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial in 1892-93.					Total.							Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2 Sessions cases were decided by the Huzur Court.
2	Sirnyayadhish	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	13	14	...	...	3	16 Sessions cases were before the Sirnyayadhish's Court, out of which 13 were decided and 2 remained pending, Commitment, in one case was quashed and further trial was ordered.
3	Special Magistrate	28*	107	4*	46	17	85	6	7	45	165	55	58	46	6	...	...	* These were transferred from the Town Magistrate's Court.
4	Nándod, Town Magistrate	185	192	†9	118	67	88	...	35	302	317	79	119	85	10	...	24	† 13 men pending last year, but 4 men transferred to Special Magistrate's Court. ⊙ Of these two were arrested by the Police last year, but were sent up for trial this year.
5	Jhaghadia, 1st Class Magistrate ...	169	134	...	⊙/73	20	96	2	6	254	197	54	70	72	1	...	...	
6	Nándod Taluka, 2nd Class Magistrate..	32	8	...	9	...	3	...	...	58	12	5	1	6	...	...	...	
7	Bhalod Taluka, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	147	99	2	73	77	20	1	3	159	176	73	45	51	7	...	...	
8	Valia Taluka, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	65	44	4	46	18	15	1	2	105	86	32	19	31	4	...	...	
9	Gardeshwar, 3rd Class Magistrate ..	24	20	...	21	7	2	...	10	46	40	5	6	29	...	...	...	
10	Dediapada, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	9	11	...	8	1	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	7	2	...	...	
11	Sagbara, District Magistrate	10	16	...	10	2	...	4	...	21	16	3	3	10	...	...	...	
12	Vadi, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	4	...	3	...	4	2	...	...	9	)	1	3	...	...	4	
	Total...	642	636	19	409	209	313	16	63	1,041	1,029	307	335	356	30	...	31	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

Statement shewing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31*st March* 1893.

State.	Tribunals.	No. of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																													
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Rajpipla State	Huzur Court	28	3	8	2	4	13	17	7	13	3	3	2	3	1	10	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirnyayadhish Court.	61	5	2	5	2	28	44	20	32	5	13	4	11	24	14	17	13	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	89	8	10	7	6	41	61	27	45	8	16	6	14	25	24	18	21	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

NOTE.—The Huzur Court, besides deciding these appeals, revised 9 cases involving 19 persons. Sentences were confirmed in the cases of 10, reversed in the cases of 7 and varied with respect to 2.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

Statement shewing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Nandod Jail and Lock-ups in the Rajpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Stations.		Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks shewing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
					1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nandod Jail	Convicted	246	67	179	229	246	60	55	68	Rs. a. p. 6,428 6 11	One prisoner died of sunstroke.
	Under trial	118	6	112	181	118	6	3	2		
Lock-ups	Convicted	122	6	116	165	122	$3\frac{75}{365}$	$5\frac{156}{365}$	1	336 4 10	
	Under trial	206	5	201	239	206	$3\frac{297}{365}$	$3\frac{185}{365}$	1		
Total	Convicted	368	73	295	394	368	$63\frac{75}{365}$	$60\frac{156}{365}$	69	6,764 11 9	
	Under trial	324	11	313	420	324	$9\frac{297}{365}$	$6\frac{185}{365}$	3		

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIII.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1892-93.										Suits disposed of in 1892-93.								
												Value.	Subject matter.			Numbers and Value.						Disposal.				Value.	Average duration.		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits on money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.		*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the Files, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13		
1	Sirnyayadhish Court.	61	61	700	506	761	567	700	477	61	90	Rs. a. p. 39,904 13 11	62	436	8	419	77	9	1	...		58	156	167	96	Rs. a. p. 52,835 14 8	..	3	3^{146}_{477}

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1892-3.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1892-93.			Remarks.
		1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-3.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value total for 1892-3.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value for 1892-3.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Value of closing balance for 1892-3.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Sirnyayadhish Court.....	99	44	8,818 11 5	617	532	41,445 13 10	716	576	50,264 9 3	672	383	35,662 9 6	44	188	14,601 15 9	153	30	5	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XV.

Registration of Documents.

	Sub-Registry Office.	Number of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused registration.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
		Total presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-93.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-22.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Bhalod Registrar	406	232	326	176	50	48	...	1	...	2	30	5	370	226	1,61,845 9 0	95,830 5 0	28	6	8	...
2	Nandod do.	163	198	89	148	50	44	...	3	...	3	24	...	141	179	91,097 6 6	94,890 0 0	13	6	9	13
	Total...	569	430	415	324	100	92	...	4	...	5	54	5	511	405	2,52,942 15 6	1,90,720 5 0	41	12	17	13

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Rajpipla State during the year 1892-93.

Numbers.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Camels.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Nandod	6,757	4,050	58	2,346	179	153	6	189	7,665	3,106½	.....	165	812
2	Bhalod	9,027	4,514	261	3,181	137	210	3	221	7,961	3,622	.....	163	1,343
3	Jhaghadia	6,592	4,628	39	2,247	99	117	1	43	6,151	2,815	.....	143	1,477
4	Valia	7,479	7,558	55	1,843	106	76	.....	.....	3,411	3,116	.....	176	1,319
5	Gardeshwar	2,866	2,666	20	497	11	27	.....	.....	2,399	1,313½	.....	11	59
6	Dediapada	1,979	4,954	31	759	10	1	.....	.....	928	825½	.....	4	389
	Total.....	34,700	28,370	464	10,873	542	584	10	453	28,515	14,798½	.....	662	5,399

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the Rajpipla State for year ending

INCOME.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st April	2,81,021	2,73,684	.....	7,337
I. *Land Revenue*—				
(*a*) Former Years	5,385	3,561	.....	1,824
(*b*) Current Year—				
1. Ordinary and Fixed	4,35,334	4,56,397	21,063	.....
2. Miscellaneous	1,05,404	90,025	.....	15,379
Total I Land Revenue...	5,46,123	5,49,983	3,860	.....
II. *Forests*	70,016	97,454	27,438	.....
III. *Abkari, opium, etc.*—				
(*a*) Liquor	80,857	89,825	8,968	.....
(*b*) Opium	9,863	10,903	1,040	.....
(*c*) Drugs	260	216	.....	44
Total III Abkari, Opium, etc....	90,980	1,00,944	9,964	.....
IV. *Stamps*	15,099	13,119	.....	1,980
V. *Registration*	1,927	1,491	.....	436
VI. *Law and Justice (Courts)*	5,968	4,902	.....	1,066
VII. *Law and Justice (Jail)*	2,593	1,876	.....	717
VIII. *Guaranteed and other allowances* ..	13,634	13,634	.....	.....
IX. *Debts*	8,374	17,745	9,371	.....
X. *Miscellaneous*	19,259	29,843	10,584	.....
Total of Revenue heads I to X ...	7,73,973	8,30,991	57,018	.....

XVII.

the year ending 31*st March* 1893, *as compared with those of the* 31*st March* 1892.

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Administration and Finance*—				
(*a*) Administrator's Office ...	31,743	34,110	2,367	.....
(*b*) Account Department and Treasury	6,446	6,884	438	.....
Total I Administration and Finance ...	38,189	40,994	2,805	.....
II. *Land Revenue Administration*—				
(*a*) Assistant Administrators' Establishment—				
1. Senior Assistant Administrator's Office	11,669	12,252	583	.....
2. Junior do. do. ...	7,839	8,392	553	.....
(*b*) Taluka Establishments... ...	21,068	23,050	1,982	.....
(*c*) Village Establishments... ...	19,997	22,348	2,351	.....
(*d*) Revenue Survey and Settlement	23,096	21,271	.....	1,825
(*e*) Refunds	1,263	906	.....	357
Total II Land Revenue Administration...	84,932	88,219	3,287	.....
III. *Abkari, Opium &c.*—				
(*a*) Abkari—				
1. Distillery Establishment..	3,157	3,181	24	.....
2. Preventive	3,713	3,820	107	.....
3. Miscellaneous	60	232	172	.....
4. Refunds	.....	2,730	2,730	.....
(*b*) Opium	2	.....	.....	2
(*c*) Intoxicating Drugs	19	.....	.....	19
Total III Abkari, Opium, etc. ...	6,951	9,963	3,012	.....
IV. *Forests*—				
(*a*) Superintendence	9,200	10,619	1,419	.....
(*b*) Conservancy	7,670	8,540	870	.....
(*c*) Working	4,913	6,036	1,123	.....
(*d*) Formation of Reserves... ...	4	.....	.....	4
(*e*) Refunds	36	179	143	.....
Total IV Forests ...	21,823	25,374	3,551	.....
V. *Stamps*	1,460	877	.....	583
VI. *Registration*...	269	260	.....	9
VII. *Law and Justice* (*Courts*)—				
(*a*) Sir Nyayadhish's Court ...	11,069	10,683	.....	386
(*b*) Magistrates' Courts ...	2,440	2,303	.....	137
(*c*) Miscellaneous	1,095	8,103	7,008	.....
Total VII Law and Justice (Courts) ...	14,604	21,089	6,485	.....
VIII. *Law and Justice* (*Jails*).—				
(*a*) District Jail	6,371	6,365	.....	6
(*b*) Lock-ups	109	68	.....	41
Total VIII Law and Justice (Jails) ...	6,480	6,433	.....	47
IX. *Police*.—				
(*a*) Superintendence	4,623	5,297	674	.....
(*b*) Executive Force	32,835	31,504	.....	1,331
Total IX Police ...	37,458	36,801	.....	657
X. *Education*	20,840	24,167	3,327	.....

INCOME.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Transfers and Exchange	41,921	.....	.....	41,921
Advances	4,58,373	3,07,836	.....	1,50,537
Deposits	27,258	34,994	7,736	.....
Total Transfers, Advances, and Deposits...	5,27,552	3,42,830	.....	1,84,722
Total Receipts...	13,01,525	11,73,821	.....	1,27,704
Grand Total Receipts including the opening Balance ...	15,82,546	14,47,505	.....	1,35,041

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XI. *Medical.*—				
(*a*) Nandod Hospital	5,356	5,754	398	.....
(*b*) Dispensaries	2,993	3,210	217	.....
(*c*) Vaccination	1,412	1,306	.....	106
(*d*) Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total XI Medical ...	9,761	10,270	509	.....
XII. *Minor Departments.*—				
(*a*) Record office	1,569	1,393	.....	176
(*b*) Printing Press	2,062	2,596	534	.....
(*c*) Veterinary and Horse-breeding operations ...	.....	4,445	4,445	.....
(*d*) Improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture.	.....	3,469	3,469	.....
Total XII Minor Departments ...	3,631	11,903	8,272	.....
XIII. *Public Works.*—				
(*a*) Establishment	18,264	19,613	1349	.....
(*b*) Works	1,11,470	1,11,939	469	.....
Total XIII Public Works...	1,29,734	131,552	1,818	.....
XVI. *Military and Commissariat.*—				
(*a*) Superintendence	1,875	2,122	247	.....
(*b*) Forces	22,248	21,863	.....	385
(*c*) Stables	15,646	11,772	.....	3,874
(*d*) Commissariat	7,853	9,763	1,910	.....
Total XIV Military and Commissariat ...	47,622	45,520	.....	2,102
XV. *Tribute*	41,358	55,144	13,786	.....
XVI. *Guaranteed and other Allowances*...	22,598	30,438	7,840	.....
XVII. *Devasthan and Dharmada*... ...	15,454	13,383	.....	2,071
XVIII. *Retired and Compassionate Allowances*	1,127	871	.....	256
XIX. *His Highness the Raja and Family.*	1,56,982	1,38,518	.....	18,464
XX. *Debt*	373	1,145	772	.....
XXI. *Refunds*	272	.....	.....	272
XXII. *General Miscellaneous*	20,663	16,547	.....	4,116
Total of service heads I to XXII..	6,82,581	7,09,468	.....	26,887
Reserve Fund	74,200	50,000	.....	24,200
Transfers and Exchange	15,767	.....	.....	15,767
Advances	4,95,676	3,09,214	.....	1,86,462
Deposits	40,638	32,578	.....	8,060
Total Transfers, Advances, and Deposits...	5,52,081	3,41,792	.....	2,10,289
Total Payments, including Reserve, Exchange, Advances and Deposits	13,08,862	11,01,260	.....	2,07,602
Balance...	2,73,684	3,46,245	72,561	.....
Grand Total, including the closing Balance..	15,82,546	14,47,505	.....	1,35,041

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1893-94.

INTRODUCTORY.

Area and population of the State.

1. The area of the State has been ascertained by the Topographical Survey to be about 1,457¾ square miles. The Census of 1891 returned the population at 1,71,771, or, on the above area, nearly 118 to the square mile. But its density varies very much, from probably about 30 to the square mile in the jungle tracts to about ten times that figure in the more civilised area.

Map and supplement.

2. A map of the State is appended to one copy of this report for submission to Government. The usual confidential supplement is separately forwarded.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Changes of officers.

3. I have been in charge of the State during the whole of the year of report. Heads of Departments have remained unchanged with two exceptions. Messrs. Kemball, Executive Engineer, and Jardine, Superintendent of Police and Fouj, both reverted to British service, the former from 3rd October, and the latter from 1st November, 1893. The Public Works Department has since been in charge of Mr. Rámchandra Govind Apté, the senior Supervisor. Mr. C. R. Jeffereis, Inspector of Police on the G. I. P. Railway, was appointed to the office of Superintendent of Police from 16th January, 1894. Mr. Motibhai Mathurabhai has been made Superintendent of Fouj, with which appointment the Head Tutorship of the Kumars has been combined.

His Highness the Raja.

4. His Highness the Raja has spent the greater part of the year at Nándod. He visited the Political Agent at Godhra in October, but he was unable to attend the Darbar held at Ahmedabad in November by His Excellency the Governor, as the notice given him was too short. He had an interview with His Excellency however at Bombay in February. Towards the close of the year he proceeded to Benares.

Kumarshri Chhatrasinhji.

5. His eldest son, Kumarshri Chhatrasinhji, has been in Nándod the whole year, except for two short absences. He continued to exercise Firs Class Magisterial powers for some time, and latterly has had subordinate revenue charge of the Nándod Taluka, with a view to giving him some insight

into the working of the land revenue system. From the diaries he submits to me when on tour in the taluka I gather that he takes an intelligent interest in his duties.

Kumars Ramsinhji and Kiritsinhji.

6. The second son, Kumar Ramsinhji, also lives in Nándod. A son was born to him on 29th April, 1893. The next in order, Kumar Kiritsinhji, was at Belgaum when the year opened, studying for the Matriculation Examination with a private tutor. He failed again at the examination, and he also has been given a house at Nándod and an allowance.

Kumars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaisinhji.

7. The fourth and fifth sons, Kumars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaisinhji, continue to study at the Rajkumar College, where they have distinguished themselves in athletics and have done fairly well in their classes.

State expenditure on His Highness and family.

8. The other children of His Highness are under his immediate care at the Palace. He and his three eldest sons have allowances from the State, and certain expenses are defrayed for them in addition. The cost of the education and maintenance of the fourth and fifth sons is also borne by the State, with the help of a small contribution from their father's stipend. The total expenditure incurred on behalf of the Raja and his family, excluding their share of *Fouj* expenses, was, it will be seen from the financial statement appended, Rs. 1,37,225 as against Rs. 1,38, 518 last year. If share of *Fouj* and other similar charges be taken into account, the total disbursements on the family's behalf may be taken to be a lakh and a half of rupees, or about one-sixth of the total present revenue of the State.

Annual Darbar.

9. The annual State Darbar was held by me on the *Dasara* as usual at Nándod, and was well attended.

Events of the year. Flood and fire.

10. The year has unfortunately been a calamitous one for the population of various parts of the State. The floods of June, and fires in several villages during the fair season, have caused damage to the extent of probably over four lakhs of rupees. The effects of the abnormally heavy rainfall of the third week in June were felt chiefly at Nándod and in its immediate vicinity. Nearly 20 inches of rain fell in the hilly area south of Nándod,—from which the Karjan river flows to the town, draining an area of some 500 square miles,—during the 48 hours ending at 8 A. M., on 21st June, and this fell at a time when the trees on the hill sides were leafless, and the soil on them bared by fire of all protecting undergrowth. The immediate effect was to bring the river down in tremendous flood, which lasted for about five hours. West of Nándod it rose above its banks and forced its way across some low ground to its channel north of the town. Had the flood lasted much longer it is certain that the river would have cut for itself a new bed in this locality, and the results of the visitation would then have been more serious and of a permanent nature. As it was, the waters spread themselves over a great area of country. The injury caused to roads for miles in the vicinity of Nándod was the principal item in the catalogue of damage. But besides this a number of huts and buildings were swept away, fields were spoiled, cattle drowned, carts, grain and other property lost, and a ferry boat sunk. Fortunately only one human life was sacrificed. The calamity will long be remembered through the country-side. The last flood that can be compared with it occurred in 1822. On that occasion the Narbada was in flood as well as the Karjan, and the banked up

waters of the local stream found no outlet for a time. Luckily that was not the case this year, or the scope of the inundation would have been greatly enlarged, and the effects far more disastrous. It is hoped that, as regards Nándod itself, the consequences of any such visitation in future will be greatly mitigated, if not altogether neutralised, by the measures which are, under professional advice, about to be taken for the protection of the town, and which will be referred to later on in this report. As regards fires, these have been unusually numerous this year, but the crowning disaster occurred, a few days after the year closed, at Oli, a village on the Narbada peopled by a well-to-do community of Patidars and others. Out of a little over 200 houses in the village, 192 were destroyed, and 140 families rendered homeless. The total loss to the people was probably between 2½ and 3 lakhs of rupees. The cattle fortunately escaped. Tagai and free grants of timber have been given by the State, and substantial grants, from private collections supplemented by a State contribution, have been made to all the poorer inhabitants. Their kinsmen and caste-fellows in neighbouring villages have also extended help to the sufferers in the most prompt and praiseworthy manner. But the condition of the village and its population is most pitiable. The flood of June, which caused so much destruction, was not without its compensation, for the water spread a thick and fertilising silt over miles of country. In Oli there is no such mitigation of evil. The ruin is absolute. Only bare black walls and streets choked with rubbish remain to attest the devastation done.

External relations.

11. External relations have continued to be satisfactory. The ancient Chárni case has at length been settled in favour of the State. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Heaton on 8th August, 1893, but the State has not yet been put in possession. This is the last of the series of old frontier disputes which have vexed the political authorities since British connexion with the State first began.

Visits of the Political Agent.

12. The Political Agent, Mr. Ommanney, visited Nándod for a few days in May, 1893. Since the year closed his successor, Dr. Pollen, has spent a day or two in the Gardeshwar Taluka.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey Settlement.

Scope and progress of Revenue Survey and Settlement.

13. A reference to the map accompanying this report will help to a better understanding of the progress made in surveying and settling the various talukas of the State. It will be seen that each of the six talukas,—except Dediapáda, which is wholly *ráni*—contains both *rásti* and *ráni* areas. The former are populous and well cultivated; the latter consist of jungle tracts with scattered Bhil hamlets. The survey settlement is being applied for the present to the former only. In four out of the five *rásti* areas,—those in the Nándod, Bhálod, Jhaghadia, and Vália Tálukas—the settlement is already in force. For the fifth—Gardeshwar—a report has been submitted to Government, and the rates will be introduced this season, if orders are received in time. The settlement of the *rásti* areas will then be complete. But the line dividing *rásti* and *ráni* is an ever changing one. As the population and area under cultivation in *ráni* villages increase, the latter become fit for conversion into *rásti*, by the abolition of the plough

system of revenue assessment, and the substitution of one based on a regular survey. This process must continue in this State for many years to come, till the *ráni* has been wholly converted into regularly settled *rásti*. It has been in operation while the Survey Department has been settling the *rásti* areas of the different talukas, and now large tracts, situated in Jhaghadia and Vália, are ripe for similar treatment.

Traverse of boundaries of *ráni* villages.

14. This extension of the settlement might have been taken in hand immediately after the survey of the Gardeshwar Taluka was completed two seasons ago. But it was thought desirable to postpone it, pending the carrying out of another measure of very great importance to the large area still under jungle, and only to a very small extent reclaimed for cultivation. This is the traversing and delimitation of the areas of all villages situated in these wild regions. The advantages that are anticipated from such a fixing for ever of villages, their names, areas and boundaries, will be referred to later on. Here I need only say that the work is being completed during the current season.

Settlement work remaining to be done.

15. From next year commences the survey and settlement work referred to above as now practicable in certain *ráni* villages of the Jhaghadia and Vália Talukas. This will occupy two seasons. When it is finished the department will have little to do. It must wait until the progress of reclamation gives it fresh areas to operate upon. For that, however, a small permanent staff acting under the orders of the Revenue Department will suffice.

Boundary disputes.

16. I believe the boundaries of the State with foreign jurisdictions have now all been authoritatively settled, as well as those between it and the domains of the feudatory Vasávas of Ságbára and Vádi. And little remains to be done, or will remain to be done at the close of the current season, in the matter of the determination of village boundaries within the State. Disputes have been mainly between alienated and unalienated villages, and these have been disposed of, with comparative ease, by the Survey Department in taluka after taluka.

Quality of work done. Expansion of original scheme of survey.

17. The work of the department has always been well done, and I believe the Superintendent, Mr. Bhaishankar Revadat, of the Gujarat Revenue Survey, well deserves the compliments bestowed on him by the various British Officers who have been deputed by the Survey Commissioner to test his work from time to time. The boundary marks which have been, or ought to have been, erected are being found to be very far from perfect, but this is a defect which seems inseparable from original surveys, and imperfections detected can be rectified. The survey was commenced in the time of His Highness the Raja, but nothing then done was found fit to stand. The plan at first recommended by the Survey Commissioner, when the management of the State was taken over by Government, was a very rough scheme, to be carried out in one season at a cost of some Rs. 30,000. It contemplated the simple marking off of large areas approximately uniform in respect of assessable value. But gradually the measure expanded, till a regular survey and settlement on the British model, and indeed somewhat in advance of it, has been undertaken, to the very great advantage of State and ryots alike. The latter will have secured a great measure of protection against the oppressive encroachments on their rights which were in former times so common, when a complete survey record has been deposited with the Agency at Godhra.

18. The cost of the department to date must be about two lakhs of rupees. During the year of report the expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,665, as against Rs. 21,271 last year, and Rs. 23,096 the year before. The increase is due to the heavy expenditure on extra allowances for work in the jungles and on boundary marks, in connection with the *ráni* survey. The estimates for next year shew a reduction of Rs. 9,000. In the following year a still further reduction will be possible, and after that only a very trifling sum will have to be provided annually for the small permanent establishment that will require to be maintained.

Expenditure.

19. With the completion of the traverse survey now in progress, a map showing villages boundaries can be prepared for the whole State. These will be transferred to the Topographical sheets, and a new State map constructed which, for completeness and minuteness of detail, will leave little to be desired. The printing of copies of the survey maps of villages at the Photozincographic Press at Poona has been commenced this year. *Salámi* on alienated lands has been calculated on a formula approved by Government, and applied to several talukas. And the work of preparing the permanent village *Khardas* or registers of lands is about to be undertaken. It is not understood why this has been so long delayed. I discovered by chance this season that the Survey Superintendent was still exercising authority to impose fines for damage to boundary-marks, and that persons were often summoned long distances to be tried. I have arranged to stop this at an early date.

Maps, &c.

Alienation Settlement.

20. The Alienation Settlement has been entrusted to Rao Saheb Balkrishna Rámchandra Tipnis, in addition to his ordinary revenue duties as Junior Assistant Administrator. The year has been a busy one, and great progress has been made. The subject is one of the most important and difficult that the Administration has had to deal with. It has been treated with great care. First, principles of settlement of alienations of all kinds had to be evolved, and the sanction of Government obtained to them. Then by examination of the records, and by patient enquiry of claimants, the thousands of claims had to be sifted to obtain satisfactory and trustworthy information as to the precise subjects of the claims. Owing to the deficiencies of the records, and the confusion that formerly prevailed, this has been a heavy and harassing task. For one taluka,—Bhalod, where inams are numerous—this remained to be done this year in respect of land alienations, and it has required Mr. Tipnis' almost undivided attention during the whole of the current fair season. The third and last step was to apply the principles approved by Government to the various cases that had to be disposed of. This is the real work of settlement. I now proceed to shew, for the various kinds of alienations, how far it has been done. When it is complete, nothing will remain but the issue of sanads, and that, though it will involve considerable labour, is not a matter that will present serious difficulty.

Introductory remarks on work to be done.

21. The various classes of claims are those,— (1) to hold villages in *dumála*, (2) to alienated lands, (3) to general cash allowances, and (4) to cash allowances called *sayer hakks*, formerly payable from sayer revenues now abolished. To commence with villages. A report was submitted to Government some years ago in respect of claims to some 158 villages, and those included in the Ságbára and Vádi estates. Specific recommendations were made on all cases dealt with.

Alienated villages.

The orders of Government were that in all cases in which no title was found, separate proceedings should be held, and formal orders passed,—these orders being subject to appeal to the Commissioner, N. D. In cases in which a title was found, it was to be admitted if the Commissioner and Political Agent concurred. In respect of all the rejected cases, proceedings have now been held by Mr. Tipnis, and orders have either been passed by me or the cases have been referred to higher authority. The work is therefore practically complete as far as we are concerned. Mr. Tipnis is now subjecting the provisionally admitted cases to further scrutiny. If in any of these titles seem doubtful, they will be referred. This branch of the enquiry will also soon be disposed of. It will only remain, in order to finish the village settlement, to place on record the conditions on which the villages are held,—in other words to fix the mutual rights and obligations of the State and the *dumáldars.*

Alienated lands.

22. As regards lands, the principles of a very lenient summary settlement were approved by several Resolutions of Government. Briefly, all inam lands in possession supported by sanads, or by the State books of as late a date as that of His Highness the present Raja's accession to undivided authority, were to be confirmed, a light quit-rent (exclusive of, and in addition to, old *Salámi)* of varying amount to be applied to the rest, and to excesses over a certain proportion of recorded areas. The precise conditions as to service, inheritance, transfer, &c., on which every species of land alienation was to be held for ever, under the guarantee of Government, were also drawn up, and embodied in forms of notices. The issue of these notices, requiring acceptance of the conditions, or a demand for formal enquiry into title, within 90 days, commenced during the year. Nearly all have issued for one taluka,—Nandod. The rest will follow, and it is anticipated that the work of issue will be complete early in the coming year. As regards the Nandod notices, out of many in respect of which the 90 days have elapsed, only one has elicited a demand for enquiry in reply, and the demand was late. A joint petition was also received, when the period for the first batch of notices issued was about to expire, from certain inhabitants of Nandod, (including, it may be observed, several persons who are not holders of alienated lands,) protesting against various features of the settlement. It was only the inevitable growl by way of protest at interference of any kind. The signatories did not dare to risk the loss of such favourable terms as are offered by demanding enquiry, and few such demands are likely to be made. The advantages of a sanad preserving to the alienee, on payment of a very moderate quit-rent, his inam unimpaired and unassailable for all time, are too obvious. How moderate the rates of quit-rent are may be gathered from the fact that the whole gain to the State from the settlement of all the lands dealt with will be, on a rough estimate, not more than Rs. 6,000 per annum. Claims to lands resumed, and to allowances connected with lands, called *dánia hakks,* will be taken up very shortly.

Cash allowances.

23. The third and fourth classes are those of cash allowances. One section of these, those payable from sayer revenues, were disposed of by Government orders some years ago. For the rest—payable from general revenues—the criteria by which they are to be tested for purposes of settlement were approved by Government in 1890. Since then Mr. Tipnis has been engaged in obtaining information for every individual *nemuuk,* and he has now submitted a report on the whole. This will shortly be forwarded for the orders of Government on the classes of cases which have not been left to me for disposal. When those orders are received, one other, and a large, class of alienations with have been settled for ever.

24. The above will shew that the work is well advanced. It has taken much time, but if the settlement was to be thorough and permanent, that was inevitable. I have heard of some rough and ready settlements in Native States which seemed extremely good and simple when made, but collapsed at the first complaint. It has been our endeavour to avoid any such superficial proceedings. I venture to say that all that enquiry as to the history of and customs respecting alienations in the State, and searching examination of the records could do, has been done by Mr. Tipnis, and I predict with some confidence that the record of alienations soon to be deposited at Godhra will be a permanent one. Its value will best be appreciated by those who know the story of the twenty years' misgovernment that preceded the establishment of the Joint Administration. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Tipnis, for the work is largely his own, and I cannot speak too highly of the patient toil and lucid method with which he has applied his thorough and extensive knowledge of the Bombay revenue system. I regret that he retires at an early date after thirty years' service, and that the State will soon lose in him one of its most faithful and devoted servants.

Quality of the work. Mr. Tipnis' services.

Waste Lands.

25. Particulars regarding appropriation of land in the surveyed and settled parts of the State will be found further on. This section deals with the progress made in the reclamation of the extensive plains, still more or less under jungle, in the Jhaghadia, Vália and Dediápada Talukas. I have in former reports referred at length to the various measures taken to encourage the spread of cultivation, population and civilisation in these regions, and to draw an increased revenue from them, and need not describe them again. It is enough to say that progress, though slow, as it must be, is steady. The indications of this are not to be mistaken. In the *ráni* villages of the Jhaghadia Taluka I observed, while doing the Jamabandi, that there was general increase in the number of ploughs, and there is now sufficient land under cultivation to warrant survey and settlement being undertaken next year. As the plough rates are high in these villages, the result will be relief to the people, and loss to the State at first, as a very low rate of assessment will be applied, but extension of cultivation will soon make up for that. In Eastern Vália the Jamabandi figures tell the same tale, the year's increase being Rs. 1,500. A certain number of villages are ripe for settlement, and will be dealt with the year after next. Others will follow, and there can be no doubt that in a few years from now the whole of the tract west of the Karjan river, with the exception of the core of hill down its middle, and some patches in the extreme south of the State, will be fit for similar treatment. And with a branch railway constructed, as it will be in three years' time, from the main line to Dharoli, a forest emporium on the present frontier of *rásti* and *ráni*, it seems likely that the development of this tract, which contains great stretches of excellent land, will proceed apace. East of the Karjan, in the Dediapada Taluka, which is the most isolated portion of the State, improvement must be slower. Its population is very sparse, numbering only 13,752, or about 40 to the square mile. The Bhils are perhaps more ignorant, thriftless, and easily imposed upon in this quarter than in other parts of the State. Yet even here my notes taken at Jamabandi shewed that plough tillage had increased, while the *jhumta* form of cultivation, so harmful to forest on hill sides, had decreased. Unfortunately adverse influences have been discovered in this taluka. The Bhils seem to have become disinclined to accept the *tagai* advances which they formerly accepted so readily. They

Progress of reclamation. Possibilities of settlement. Influences at work.

complain that they are regularly plundered by the Thána officials, and it appears to be true that these men are in the habit of forcing the villagers to give grain, ghi and other supplies, at shamefully low rates. Nothing more detrimental to State policy in the *ráni* could be imagined, and measures will be taken to prevent its recurrence now it has been discovered. The Thandar of course is responsible for such a state of things. Again, the floods of last monsoon did great damage to the lines of communication between Dediapáda and Nándod. This was also a misfortune. But the harvest was good, and forest operations have been brisk, and it cannot but be that, in spite of the discouragement given by those who ought to be the friends and protectors of the Bhils, there is gradual accumulation of capital going on.

Connection with the forest scheme. Traverse Survey.

26. The delimitation of the hill ranges, which will be the reserved forest of the future, from the plain areas, through which it is sought to encourage cultivation, cannot, or at any rate need not, be undertaken till cultivation has made greater inroads than it has done so far. But the completion of the traverse survey of village boundaries is a great step in advance. In fixing villages and their limits for ever, it must tend to fix the Bhils, by discouraging the extraordinary propensity they have for roving from site to site, and to settle them to the permanent cultivation of the best flat lands. It at the same time enables me to say whether villages which are abandoned should be relet in occupation or not, the criterion applicable being whether the particular village applied for is one which is or is not within the zone which will separate the forest of the future from cultivation.

Other measures. Public Works, Education, &c.

27. In fact all measures of a defining and settling tendency must help to the consummation kept in view, and other smaller influences have their effect. The improvement of communications, and the construction of public works, are among the most important. A good Bungalow has been built at Dediapáda, a Dispensary building is now approaching completion, and a Dharmsála and School house are to be provided next year. A well is being made at one village, and applications for two more have been received. Through trade is on the increase. Some 7,500 maunds of grain, and nearly 500 horses and bullocks for sale, passed the Thana this year. Another school was established in the taluka, and one also in Eastern Válá. Education, as I have observed before, is the most hopeful of all means of improvement, as it will tend to diminish improvidence, and to give the people greater strength to resist fraud and oppression. Their expenditure on liquor is considerable, though, in such regions, not excessive. If it were reduced, their capital in the shape of bullocks and carts would soon grow. But one is not disposed to grudge these men their one little luxury. A more certain means of increasing their wealth, and a perfectly legitimate one, is to throw the whole of the working of the forest *for purposes of export beyond the State* into their hands, and gradually to exclude the rich and well-to-do *rásti* population from participation in it.

Revenue System.

Revenue management.

28. The State is divided into six talukas, *viz.* Nándod, Bhálod, Jhaghadia, Vália, Gardeshwar and Dediapáda, each under a Thandar. As has already been explained, Dediapáda is wholly *ráni*, and Jhaghadiá will soon be wholly *rásti*. Each of the other four talukas contains a *rásti* area tending to expand, and a *ráni* area continually contracting. In the former areas assessment

is collected under the survey settlement; in the latter according to ploughs. This plough assessment is unequal and unsatisfactory. It varies in different localities. In some it is very heavy; in others extremely light. It is unsatisfactory to the ryot because he has to pay the full amount, however little he may happen to cultivate. It is unsatisfactory to the State because of the difficulty of regulating the assessment, and also because of the possibilities of evasion. It will gradually disappear. Indeed we may say that we are now within measurable distance of the time when all but the wilder and more remote valleys will have come under regular settlement. Till then the rough plough assessment must continue to obtain. These *ráni* tracts receive somewhat scanty attention from Thandars and Assistant Administrators alike, and I doubt not the revenue suffers in consequence.

Number of villages.

29. The total number of villages in the State, excluding the Bhil estates of Ságbára and Vádi, is returned at 771, as against 758 last year. Of this number 647 are classed as *darbári* or State,—218 being *rásti* and 429 *ráni*,—and 124 as *dumála* or alienated. The totals and details of the various talukas have hitherto varied very much from year to year, for want of regular information as to status and limits of villages. But with the approaching completion of both the traverse survey, and the alienation settlement as far as it relates to villages, it will be possible before long to prepare for every taluka a complete and final list—or *dehzáda*—of the villages in it. Of the total number of villages this year, *viz.* 771, no less than 128 are said to be unpopulated at present. Most of these are in Dediapáda.

Revenue charges. Work of Assistant Administrators.

30. During the year of report the following temporary distribution of revenue charges was made. The Junior Assistant Administrator was given Bhálod only, and my Personal Assistant, Dediápáda. The other four talukas were under the Senior Assistant Administrator. The last mentioned officer, Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edalji, has also superior charge of survey operations, of the Abkari Department, and of the various Wards' Estates. My Junior Assistant, Ráo Saheb Balkrishna Rámchandra Tipnis, is also Alienation Settlement Officer. Both have very heavy work to perform, and do it cheerfully and well. An excellent Jamabandi Report for the whole State for the preceding year was submitted by Mr. Tipnis during the year of report. It improves in interest year by year, as measures of settlement proceed.

Conduct and punishments.

31. The behaviour of the Thana establishments has improved this year. But the efficiency of all their members from the Thandars down to the junior karkuns is extremely poor. Of the village officers, 58 Talatis, or no less than 70 per cent of the whole, were fined in small sums aggregating Rs. 75. I animadverted on this policy last year. It would be much better to make an occasional example by suspension or dismissal than to continue this system of driblet fines which can easily be recovered from the villagers in one shape or another. I am persuaded there is no branch of State service more in need of being purged than this one. As regards Patels and Vasávas, it appears from the confused figures submitted that three were prosecuted and convicted, one dismissed, several suspended, and six fined. Revenue administration has no doubt vastly improved, and is improving, but it might do so more quickly if departmental supervision were somewhat stricter, and if a better staff of Thandars were obtained. And obtained they must be,—men who are really fit to exercise judicial powers, who will not be averse to travelling or visiting *ráni* villages, and who will make their subordinates work punctually and efficiently. At present the delays are

intolerable. It seems to be accounted a hardship to have to get the Jamabandi papers ready before the end of the season. Petitions lie for months or years undisposed of. I found on one occasion this season that there were 800 correspondences with the General Duty Karkuns of the Bhálod Taluka. These men are quite beyond the Thandar's control. And so on. Of course the State will have to pay more, but it can afford to do so, and considering the importance of the office to the general happiness and well-being of the people, it is its duty to see that those who fill these appointments are thoroughly competent for them. And with men of influence constantly patrolling their charges and making enquiries we should probably hear less of the abuses from time to time reported in the Public Works, Police, Forest and other departments.

Reorganisation of village establishments.

32. The subject of the reorganisation of village establishments, which is really a branch of the alienation settlement, has been entrusted to the Senior Assistant Administrator, but his hands are so full of other work that he has been unable to take it up. I hope a report may be submitted during the coming year. The object is to equalise emoluments, which are in many cases inadequate, in many excessive. The delay is not altogether to be regretted. There is sufficient alienation work in progress at present. And of late years the position of the Patels especially has been much improved by the consolidation of emoluments rendered practicable by the deaths of co-incumbents.

ESTATES.

Wards' Estates.

Receipts and expenditure, &c.

33. The Wards' Estates under State management, through the Senior Assistant Administrator, owing to the minority and indebtedness of their owners, are five in number, *viz.*, Rájpura, Gopálpura, two shares of Rámpura, and Pántaláodi. All the families except the last named, who are Mussalman Thakors, are *Bháyads* of the ruling family of Rájpipla. The following statement gives the necessary information regarding them in the prescribed form :—

Estates and their owners.	Age of owner.	Place of birth.	Place of Education.	Balance on 1st April 1893.		Year's receipts.		Total of balance and receipts.		Disbursements.		Balance on 31st March 1894.		Value of moveable property (not with State).	Area of land under management.
				British.	Bábásai.	British.	Bábásai.	British.	Bábásai.	British.	Bábásai.	British.	Bábásai.		
														Rs.	(Acres).
(*Rājpura*) Gumansinhji Chhatrasinhji.	25	Rajpura in Bhālod.	Vadhvān Talukdari School (has left).	6,422	2,698	13,590	563	20,012	3,261	3,982	1,168	16,030	2,093	4,000	1,005
(*Gopālpura*) Hamirsinhji Jitsinhji.	21	Gopalpura in Nāndod.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Nándod (has left).	14	4,657	67	2,107	81	6,764	67	854	14	5,910	2,000	3,000
(*Rāmpura*) Jhinabawa Nagjibawa.	10	Pipadra in Bhālod	Mangrol Vernacular School.	280	1,632	150	733	430	2,365	64	431	366	1,934	5,000	700
(*Rāmpura*) Motisinh Nahrsinh.	17	Shanor in the Sankheda mewas.	.....	103	792	42	300	145	1,092	19	267	126	825	1,000	175
(*Pāntalāodi*) Ákbarkhan Náthkhān.	15	Pántaláodi in Gardeshwar.	Vajiria Talukdari School.	...	2,415	305	9,622	305	12,037	138	2,056	167	9,981	2,000	2,415
			Total ...	6,819	12,194	14,154	13,325	20,973	25,519	4,270	4,776	16,703	20,743	14,000	7,290

34. Four of the five estates are heavily embarrassed, and operations for the settlement of their liabilities have been delayed too long. I hope that, now that careful management has accumulated so large an amount, proceedings for liquidation may at length be undertaken during the coming year. The revenues of all the estates are improving. The years' receipts for Rajpura are swollen by arrears of *girás*. An appeal by the same estate in a long pending suit in the Baroda Courts has unfortunately been given against it. Its owner Gumansinhji has again this year been behaving badly, and, anxious as I am to restore these estates to their proper owners at the earliest possible periods, I fear it will be necessary in his case to delay restitution even after the estate is clear of debt. The young Thakor of Pántaláodi is reported to be doing well at the Vajiria School.

Othe matters.

Ságbára.

35. The annual report of this Bhil Taluka is sufficiently full and interesting. The only blot is a striving to fit expressions to an independence of the State the claim to which, under the 'arrangement' sanctioned by Government defining the Vasáva's position, was finally negatived. Thus the Vasáva talks of his surrender of prisoners on extradition demand. The State does that, and not the Vasáva, whose criminal powers have been ruled by Government to be a mere delegation from Rájpipla. It is necessary to notice such assumptions, because there is no doubt that the object with which they are brought on record is to cause trouble in future. For the rest, the report describes a fairly prosperous year. The rainfall was excessive, and the crops only middling. But there was no serious epidemic, and although "two villages" are said to have been burnt down, the damage is stated to have been Rs. 194 only. The revenue was about the same as last year,—Rs. 50,780 British and Rs. 2,440 Bábásai, against Rs. 51,007 and Rs. 2,200 respectively last year. Of this the forests produced no less than Rs. 46,275 against Rs. 45,102. Land Revenue receipts within the year amounted to Rs. 695 only, as against Rs. 3,610, the reason given for the decline being that the Vasáva had to attend the Political Agent's Camp and so could not superintend collections. The rest of the revenue consists mainly of *girás* from British Districts and Baroda, and compensation for certain items of revenue from the State. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,020, leaving an opening balance for next year of only Rs. 294. The disbursements are shewn as a mass of unclassified items. The largest are repayment of debt to sowcars Rs. 11,131, purchase of clothes and ornaments Rs. 7,101, Kothar or Commissariat Rs. 6,943, Karkuns and Sibandi Rs. 5,844, Family Expenses Rs. 5,069, Boundary Marks Rs. 2,915 and Public Works Rs. 2,195. The first, second and fifth of these, which appear to be of a personal and private nature, amount to nearly half the revenue of the Taluka, which is excessive. The public works were a residence for Karkuns, a Jail and stables, all of which were in progress, but not completed. A little was also done to the road through Ságbára between Dediápáda and Khándesh. A school is maintained at Ságbára. Out of a roll of 30 the average attendance is said to be the extraordinarily high one of 27. I believe this is the only regular school in the Rewa Kantha which is not under the British Educational Department. It should now be brought under it, as the school at Vádi is. The *Sibandi* kept up numbered 45, and the police 15 of all ranks. There were, as usual, no civil suits. There were 15 offences registered. Of 18 accused, involved in 12 cases, 11 were convicted. 8 of the cases were of simple hurt. The daily average population of the Jail was only about 1·5. The present Vasáva is allowed to exercise the powers of a District Magistrate.

Contents of annual report on the Taluka.

Relations wfth the State.

36. Relations with the State have been on the whole satisfactory this year. I have been compelled, however, to point out to the Vasáva that, just as the State refrains from taking into its service men whom he has dismissed, so he is bound not to employ men who have been turned out of State appointments. It is most undesirable in Ságbára's own interests that it should become a sink to which all that is bad and unwholesome in the surrounding country should tend to gravitate. Only one dispute remains to be settled,—as to the nature of the tenure of two outlying villages. This was reported on last year by me to the Political Agent, who has recently seen the Vasáva on this subject, I believe. With all matters of controversy laid at rest the Vasáva will have time to devote more thought to the improvement of the material condition of his charge. Its revenue is large, and will increase as the conservation of its forest proceeds. The road already referred to, which Government have more than once desired should be constructed, is still only a cleared track. It and several other main lines through the Taluka ought to be taken in hand and put into thorough order from regular annual allotments. The State devotes Rs. 1,000 per annum which it can ill spare to the construction of the part of the principal line which passes through the Dediápáda Taluka.

Vádi.

Management, receipts, expenditure, &c.

37. This small feudatory estate is also administered by its Vasáva, who has full revenue and civil, but only second-class criminal powers. The report on its administration is meagre. The revenue of the year is stated to have amounted to Rs. 5,875 against Rs. 5,066 last year, and expenditure to Rs. 4,644 against 4,838. The revenue is raised from land by a plough tax, and from forests, and is supplemented by a payment from the State in compensation for the old *khunti* levy now abolished. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,930 are on account of allowances, settled with unnecessary liberality some years ago when the estate was under Agency management, drawn by the various members of the Vasáva family. They will slowly disappear, and then the Taluka will have a surplus from which some expenditure on useful works can be undertaken. At present none such are carried out. There is a school, and some conservancy measures are being taken to check the ruin of the forest. The Vasáva, Amarsang Kágu, suffers from ill health.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

New laws. Codification of the law.

38. No new law was actually introduced during the year. An amended Arms Act was sanctioned by Government, but has not yet been promulgated. A new Forest Law has been referred back by Government, and reported on. A draft of a law to regulate the *házari* or roll-call in villages was also submitted during the year, but Government have decided that it is not desirable to limit State practice in this matter by giving it the precision of a formal enactment. The report required by Government on the subject of the codification of State law generally has at length been submitted, but the papers have been returned to be printed.

Fouj or Military.

39. The Fouj, or Military and Commissariat Department, consists of the same branches as before, *viz*:— (1) the *Fouj* proper, or State troops. These are a *Paltan* or local corps, a *Risála* for escort duty, and a *Bindressi* corps of mounted messengers. The *Bedas*, or guards at the Havelis of His Highness the Raja and his sons, may also be included here. (2) *Kacheri-kháta*, which is concerned with the horses and carriages, elephants, camels, bullocks, tents, &c., kept up by the State. (3) The *Kothar* or Commissariat, which provides grain, forage, &c., for the State stables, and supervises the administration of a charity of old standing to lepers, paupers and others. (4) The recently established *Horse-breeding* and *Veterinary* Department.

Branches of the department.

40. The various corps remained at much the same strength as in former years, *viz*: *Paltan*, 75; *Risála*, 23; and *Bindressi*, 28; total 126, against 129 last year. The reduction was of 3 *bindressis*. The strength of the *Bedas* is 43, against 33 last year, a new *Beda* having been supplied to Kumar Kiritsingji. The grand total of men and servants of all ranks and descriptions in the department is 233, against 239 last year. The *Risála* have recently been given new carbines, saddles, namdas and crossbelts, and the *Bindressis* new country saddles. The latter have also been armed, for the first time, with swords.

Fouj proper.

41. In the second and third branches of the *Fouj* the following matters are referred to in the Superintendent's report. One of the elephants was made over to His Highness the Raja; two new bullock shigrams were built; new tents were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,262; the pay of the *bhois* or palki-bearers was raised, &c.

Kacheri-kháta and Kothar.

42. The Horse Fund supplies mounts to the police sowars as well as to the mounted corps of the *Fouj*. It commenced the year Rs. 220 in debt and had a balance of Rs. 1,109 at its close. Six new horses were purchased as remounts, three of them from the State stables, and a number of exchanges were made. Four new animals are required to replace old ones, and these will soon be purchased.

Horse Fund.

43. At the Veterinary Hospital at Nándod 29 in-patients and 460 out-patients were treated, and 3 horses were castrated. The Veterinary Officer was deputed to an out-break of cattle disease in the Jhaghadia Taluka in October. Since March of the present year a Veterinary Dispensary, under an Assistant Veterinary Officer, has been opened at Jhaghadia for the west of the State. In 24 days 33 out-patients were treated.

Veterinary work.

44. I have described in previous reports the measures for the encouragement of horse-breeding taken since 1891. The essence of the scheme was to improve size of stock by breeding from big mares, mostly walers. But it must be pronounced a failure. We have found the mares purchased to be shy breeders, and the British Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations informs me that this is the experience everywhere. I am accordingly endeavouring to obtain country-breds, and have bought a few this year, but the competition of other States renders them very hard to get. Meantime 96 mares,—94 of them the property of private individuals—

Horse-breeding.

have been covered by the State stallions during the year. One Arab has been posted at Jhaghadia, where he has served a good many mares from the Broach District. Another, with a pony stallion, is stationed at Nandod. Bounties are given to encourage owners to bring their mares, and to have their horses castrated. Nor has the improvement of the breed of cattle in the State been neglected. Some new animals have been recently purchased from the *Gir* in Kathiawar, and there are now four superior bulls and the same number of buffaloes at Nandod and three other Thanas.

Expenditure and management.

45. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 44,250 this year against Rs. 49,965 last, and its receipts Rs. 2,711 against 5,348. The separation of the appointments of the Superintendents of Police and Fouj has been very successful. Mr. Motibhai, the new Superintendent, has managed the department to my entire satisfaction. He has effected many economies, without any sacrifice of efficiency. He commends the behaviour and work of his various subordinate officers, and the discipline of the men, with the exception of a few sowars and sepoys, has been extremely good.

Police.

Strength of police force.

46. The strength of the Police Force for the year of report is returned at 215 against 220 last year. The decrease is due to the reduction of 5 mounted men. A redistribution of the existing force of constables rendered it unnecessary to replace the sowars by foot policemen. Of the total of 215, 160 are constables and 14 sowars. The force is now sufficient. What it wants is effective supervision. Last year I noticed that steps were never taken punctually to fill vacancies. The force was always considerably below its proper strength. This year I have prescribed a return to my own office, which has improved matters very much. The force is fairly well housed. In the coming year new lines are to be constructed at three of the Thanas. A very small sum will then be required to complete the system of police lines throughout the State.

Village police. *Házari.*

47. The village police are said to number 1,675 this year, as against 1,865 last year and 1,771 the year before. The large variations are not explained. The utility of this branch of the police is duly recognised by the Superintendent. No member of the body was fined during the year, while three were given money rewards. I have recently issued orders which will have the effect of diminishing considerably the amount of work unnecessarily exacted from the humbler individuals on the village establishments by the subordinates of most departments in the State. The *házari* system is still in force, as also the remains of a still stricter one known here as *chora*—sleeping. A draft law to regulate the *házari* was submitted to Government during the year, but was not approved. Arrangements are to continue to be regulated by executive order at the Administrator's discretion.

Expenditure.

48. The total cost of the department was Rs. 38,448 this year, against Rs. 36,801 last year, and Rs. 37,458 the year before. The increase is due chiefly to further improvement of pay and bhatta. The expenditure on clothing, which is higher in some years than in others,—some parts of the uniforms being issued not annually but after periods of two or three years,—also accounts to some extent for the variation of the yearly totals.

Number of crimes dealt with.

49. For the results of the work of the police this year and last, reference may be made to Appendix VII. The number of crimes dealt with by the police is about the same as last year,—642 against 646. The totals of the two previous years were 625 and 558. Of these 642, 96 were eventually struck off the registers, leaving a balance of 546 'true' cases. Remarks on increase or decrease of crime will be found in the next section of this report.

Working of the police. Percentages of convictions.

50. For these offences 615 persons are said to have been arrested, of whom 505 were sent for trial, and 321 convicted. The percentage—according to the Police Administration Report—of convictions to accused arrested is thus returned at 52·20 (against 44·85 last year), and of convictions to accused sent for trial 63·56 (against 56·76). These are on the figures supplied by the superintendent. But the Sir Nyáyádhish in forwarding the report explains that the percentages have been wrongly calculated, and should be 46·7 and 50 respectively. Indeed if acquittals in appeal are to be taken into account, they fall to 38·2 and 40·9. This subject will be more fully dealt with further on.

Stolen property.

51. The value of property stolen was Rs. 18,327 against Rs. 10,473 last year, and Rs. 7,818 the year before, as will be seen from Appendix VIII. The increase is heavy, but it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of recoveries is 51·37 against 41·19 last year, and 50·47 the year before.

Discipline and superintendence.

52. The men at head-quarters are regularly drilled and trained to shoot. Discipline, as judged by the return of punishments, has not improved. 2 men were dismissed during the year, 5 degraded (including one Chief Constable), 29 were fined, 8 punished with drill, and 3 convicted in the courts, though 2 of the latter were acquitted on appeal. *No rewards* were given. I had to express my regret last year that while many members of the force were punished, only 2 men were rewarded. There were 21 resignations and 7 cases of desertion. The percentage of men able to read and write has however risen to 34·42 against 31·36 last year. On the whole the condition of the force is poor. For this however, the new Superintendent, Mr. Jeffereis, is in no way to blame, for he was in charge only the last two and a half months of the twelve to which the above figures relate. I can certify that he has been doing his best to improve matters, and that he is a painstaking officer. He has visited most parts of the State since his arrival, and is now well acquainted with his charge. I hope his efforts will meet with success. But the causes of the present unsatisfactory state of things are patent enough. Mr. Jeffereis' predecessors of recent years were inefficient. Also, the force is composed of poor material, and I can explain why this has been allowed to continue to be the case so long. In the first place, some six years ago, the Agency passed severe strictures on the increasing expenditure on the police. The effect was discouraging. Cost had to be reduced, where it really required to be increased. Latterly I have improved pay and prospects at a considerable additional outlay. But even now they are not so good as those of the British Police. And pensions are not given. We cannot therefore obtain such good men. And again, I have honestly endeavoured in this as in other departments to obey the injunction of Government that natives of the State should be trained to fill its offices. I have therefore refrained from bringing in superior men for the Chief Constableships on high pay. But most of the men appointed to these places within the State have proved themselves incapable. And lastly, the Sir Nyáyádhish, as head of the magistracy, keeps an exceedingly strict watch on the doings of the

force, so that few irregularities and delinquencies go unreported or unpunished. Nothing is concealed. Our returns are honest. It is no wonder then, if regard be had to all these circumstances, that our annual presentation of the work of the department is not as favourable as could be desired. Still, I do not doubt that Rajpipla has a police force that deals as effectively with crimes which occur, that exercises as deterrent an effect on the criminal classes, and that is as little corrupt and oppressive in its action, as that of *any* Native State in the vicinity. The force is, as will have been gathered, susceptible of vast improvement. But that must be a work of time. And the Administration must be allowed a free hand to spend the money which the State can well afford in procuring thoroughly good men for all ranks.

Criminal Justice.

The Criminal Courts.

53. The Criminal Courts of the State are the following:—The Administrator exercises generally the powers of a High Court and Court of Session, and the Sir Nyáyádhish those of an Assistant Sessions Judge, while he also, as District Magistrate, supervises the work of all subordinate Magistrates. There are two First Class Magistrates,—one the Town Magistrate at Nándod, and the other the Thandar of Jhaghadia. The rest of the Thandars have second class powers. There are three special Magistrates,—Kumarshri Chhatrasinhji with first class powers at Nándod, the Vasáva of Ságbára, with the powers of a District Magistrate in his Taluka, and the Vasáva of Vádi with second class powers in his.

Number of offences.

54. Appendix IX furnishes details of the crimes which were before these courts during the year reported on. It will be seen that there is again an increase in the total volume of crime, the number of offences being 970 against 841 last year and 790 the year before. Excluding cases found 'untrue' before trial, there were 879 cases against 847 last year. But cases under the Penal Code numbered only 728 against 758. The increase is in cases under Special Laws. Thus Abkari offences have risen from 41 to 72, Opium from 4 to 14, and Municipal from 1 to 34. These increases are simply due to more energetic departmental action. There is no reason to suppose there has been any real increase of criminality in the State. Thefts number 212 against 238 last year, cases of mischief 73 against 80, and those of criminal trespass 103 against 108. On the other hand hurt and criminal intimidation number 160 and 60 respectively, against only 139 and 49.

Serious crime.

55. The returns of the year shew a slight decrease in serious crime. There were 4 cases of culpable homicide against 5,—3 of murder and 1 of the minor form, against 1 and 4 respectively. The 3 accused in the 3 murder cases were all convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, and their sentences were confirmed by Government. In the fourth case a conviction was not obtained. A fifth was, there is no doubt, a case of culpable homicide, the result of a drunken quarrel, but the case was so mismanaged by the Chief Constable that only a conviction for hurt could be obtained. There were 2 cases of attempt to murder, but one is probably not 'true.' There were 7 cases of rape against 4. Out of 6 cases tried convictions were had in 2. Dacoities and robberies were 11 in number,—the same as last year. Of these only 2 were dacoities. None of the 11 cases was of a heinous nature. Cases of incendiarism fell from 46 to 37. Only 6 cases came up for trial, and in only 1 was a conviction got. They are very difficult to detect. Nearly all are known to be committed by men whose wives have been enticed away; and the Sir Nyáyádhish suggests that, as

Kolis and the like cannot resort to a civil remedy, summary powers should be given to selected magistrates to order a wife to return to her husband. Such procedure is already in force in Baroda, it is said. The offence of housebreaking is classed by the Agency as 'serious' crime, but it appears to be hardly more appropriate to that category than simple theft. Superstition continues to play its part in inciting to violence. Three cases,—two homicides and one of fireraising—which have come under my personal observation, originated in belief in mischief caused by witchcraft and the power of the evil eye.

Abkari and Opium cases.

56. Another suggestion made by the Sir Nyáyádhish is that free licenses to distil liquor should be given to the Vasávas of Bhil villages at harvest time. At that season much illicit distillation is carried on, he says, because the Bhils will not eat the new grain till they have made an offering of it with liquor before the god, and this liquor must be hand-made. The Opium prosecutions were all for illegal importation of the drug. The reason is said to be that the officially imported opium is not properly tested in Nandod. If this be so, it is a scandal.

Cognisable and non-cognisable cases. Percentages of conviction, &c.

57. Out of a total of 642 cognisable cases dealt with during the year, 96 were struck off as 'false.' To cases reported the proportion is 1 to every 6.4. Last year it was only 1 to every 8.5. But the Sir Nyáyádhish, who has made a very thorough examination of the records of some of the courts this year, observes that all the cases were not false, and that magistrates lent a too willing ear to the applications of the police, and this we know is apt to be the case. Out of the 546 (642—96) true cases as many as 187 remained undetected at the end of the year, and few of these will ever be detected. This is a measure of the incapacity of the police. All that can be said is that it is a little better than last year. We are still, I regret to say, unable to shew anything approaching to the marvellous excellence exhibited by the returns of the other Rewa Kantha States, but we do not believe their returns are to be relied on. It is difficult to accept as fact that their criminal management is so superior to that of British Districts. Even in Baroda we have found this year that of a batch of undetected thefts (recently called attention to by the the arrest of a gang of thieves) committed some in Baroda and some in Rajpipla territory, the former were not entered in the Baroda registers, while the latter were in ours. Again the Sir Nayáyádhish respectfully suggests, with reference to the Commissioner's observation on last year's report regarding the Rewa Kantha returns, that the possible and more charitable explanation (that the police make arrests only in cases in which convictions are pretty certain to be obtained) may hold good for the low percentage of acquittals to arrests and persons sent for trial, but if the police are thus careful, there should be a large balance of (reported) cases at the end of the year. But there is not. The inference is then that either the police are extraordinarily efficient, or that the returns are inaccurate. The former alternative would probably not be maintained. But to resume. The cognisable cases before the Rajpipla Courts numbered 390, and arrests 708. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 38.2, and to persons sent for trial 41.5, which is better than last year. But if offences against special laws, with which the police have little or nothing to do, be left out of consideration, the percentages fall to 30.5 and 33.5 respectively. This is poor enough. The Sir Nyáyádhish reports, after examining cases, that the magistrates' orders of acquittals are not perverse. The result is therefore due to the incompetence or carelessness of the police. And the fact—discovered this year—that officers of inferior standing have been allowed to investigate cases has no doubt much to say to it. The practice is illegal, and

has been stopped. Of non-cognisable cases the total (including balance of the previous year) was 340. Of these 317 involving 460 persons were tried. Only 98 persons were convicted, the percentage being 18·6, against 19·2 last year and 12·2 the year before. This result is solely due to the neglect of the magistrates to make enquiry before issue of process, and to fine the authors of patently false and vexatious charges. Complaints of hurt, &c., are commonly made for purposes of illegal pressure or annoyance. Thus of 203 persons prosecuted for that offence, only 27 were convicted, and out of 94 charged with insult and intimidation, only 4.

Criminal appellate work.

58. The following table gives in brief particulars of appellate work which are set out at length in the prescribed form in Appendix XI:—

Appellate authority.	Number of appellants.	Appeals rejected.	Number of persons.						
			Sentences.			Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
Administrator	33	2	14	10	7	...	...	...	...
Sir Nyáyádhish	113	...	31	3	65	7	5	...	2
Total ...	146	2	45	13	72	7	5	...	2

Besides the above, 4 sentences were reversed by me in exercise of revisional jurisdiction. It will be seen that on appeal nearly 50 per cent of the sentences dealt with were reversed, and nothing could shew more plainly how very bad the work of the magistracy is.

Supervision by Sir Nyáyádhish.

59. The Sir Nyáyádhish admits that the results are discreditable to the magistrates, and urges with great truth that there is very little hope of improvement so long as the Thandars are appointed without a guarantee that they possess sufficient legal knowledge. I have said something of the qualifications of these men when discussing their revenue work. Here I will only add that considerations already dwelt upon have operated to prevent me from obtaining better men. I also note that there is much force in the observation of the Sir Nyáyádhish that it is hard on his as compared with other branches of administration, that the results of the year's work of the latter cannot be quite so effectively exhibited in figured statements as those for the Judicial and Police Departments. Certainly no blame for inferiority of results attaches to him personally. He has administered his charge with great ability and independence, and his work merits warm commendation.

Extradition.

Number of criminals extradited by and to the State.

60. Of criminals extradited during the year, 8 were surrendered to the British Government, and 4 to the authorities of the Sankheda Mewas under the Rewa Kantha Agency. In 3 cases 6 persons were handed over to the State for trial, all by the British Government. Of these 6, 1 was convicted, 3 were acquitted, and 2 had not been tried at the end of the

year. Most of the offences referred to above were offences against property. One was a dacoity committed on our western frontier by British villagers. These offences, formerly common, are now rare, and the sentence of five years' imprisonment inflicted on one of the accused in this case will tend to prevent any further recrudescence of this species of crime.

Prisons.

Statistics of Jail population—Convicts.

61. In the Jail at Nándod at the end of last year there were 68 convicts, and 191 (as against 179 last year) were admitted during the year, making a total of 259, of whom 220 were released, leaving 39 in the Jail at the close of the year. Of the 179 persons admitted 57 had been convicted of theft and 31 of offences against the Abkari law. The generality of the sentences were very light, only 7 being of periods from 1 to 2 years, and only 5 over 2 years, 3 of the latter being of transportation for life. As regards occupations of the convicts, 34 and 37 per cent were agriculturists and labourers respectively. The percentage (13·6) of State servants, always high, was higher than ever this year. Bhils, Dhankas and Kolis constitute only 67 per cent of the whole this year, against 78 last year, and 82 the year before. I trust this continuous improvement may be permanent. Only 9 women were admitted this year. Last year the number was 18; the year before 13. Again 24 of the 191 were found to have been convicted before, but in only one case were there more than one previous conviction. Appeals were made by 123 convicts, against 93 last year and 68 the year before. It is satisfactory that so much facility is given and availed of. There was one case of escape from an extra-mural gang. The man—a Mekráni by caste—was soon caught, and was punished with an additional year's imprisonment. Releases under the mark system numbered 38. The daily average of convicts in the Jail was 48, against 55 and 60 in the two previous years. This is the lowest figure yet reached. The population on one day actually went down to 32. These facts testify to a quiet, prosperous state of affairs outside the Jail walls.

Discipline.

62. The conduct of the prisoners has again been very good. There has been a slight rise in the number of offences against Jail rules, the figures for this year and the two previous years being 33, 22 and 29, but it is not serious. Of the 33, 16 were cases of importing tobacco, which cannot be done without the assistance or collusion of the warders or guards. The introduction of the mark system has undoubtedly had a great effect in improving the behaviour of the prisoners. A few long-term men, sentenced for dacoity in 1888-9, were released during the year, and, as they have been models of good conduct during their incarceration, their request to be allowed to stay in Nándod free from molestation by the police, was granted. One has set up as a cane-worker, and others have been given places in the State Gardens.

Under-trial prisoners.

63. The under-trial admissions of the year numbered 140 against 112 last year, and 153 the year before. Of these only 41·6 were eventually convicted, as against 54·2 last year. This is a distinct deterioration. Continued improvement is however observable in the matter of detention of prisoners under trial, the percentage of cases disposed of within a fortnight having risen from 66·3 in 1891-2 to 88 last year and 90 this. The daily average of under-trial prisoners was 3.

Expenditure gross and net.

64. The expenditure of the department, and the cost to the State per prisoner per annum, are given in the following table for the past three years:—

Year.	Gross Expenditure.		Net (earnings deducted).	
	Total.	Per prisoner.	Total.	Per prisoner.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1891-2.	6,432	97 7 3	3,839	58 2 8
1892-3.	6,428	110 13 3	4,552	78 7 7
1893-4.	6,374	124 15 8	3,944	77 5 4

The increase in gross cost per head is due to the fact that while the population decreases in number, the bulk of the establishment charges remain undiminished. The net figure per head is saved from being higher than it is by the increased sale of manufactured articles, which was chiefly due to there being a large stock of cloth on hand from the previous year. The cash actually paid into the Treasury as realised by sales of cloth, carpets, tape, chicks, cane-work, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,777. A small extramural gang of short term men is kept continuously at work in or about the town, collecting kankar, levelling and clearing ground, &c.

Health of prisoners.

65. The general health inside the Jail is good. The premises are always kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. There were three deaths during the year,—two from cholera, and one from fever and pneumonia. Of 220 convicts released during the twelve months only 5 were found to have lost weight. Out of those admitted during the same period 11 were opium-eaters. All gave up—or were forced to abandon—the habit, and are reported to have expressed their gratitude for their cure.

Official visits. General management.

66. The Jail was visited on 32 occasions by myself and officers of the Judicial Department, and once by the Political Agent, who found it in "excellent order." The management of Dr. Patel, the Superintendent, and Mr. Vásudev Sitarām, the Jailor, is very efficient.

Lock-ups.

67. There are lock-ups at the various Thanas, including Ságbára and Vádi. Particulars of admissions, &c., are included in Appendix XII. There was again a fall in the total number of admissions from 206 last year to 196 in the year of report. The average period of detention has, I am glad to observe, also declined from 7·7 days to 5·8.

Civil Justice.

Constitution of the Civil Courts.

68. There is now only one original Civil Court in the State, that of the Sir Nyáyádhish, who exercises the powers of a British District Court, and also Small Cause Court powers up to a limit of Rs. 300. The two Munsiffs' Courts were abolished in 1890, and since then the Sir Nyáyádhish has gone on circuit periodically to Bhálod in the west of the State. The Administrator's is the only Civil Appellate Court. It has been suggested that the visits to Bhálod might now be discontinued, and report to Government is about to be made to that effect. Communication between all parts of the State and Nándod is now much more easy than it was formerly.

69. Particulars of the original civil work of the year will be found in Appendix XIII.

Number of original civil suits.

It appears from this that 712 suits were instituted, against 506 last year, and 700 the year before. Last year the number was low owing to the inability of the Sir Nyáyádhish to go on circuit to Bhálod. With the balance on hand at the beginning of the year there were in all 802 suits for disposal, 693 of which were decided (against 477 last year), leaving a closing balance of 109 cases. Of the 693 suits disposed of, only 137 were contested, so the work continues to be light. Of the new institutions only 52 related to immovable property, and in only 2 was the subject matter valued at more than Rs. 1,000.

70. In Appendix XIV will be found statistics of applications for execution of decrees.

Applications for execution, &c.

Including a balance of 188 from the previous year, there were in all 599 for disposal, involving property valued at Rs. 49,597. Of these 501 were disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 98. Of these latter only 5 were over a year old, and 8 over six months. The percentage of wholly fructuous proceedings was 17.8, and of wholly infructuous 72.8. Most of the latter were settled out of court. Applications for the arrest of judgment-debtors are seldom made, and imprisonment is unknown. It is considered so disgraceful that a man's relations will always, in the last resort, effect a settlement with the creditor. Insolvency is held similarly disreputable. Out of a total of 32 miscellaneous applications, 24 were disposed of within the year.

Appeals.

71. The civil appellate work, of the Administrator's Court, this year and last is shewn in the following table :—

Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.								Average duration.					
													Confirmed.		Reversed.		Decision amended.		Remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1892-93.			1893-94.		
																							Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13			14		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.						
Huzur Court of the Administrator ...	2	2	6	2	8	4	6	2	2	2	Rs. 1,123-9-0 120-0-0 ,,		6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	3	3	

72. The receipts from court fees in the Sir Nyáyádhish's courts are said to have amounted to Rs. 5,121 against Rs. 5,122 last year, and the total receipts of the Judicial Department are returned at Rs. 14,149 the expenditure being Rs. 15,137.

Receipts and expenditure.

73. Powers under the Mamlatdars' Act are exercised by all the Thandars. 123 suits were filed, and all were disposed of. The Sir Nyáyádhish has examined nearly every case, and reports that the quality of the work is good.

Suits under the Mamlatdars' Act.

Registration.

74. Appendix XV compares the year's results in this department with last year's. The Town Magistrate at Nándod and the Nazir at Bhálod are registrars, and the Thandars are sub-registrars, but all the work was, as usual, done by the former. It has increased somewhat this year, 456 documents, relating to property valued at Rs. 1,82,497, having been presented and registered, against 405 and Rs. 1,90,720 last year. The net revenue is Rs. 1,201 against Rs. 1,228.

Number and value of registrations.

Municipal Administration.

75. The Municipality at Nándod, the only one in the State, continues to be managed under my orders by the Treasury Officer as chief of the executive, with the help of a special inspector. The revenue, which is derived from octroi and (to a small extent) from miscellaneous sources, is devoted to ordinary municipal services, while a State grant is given for ordinary public works, such as repairs of roads in the town and of municipal buildings. From the coming year the receipts will be credited in the State accounts, and the expenditure by the State on municipal objects, which in its sum greatly exceeds the revenue, will be similarly debited. The conservancy provisions of the British Mofussil Municipal Law are in force. The regular revenue of the year (from (1) Octroi, (2) Pounds, &c, (3) Rents, &c, and (4) Miscellaneous) amounted to Rs. 7,192, against Rs. 7,281 last year, and Rs. 5,423 the year before. Receipts from rents and sale of land were much lower than in 1892-3, when one large item swelled the total, but on the other hand octroi has this year yielded more by over Rs. 1,500. The traffic into the town appears to be increasing rapidly. The schedule of taxation is simple, and the rates are mostly light. The incidence per head of population is only 9·8 annas. The regular expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 7,947 against Rs. 5,343 last year, and Rs. 5,037 the year before. Of the increase Rs. 1,750 were spent on a new latrine, while the rest was caused chiefly by the addition of sweepers to the conservancy establishment. The opening balance was Rs. 5,314 and the closing Rs. 4,669. The town is,—occasional lapses from virtue excepted—kept fairly clean and neat, is lighted at night by 76 lamps, and is much more effectively protected against fire than formerly. The river on two sides of the town and a large number of wells provide a sufficient water-supply. This has been improved somewhat of late years, and further measures are to be carried out soon. Two latrines have been added this year, raising the total number to eight. Two carts were also purchased from Bombay for the removal of night-soil to a depôt outside the town, where the regular manufacture of poudrette has now been undertaken. So far the prejudice of the cultivators against its use has not been overcome, but the State Garden Department is a large customer. Rs. 1,282 were spent on road repairs, and Rs. 488 on clearing and repairing wells which were choked with mud and otherwise damaged by the flood. 64 persons were prosecuted during the twelve months under the Municipal Act and Penal Code, of whom 41 were convicted. Last year only 19 individuals were brought into Court, but there is no doubt that a little more stringency in the administration of the law is now necessary and justifiable.

Constitution of the Nándod Municipality. Receipts and expenditure, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.

Season and crops.

76. The season was not an altogether favourable one. Rain was generally unseasonable and excessive. The average rainfall for the six Thana Stations for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1893, was 64·4 inches. At Nándod this year it was 58·15, the average there for the previous eight years being only 38·93. The out-turn of all the crops except cotton,—which, however, is the most important of all—was nevertheless good on the whole. The area under cotton, which had declined last year, owing to rain preventing sowing in one part of the State, from 31,753 acres to 29,359, rose again this year from 29,359 to 31,971. But the out-turn was very poor, and prices unfortunately ruled low. The other crops produced are bájri, jowári, kodra, tur and other pulses, rice, tobacco, &c. The rain must have suited jowári and bájri in certain localities, for they were in such parts particularly fine.

Agricultural Stock.

77. Statistics of agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI. Knowing what the Talatis are and how they prepare their returns, I cannot commend these figures for acceptance as absolutely accurate. But they no doubt give an approximate idea of the increase in agricultural resources. This year again a very considerable increase in numbers is noticeable under every head. In small part this is due to inclusion for the first time of certain alienated villages. In great part I do not doubt it represents the result of increasing prosperity and ever extending cultivation.

Prices and wages.

78. Prices of food-grains—so far as I can trust a return which appears to relate to a single fortnight in the year—appear to have been somewhat lower than either last year or the year before, and this confirms my belief, founded on independent observation, that the cereal crops were good, and that cotton alone suffered seriously. Ordinary labourers appear to earn about 3 annas on the average, and skilled labourers from 8 annas to a rupee. The rates paid by the Public Works Department are generally on a more lavish scale. The labouring community is undoubtedly well off. Its numbers have been reduced by the conversion of many individuals into small farmers by the occupation of the waste which was formerly so plentiful. For those that remain field-work, the forests, and Public Works give abundant scope. It is not uncommon for contractors to import large bodies of foreign labourers during the hot season.

Trade and manufactures. Fairs.

79. The export trade is confined to forest produce, cotton, the common cereals. mhowra, and carnelian stones from the Ratanpur mines. The principal imports are wheat and rice, ghi, sugar, cocoanuts, &c Wheat is produced within the State only to a very limited, though now increasing, extent, while local supplies of rice are confined to the coarser kinds. Trade is absolutely free. Manufactures are insignificant. There are three ginning mills, and an attempt was made this year, though not with great success, I believe, to run a steam launch on the Narbada river. The usual fairs were held, and appear to have been well attended. The principal are those at the shrines of Mota Sánja and Ratanpur in Jhaghadia, Sulpán up the Narbada, and Deomogra in Ságbára. At the first named,

which lasts about a month, and is resorted to by the Bhils for purchase of supplies, trade is said to be done to the extent of some Rs. 15,000. The many indications referred to last year that the amount of capital in the State and the general wealth and comfort of the people are increasing, continue to be observed. I would particularly refer to the increase in octroi receipts at Nándod, and in the number of carts in the State, to house-building, to the steady absorption of waste land, to the increasing numbers of agricultural stock, to the high rates of wages of labour, and the large amount spent annually on liquor.

Forests.

The forest problem. System of management.

80. I need only give a very brief outline of the present system of forest management as sanctioned by Government, for it has been fully described in previous reports. Formerly there was absolutely unlicensed cutting, by dwellers in and out of the forests, and by residents and foreigners, alike. The only condition imposed was payment of State *dán* or royalty on export. It is sought to gradually repress this license,—to bring the forests under proper conservation, and to introduce the only acceptable system of working them, by cuttings under departmental control. Had the system, or utter want of system, formerly existing been continued for the ten years during which the Administration has been at work, it would have repressed itself, or at any rate been weakening to its death. The forests could not have borne much longer the excessive and increasing drain on them. As it is, however, a good deal has been done towards their preservation, and their standing value now increases year by year. The problem is twofold,—to separate forest (on the hill ranges) from the areas (in the plains) to be colonised and settled, and to substitute for the *dán* system a thoroughly healthy method of forest working. These ends are to be attained—slowly—by two processes, what are called *special reservation* and *general protection*. Under the former reserves are marked off in various localities, to be extended and consolidated in the future. Several villages in the hills, lying wholly waste, have been thus appropriated this season. Information as to areas, now that the traverse survey of village boundaries is finished, will be obtainable from the Survey Department, and will be submitted by the State Forest officer in future reports. Besides these villages a considerable area on the Ságbára frontier, formerly in dispute with the Vasáva of that Taluka, is under efficient conservation. The total area under control is but a small proportion of the whole, but progress *must* from the nature of the case be slow and gradual. The area outside these reserves, however, is not entirely neglected. Throughout it measures of *general protection* are enforced, and increased in strictness from year to year. Thus all teak is absolutely reserved, as also all fruit and liquor-producing trees, and all other superior timber trees which are below a specified limit of girth (to be gradually raised) at the base. At the same time trees must be cut flush with the ground, in a way to admit of healthy reproduction. The exploitation of *dead wood* is encouraged by reduction of rates, and many living trees are thus preserved from cutting. *Dán* rates have been raised, and this has a similarly protective effect on certain species. Again, *jhumta* cultivation by burning slopes has been brought under control. It is not prohibited. Destructive as it is, it must be tolerated in the wilder parts of the State. But the rules and restrictions applied, under the orders of Government, have had the salutary effect of reducing considerably the area subjected to this form of cultivation. And in other ways, as by the prohibition of the wholesale cutting of tree branches by graziers from foreign parts, the destruction of growth is prevented. The object of most of these measures is one and the same,—to restrict the scope of *dán* cutting. Reservation restricts it in point of area, and general protection in

point of species to which the license is allowed to extend. And these measures must be persevered in. But we must, as I have said, hasten slowly. But though the scheme will take many years to work out, it must, in the interests of State and people alike, be carried to completion. The magnificent forest property of the State must be preserved. Provision must, and can be, made for the privileges of the people at the same time. Work must be found for the wild tribes. This is being done by popularising the departmental felling system. Privileges must be continued, as far as consistent with a sound system of working, to the residents in both *rásti* and *ráni*. But the right, which the population of the former enjoy equally with the wild tribes, of cutting in the forests, must soon be curtailed. It is quite unnecessary that they equally with the Bhils and others who have little else to depend upon, should continue to have unrestricted license to cut and sell.

Its results.

81. The results so far have been very satisfactory. The State Forest officer's remarks in his report confirm my own observation that the forest is gradually improving. In respect of teak, the only tree under absolute embargo so far, the change throughout the forest is really wonderful. There are millions of healthy young saplings to be seen now in the State. Had unrestricted cutting been permitted, it is doubtful if any such would have been found in the jungles now. As it is, however, in a few years the department will be able to make a handsome income from teak poles alone. And as a general result of all measures taken, the gross revenue has increased very handsomely. The net revenue is also much larger than it used to be in pre-administration days, although from thirty to forty thousand rupees are spent on an establishment to preserve the forests and control their working, where not a rupee was devoted to these objects formerly.

Fuel and fodder reserves.

82. In the *rásti* parts of the State, and in parts which will become *rásti* in the immediate future, the matter of the reservation of blocks of ground as fuel and fodder reserves is receiving full consideration. In areas away from the hills such reserves will be profitable to the State and useful to the people, when all surrounding lands have been taken in cultivation. There are already a number of bábhul plantations in the *rásti*. But they yield hardly any revenue. They have been much neglected. They are not systematically sown, their boundaries are encroached on, and wood is stolen. The State Forest Officer has been required to visit them all annually, and to see that departmental interest in them is quickened.

Revenue of the year.

83. Turning now to the working of the year, the revenue for the year of report (ending on 31st March 1894) was Rs. 1,23,762, which is much higher than any recent year's figure. But the year of report includes parts of two forest seasons. The revised estimates for the current *State year*, which will end on 30th June, and thus includes the whole of the current working season are of greater interest. The estimate then for the above year, based on nine months' actuals and an estimate for the remaining three, puts the gross revenue at Rs. 90,000 against Rs. 1,05,000 for last *State* year. The decrease is due to the fact that departmental fellings have not been done to the same extent, or rather that their yield within the year will not be so good as last year. When it was discovered that the State, by supplying sleepers for the railway from its own forests, could reduce the cost of that project by about Rs. 40,000, some of the ordinary fellings of the year were abandoned in favour of the sleeper cuttings. The proceeds of these latter will not however be realisable till next

year. Although therefore there will be no diminution in the extent of the fellings,—and it is of prime importance that they should increase year by year—the revenue from this source will be somewhat smaller, though the deficit will be more than recouped by sale of sleepers next year.

Working of the dán system this year.

84. It has hitherto been the practice to farm the collection of the *dán* payable on the various items of forest produce, under contracts of varying nature and conditions. From the present year these have been abandoned, and departmental collection has been made the universal rule. The Bhils thus deal with the departmental officers direct, and can sell as they please. Bamboos, of which there are vast stores in the State, have, as favourable prices have continued to rule at Ankleshwar, been in greatest favour with the Bhils this year. They will probably yield Rs. 46,000, or about one half the total revenue. Timber will produce about Rs. 25,000 and firewood about Rs. 12,000. Minor produce yields two or three thousand rupees. Timber is of course the object of our greatest solicitude. Many excellent species in both the first and second classes of the State list are still absolutely free to the *dán* cutter. But on some of the very best species, of which few good trees are now left, the *dán* has been raised so high that they have practically been abandoned in favour of others. So little of these kinds has been removed from the forests that absolute prohibition from next season will cause practically no hardship to any one.

Grazing.

85. Grazing is still free to all residents of the State. Fees are collected, under the name of *Vana*, from foreign graziers, who bring large droves of cattle, sheep, goats and horses into the State every season. The rules regulating their collection were revised during the year, and the opportunity taken to prevent the great destruction of tender tree growth caused by these men. Only some Rs. 2,500 are realised under this head annually, and this year's revenue will probably be about the average.

Expenditure.

86. The expenditure of the year will be about Rs. 35,500. This is more by Rs. 10,000 than any previous total. A considerable part of this increase has been caused by increase of establishment and of the salaries of many of the grades. A boat was also purchased for patrolling the upper Narbada. The rest is due to larger expenditure on fellings. It is more than balanced of course by increased proceeds of sales of material cut.

Free grants.

87. Free grants are given for housebuilding to the poorer classes of species of timber (and bamboos) which they are not privileged to cut for personal use. The value of these grants for the last four years is as follows :—

YEAR.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	1893–94.
Value	Rs. 934	Rs. 1,754	Rs. 2,653	Rs. 5,010

The increase for this year is due to the occurrence of several somewhat extensive fires in villages.

Prosecutions. Fire.

88. The following table gives particulars of breaches of the forest law which have been prosecuted or compounded of recent years :—

Year.	Number of prosecutions.	Cases compounded.	
		Number.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1890–91	7	136	625
1891–92	2	170	440
1892–93	2	115	769
1893–94	2	123	734

(The figures differ considerably from those supplied last year). It will be seen that considering the great area of the forest, and frequency of resort by the people, the cases are few in number, though no doubt very many go undetected. And I observe from the monthly returns that there is some want of discrimination in dealing with those reported. The composition is generally for a little more than the *dán* sought to be evaded. This may be a proper policy towards the forest Bhils, though even they ought now to be made to feel the consequences of cheating the State, which has done so much for them and the forests on which they depend. But it is too mild a method of disposal in cases in which Brahmins, Patidars, Musalman merchants and others practise deliberate fraud. In these cases prosecution, or the exaction of a severe amount in composition, is necessary. The most detrimental action of all on the part of the public, the firing of the jungles, is not an offence, for it is unfortunately beyond our power to prevent.

Work of the department.

89. Mr. Clabby has again done a good year's work, in spite of interruptions. Too much time is devoted early in the season to Nándod and the *rásti*, but when in the forests his activity in inspecting is commendable. I cannot, however, say the same of all his subordinates. Discipline is fairly good. But a number of severe punishments have been inflicted. Returns are late of submission, and advances of adjustment. The *nákedars* require very strict supervision. The *nákás* themselves are not very well selected. The importance of the depôt system as an adjunct to the general forest scheme appears, from its present stage of development, to have been hardly properly appreciated. The work of the department, apart from fellings and depôt supply, is light. With effective patrol to prevent evasion, the revenue comes in of itself. The grant of great license to the people being in present circumstances quite unavoidable, it is all the more necessary to secure, by the strictest possible management, that the State shall realise full benefit from the objectionable system which it must perforce submit to.

Forest law. Dumaldars' forest rights.

90. The proceedings of the department are regulated by a special local law. A new draft was prepared and submitted to Government a year ago, and again reported on during the rains, but final orders have not been received yet. The question of the forest rights of the owners of *dumála* villages has been finally disposed of by Government, whose orders will be communicated throughout the State when the *ráni* survey and alienation settlement have made further progress.

Public Works.

The year's expenditure.

91. The expenditure on public works (including establishment) this year amounted to Rs. 1,85,407 as against Rs. 1,31,552 last year, and Rs. 1,29,734 the year before. The total is thus distributed among the various heads :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

	Rs.
Buildings	41,044
Communications	86,812
Miscellaneous	10,180
Total	1,38,036

REPAIRS.

Buildings	9,982
Communications	9,429
Miscellaneous	3,972
Total	23,383
Tools and plant	1,934
Total *works* ...	1,63,353
Add, *Establishment* ...	22,054
Grand Total ...	1,85,407

The whole amount was not however spent by the department. Rs. 3,275 represent value of work done by the Revenue Department, and Rs. 13,440 are included on account of cost of railway survey paid to the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Still the increase in expenditure is very gratifying.

Establishment.

92. Deducting the items mentioned above, the sum actually expended by the department was Rs. 1,46,638. The percentage on this of cost of establishment (Rs. 22,054) comes to a little over 15 per cent against 17½ last year.

Buildings.

93. Under *Buildings* the works carried out were numerous, as usual. The chief items were :—

	Rs.
New Stables, &c., at Nándod	14,975
District Bungalow at Dediapáda	6,678
School-houses	6,450
Choras	3,963
Additions to Distillery	1,226

Communications.

94. Under *Communications* the principal works carried out, and amounts spent on them, were :—

	Rs.
Railway survey	13,440
Nándod-Ankleshwar road	59,934
Repairs of flood damage on several roads	7,083
Nándod-Gora road	2,057
Nándod-Vádi line	2,796
Roadside trees	1,501

Miscellaneous.

95. Under *Miscellaneous* the leading items were :—

	Rs.
Wells	3,350
Tanks and ghauts	1,266
Groynes in the Karjan river	1,355
Nándod water-supply	1,157

Remarks on works.

96. The scheme of communications will be referred to in the next para. of this report. They have hitherto, as being the most urgent want of the State, received the largest share of the annual allotment for works. But with the completion of the Nándod-Ankleshwar line down to the first terminus of the railway, and the provision of funds for the latter project, we may fairly reduce expenditure on them somewhat, and give greater attention to other needs. There is still plenty of scope for expenditure on buildings. At Nándod the new Stables and Distillery additions have to be completed, and a new block of public offices is required, while in the talukas some of the Thana buildings need to be improved and added to. The system of Police lines is nearly complete, but a few more have to be built. Forest lines are also required. Choras and school-houses are to have an annual allotment in future. One dispensary is under construction at present, two are to be built next year, and one the year after that, when the scheme of medical buildings will be complete. Of works in the class called Miscellaneous much the most important in immediate contemplation are the works for the protection of Nándod town against the Karjan river. Under the advice of Mr. Whiting, Consulting Engineer, a road along the river side is to be embanked to a height of about two feet above highest flood level, and new groynes are to be constructed. The former work is already in progress. Next in importance are wells in villages. The department has not been very successful with these in the past. It has done better recently, and an annual grant of Rs. 7,500 has been fixed for them. The only other works of the kind requiring notice are the Head-quarters Garden, Extension of the Water Supply and Public Park at Nándod, and other projects for general improvement of the town.

Nandod-Ankleshwar Road. Railway project.

97. The principal object of State expenditure in the Public Works Department since the Joint Administration was established, has been the road to connect Nándod with the Ankleshwar Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Progress has been very slow with both metalling and bridging. Last season was no exception. This season work is being done which, but for the aversion of the department to enforcing the obligations of contractors, could have been done last year, and to it has been added the repair of much damage done by the floods of June. However, by the coming rains, the metalling and bridging will *in all probability* be finished down to the 17th mile. From that point there will remain work on only about 2½ miles of easy country to carry the road to the village of Sársa. And Sársa is to be the terminus of the first section of the railway. The scheme for a railway line from Ankleshwar into the State has, I am glad to say, received the approval of Government during the year, and it will be shewn in the next chapter of this report that funds for the construction of the first section,—about one-half the whole length,—will be accumulated by the end of next year. Nor will provision of these funds interfere with the construction of other Public Works, for which an increased allotment is to be given from next year. The roads to be constructed from this allotment for some years will all have for their object the feeding of the railway. Roads must be lined out, and gradually

constructed, to it from all important points in the *rásti*. And an endeavour must be made to attract to it *all* the forest traffic of the State other than what leaves it by river. This, it is believed, can be done by constructing a branch line, over an extremely easy piece of country, from the Kharchi railway station to the old forest centre of Dharoli, as shewn on the accompanying map, and, as at present advised, I propose that that branch should be constructed as soon as the first section of the main line is complete. For besides tapping the forest traffic, there is no question that this branch would aid greatly in the colonisation and reclamation of the fertile area lying between Dhároli and the Karjan river.

Memorandum on programme of Public Works.

98. I have said above that owing to financial prosperity, the annual allotment for ordinary works can be increased while provision is made for the railway. To provide for the more effective and systematic expenditure of this allotment in future years, I have recently embodied State policy in the matter in a printed memorandum, describing the works to be done, and settling the annual allotments to be devoted to them. I trust it may be adhered to. Village works have not been overlooked. The Public Works Budget will contain fixed annual grants for wells, choras, school-houses, &c.

Remarks on the work of the department.

99. The bulk of the year's work has been done under the direction of Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apté, the senior Supervisor, whom I put in charge on Mr. Kemball's departure, and pending decision of the question whether the future allotment to the department would, after providing funds for the railway, be sufficient to require the appointment of another European Engineer. Mr. Apté has worked energetically and travelled actively, and has in fact accomplished more than has ever been done in the same time for some years past. The shortcomings of the department, and they are many and great, he is not responsible for, but it is time he were setting himself to improve matters. My chief complaint against the department is that there is great waste and no small amount of peculation An exposure has been made this season by Mr. Apté. It was discovered that the grossest irregularities and fraud on the State had been practised, during last hot weather and in the rains, in the Jhaghadia division. The Supervisor was found to be unfit for his position and was allowed to resign. A karkun has been convicted and sentenced, and the cases of a number of other individuals are still under consideration. That there is equal laxity in other divisions I know not to be the case, but that there are opportunities everywhere, of which subordinates cannot but avail themselves to rob the State, I am quite convinced. Supervision over karkuns, maestris and the like is not effective. Such temporary establishment constitutes a clique which requires to be broken up. I have been endeavouring for months to get a simple list of its members prepared, with a view to bringing them under control, but I am not permitted to have it. Other efforts have similarly been frustrated. It may be true that work is done here as well on the whole, and as cheaply, as elsewhere. I cannot say. I only know that great improvement is possible here. The department requires to be purged, and the cleansing must be undertaken. Next, some better system of accounts must be devised, and the awful delays by which the department opposes a dead weight of resistance to reform must be put an end to, whatever it involves. A little more forethought may also be hoped for. It is unsatisfactory to have proposals for road repairs submitted in the rains, when materials are difficult to obtain, and arrangements for rolling not matured before the rain begins to fall. The state of some of the metalled roads round Nándod on which the department has been engaged for several seasons is really dreadful. And lastly the department's treatment of contractors requires

to be mentioned, and not to its credit. Till I took the matter into my own hands and fined a number of these men severely for gross misbehaviour, they were practically allowed to play fast and loose with their contracts as they pleased, and every holder of the office of State Engineer shielded them in the weakest possible fashion. The penalties have had a good effect. The out-turn of work is far better this year than ever before. This is due largely to Mr. Apté's exertions. If some of the faults of departmental management which I have referred to could only be remedied, the present rate of expenditure would not only be maintained, but the State would also get much greater value for its money.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Income and Expenditure.

Receipts and expenditure.

100. Appendix XVII gives in the form prescribed a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of the year. The following abstracts are also given, as required, to shew revenue and expenditure under main heads, and opening and closing balances, for a period of four years. The sums in *Bábáshai* currency appearing in former years' reports have been converted into British rupees at the rate of 117⅞ : 100 :—

Balances.

YEAR.	Opening balance.	Gross receipts.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Gross disbursements.	Closing balance.	Invested reserve at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-1	3,28,708	13,17,817	16,46,525	13,65,504	2,81,021	1,96,800
1891-2	2,81,021	13,01,525	15,82,546	13,08,862	2,73,684	2,71,000
1892-3	2,73,684	11,73,821	14,47,505	11,01,260	3,46,245	3,21,000
1893-4	3,46,245	14,94,151	18,40,396	16,42,246	1,98,150	5,37,000

Receipts.

Heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	5,61,687	5,46,123	5,49,983	5,41,741
II. Forest	63,570	70,016	97,454	1,23,762
III. Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	99,417	90,980	1,00,944	1,22,708
IV. Stamps	16,289	15,099	13,119	15,259
V. Registration	1,490	1,927	1.491	1,493
VI. Law and Justice (Courts).	5,136	5,968	4,902	7,140
VII. Law and Justice (Jail) ...	1,742	2,593	1,876	2,430
VIII. Guaranteed and other allowances	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
IX. Debts recovered	10,023	8,374	17,745	895
X. Miscellaneous	17,574	19,259	29,843	34,465
Total Revenue Heads I to X.	7,90,562	7,73,973	8,30,991	8,63,527
Transfers and Exchange...	41,750	41,921	.....	.....
Advances	3,97,471	4,58,373	3,07,836	5,95,918
Deposits	88,034	27,258	34,994	34,706
Total Transfers, &c.	5,27,255	5,27,552	3,42,830	6,30,624
Total Receipts ...	13,17,817	13,01,525	11,73,821	14,94,151
Opening balance ...	3,28,708	2,81,021	2,73,684	3,46,245
Grand Total ...	16,46,525	15,82,546	14,47,505	18,40,396

Disbursements.

Heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Administration and Finance.	41,043	38,189	40,994	43,042
II. Land Revenue	85,407	84,932	88,219	94,767
III. Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	7,234	6,951	9,963	14,102
IV. Forests	19,464	21,823	25,374	32,695
V. Stamps	1,125	1,460	877	862
VI. Registration	311	269	260	277
VII. Law and Justice (Courts).	16,018	14,604	21,089	14,755
VIII. Law and Justice (Jail) ...	6,721	6,480	6,433	6,371
IX. Police	34,462	37,458	36,801	38,448
X. Education	18,092	20,840	24,167	28,854
XI. Medical	10,224	9,761	10,270	9,967
XII. Minor Departments ...	4,515	3,631	11,903	12,217
XIII. Public Works	1,37,827	1,29,734	1,31,552	1,85,407
XIV. Military and Commissariat	41,303	47,622	45,520	40,682
XV. Tribute	27,572	41,358	55,144	1,10,288
XVI. Guaranteed and other allowances	20,852	22,598	30,438	35,479
XVII. Devasthan and Dharmada	11,628	15,454	13,383	12,809
XVIII. Retired and Compassionate allowances ...	912	1,127	871	794
XIX. H. H. the Raja and Family	1,42,628	1,56,982	1,38,518	1,37,225
XX. Debts	1,273	373	1,145	.....
XXI. Refunds	18	272	.....	.....
XXII. Miscellaneous	33,847	20,663	16,547	28,492
Total Service Heads I to XXII.	6,62,476	6,82,581	7,09,468	8,47,533
Reserve Fund invested in Government paper	1,46,800	74,200	50,000	2,16,000
Transfers and Exchange ...	67,140	15,767	.....	.....
Advances	3,95,109	4,95,676	3,09,214	5,39,266
Deposits...	93,979	40,638	32,578	39,447
Total Transfers, &c. ...	5,56,228	5,52,081	3,41,792	5,78,713
Total Disbursements ...	13,65,504	13,08,862	11,01,260	16,42,246
Closing balance	2,81,021	2,73,684	3,46,245	1,98,150
Grand Total ...	16,46,525	15,82,546	14,47,505	18,40,396

The figures given in the above statements are, however, for the year ending 31st March, whereas the *State year* ends on 30th June, and it is neither interesting nor quite safe to reason on them. A succinct representation of four State years' receipts and expenditure, compiled from my recently submitted budget report for next year (1894–95), is given below. This includes actual figures for last year and the year before, the revised estimate of the current year, and the budget estimate for the coming year. Round figures are entered, and 000's are omitted. These statements take State finance somewhat further than the first set do.

Receipts.

Heads.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised, 1893-94.	Budget, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	3,36	3,88	3,28	3,10
I. Land Revenue	5,56	5,49	5,74	5,83
II. Forests	85	1,06	97	1,46
III. Abkari, Opium, &c.... ...	98	95	1,32	1,37
IV. Stamps	14	14	14	14
V. Registration...	1	1	1	1
VI. Law and Justice (Courts) ...	6	5	7	6
VII. Law and Justice (Jail) ...	2	2	2½	2
VIII. Guaranteed allowances ...	14	14	14	14
IX. Old debts	14	11	½	...
X. Miscellaneous	24	30	37	38
Total regular receipts ...	8,14	8,27	8,79	9,41
Advances, deposits, etc. ...	5,54	4,75	4,08	4,30
Total year's receipts ...	13,68	13,02	12,87	13,71
Grand Total including opening balance...	17,04	16,90	16,15	16,81

Expenditure.

Heads.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised, 1893-94.	Budget, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Administration and Finance	39	42	46	43
II. Land Revenue management.	85	93	98	90
III. Abkari, Opium &c.	8	10	15	10
IV. Forests	23	29	35	52
V. Stamps	1	1	1	1
VI. Registration...	½	½	½	½
VII. Law and Justice (Courts) ...	14	22	15	14
VIII. Law and Justice (Jail) ...	7	6	6	6
IX. Police...	36	38	40	42
X. Education	20	27	30	35
XI. Medical	10	11	10	14
XII. Minor Departments	7	14	12	20
XIII. Public Works	1,47	1,48	1,52	3,88
XIV. Military and Commissariat ...	49	44	41	38
XV. Tribute	55	55	55	55
XVI. Guaranteed allowances ...	39	24	30	28
XVII. Devasthan and Dharmada ...	15	13	12	13
XVIII. Retired, &c., allowances ...	1	1	1	1
XIX. H. H. the Raja and family ...	1,37	1,38	1,36	1,33
XX. Debt...	½	1	...	...
XXI. Refunds	...	...		½
XXII. Miscellaneous	17	27½	17	11
Total regular expenditure...	7,11	7,45	7,53	9,95
Reserve ...	74	1,45	1,21	...
Advances, deposits, &c. ...	5,31	4,72	4,31	4,35
Total expenditure ...	13,16	13,62	13,05	14,30
Closing balance ...	3,88	3,28	3,10	2,51
Grand Total including closing balance...	17,04	16,90	16,15	16,81

Explanations of increase and decrease.

101. A few remarks may be offered on the principal cases of increase and decrease observable in the statements of four years' actual receipts and expenditure. On the receipts side *Land Revenue* grows steadily. The figures for this year shew a decrease, but that is due to a temporary withholding of revenue in one part of the State. *Forest* receipts increase, mainly owing to raising of rates of *dán* on material. The new *Abkari* farm brought a large increment, and receipts this year are larger in consequence. Under *Miscellaneous* there were one or two items special to the year, the chief one being a recovery of Rs. 1,915 from the Vasáva of Ságbára on account of his share of the cost of boundary pillars erected on his frontier. On the expenditure side, the cost of *Land Revenue management* is swollen by the expense of the traverse survey in difficult country. *Abkari* expenditure has risen owing to refunds and increase in pay of officers of the department. Under *Forests* there has also been increase of establishment and pay, and larger expenditure on departmental fellings. New schools and the appointment of an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector account for the expansion of *Educational* charges. The increase on *Public Works* has already been referred to. More economical management in the *Military and Commissariat* department has resulted in large savings. Two years' *Tribute* has been adjusted this year. The increased amount against *Guaranteed allowances* is accounted for in the same way. And *Miscellaneous* expenditure is higher owing to inclusion of a subscription of Rs. 2,000 towards the Telang High School at Godhra, of Rs. 3,250 spent on the Charni case, and of increased premium on Government paper purchased during the year.

Financial position. Surplus. Railway scheme.

102. I have shewn in my recent budget report that the financial position continues strong. Though we have abandoned objectionable items of land revenue that would now be yielding about a lakh of rupees, and although full regard is had to the material wants of the State and the development of its various services,—witness the recent addition to the allotments for Public Works, Education and Medical Relief, and the increased amounts given within the last twelve months or so for strengthening establishment and improving pay in the Land Revenue, Forest, Police and other departments,—still the surplus increases year by year. Last year I put it at a lakh. It is now about a lakh and a third or with the inevitable savings which accrue on the year's working, a lakh and a half. And it will continue to grow. It is being devoted, and should continue to be devoted, to Public Works extraordinary, first in the shape of the Railway from Ankleshwar to Nándod, and next of a great scheme of Irrigation believed to be practicable at comparatively small cost. The first section of the railway is estimated to cost about 7½ lakhs. Of that about 5⅓ are, with the current year's addition of over 2 lakhs, already in hand, and I have shewn in my recent budget report that the balance can be provided in the coming year. As construction will be carried on during that year and the following one, there will be by the time the work is complete, the surplus of the second of the two years,—probably two lakhs—ready to be devoted to the further extension of the railway.

Work of the Accounts Department.

103. The annual examination of the State Accounts was made as usual by an officer deputed by the Commissioner. They appear to be well kept, and their condition is creditable to the Treasury officer, Rao Saheb Ravibhadra Manibhadra, and his staff. But every now and then there comes some indication that work is scamped. The latest was afforded by a departmental budget in which, after it had been examined by the Treasury, I found a gross error of calculation.

Appointment of Examiner of Accounts.

104. Proposals for the creation of an appointment of Examiner of Accounts have been submitted to Government, but orders have not been received yet.

Old debts.

105. Nearly all the debts to and by the State may now be said to have been settled. About a lakh has been paid out, and about as much collected since the establishment of the Joint Administration.

Land Revenue.

Progress in taking up of waste in the rásti.

106. Particulars of changes in the cultivable area of the whole State cannot be given in the form prescribed by Government Resolution No. 5700 of 26th August, 1889, as a large part of the State has not been surveyed. For the *rásti* portions, however, some statistics are available, though the figures are not absolutely accurate, and are liable to change on the completion of survey operations. It appears from them that the total extent of the unalienated cultivable area in the *rásti* talukas is 1,63,883 acres; that at the end of the year of report 30,405 acres remained waste; and that the area taken into occupation during that year was 5,714, against 5,300 acres in the year before. In the two previous years the areas were 9,953 and 7,940 acres, so that during the last four years the area under cultivation has increased by 28,907 acres. This is in the *rásti* alone. I have already shewn that reclamation in the *ráni* tracts continues unabated, and it is certain that, with good management, cultivation and revenue must expand uninterruptedly for many years. The area relinquished during the year was only 592 acres, and out of this total 478 were in the Vália Taluka, where the Survey settlement was introduced. In the same taluka, however, it may be observed, the area of land taken up amounted to 1,619 acres.

Land Revenue demand.

107. The following table gives particulars for the current and the two preceding years of land revenue demands :—

Head.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue—fixed	4,74,602	4,90,059	5,24,211
Land revenue—miscellaneous	80,796	59,875	60,138
Cotton export tax	14,751	11,175	175
Carnelian mines...	4,640	4,640	4,640
Total...	5,74,789	5,65,749	5,89,164

The figures given for last year differ slightly from those given in last year's report, owing to addition to the revenue made subsequently to the close of the year for which it was submitted. The current year's figures shew a splendid increase, inspite of the abolition of the cotton tax, which is now levied in only one small corner of the State, whence it will disappear with the settlement in the coming year. It will be seen that if this tax had not been abandoned, the land revenue would this year be over six lakhs, and more by nearly 30,000 than it was two years ago. The principal item of interest in the table is of

course the fixed land revenue. This is the revenue on land under cultivation, and it increases steadily and even rapidly. For this year's increase the introduction of the survey rates into the Valia Taluka is mainly responsible, but from remarks already made regarding appropriation of waste it will be gathered that the expansion is general. As regards miscellaneous land revenue, that has fallen considerably during the last year or two, as the rush for the best lands on the introduction of the Survey could not last. It will no doubt now remain steady, and the increase to be looked for in gross land revenue will be due simply to the expansion of cultivation, to which, as already stated, I can foresee no possible interruption for many a year.

Land improvement.

108. I have no doubt, from my personal observations, that the amount of capital which is being sunk in land improvements of a minor nature is not inconsiderable, but I am equally sure that in the aggregate it falls far short of what we might expect when we have regard to the accumulation of wealth which a succession of excellent seasons must have produced, and to the fact that a survey settlement has been applied to nearly the whole of the *rásti* area. The light assessment, the abundance of land, the certainty of the rainfall, and the consequent ease with which a subsistence can be extracted from the land, have no doubt something to do with this backwardness of the land-holders of standing in sinking wells, in tapping water courses, and making other improvements. But the main reason for their discouragement is unquestionably to be found in the incomplete nature of the settlement guarantee given by Government. I have lately taken the opportunity of placing the matter more fully before Government in connexion with the Gardeshwar settlement, and earnestly hope my views may be favourably received.

Collections for the current year.

109. Figures relating to current collections are not of great interest, as on the 31st March, when the year of report ended, there were still three months of the *revenue year* of the State to run. On that date the returns shew there were still Rs. 2,15,347 to come in, but by 30th April that had been reduced to Rs. 1,20,915, leaving Rs. 94,432 to be collected. Of this, after allowing for remissions on assessments raised under the survey settlement, and granted for other reasons, about Rs. 58,000 are realisable. Of this again some Rs. 18,000 will be paid in lump sums under *ijárás*, leaving Rs. 40,000 of ordinary revenue to be collected, principally in Vália. In this taluka it appears some arrears are inevitable, as this is the second season in which the ryots there have been unfortunate with their cotton, and the current season is the first of the settlement, which has raised the revenue considerably. But even here there will be, if anything, only postponement, not remission.

Special tenures.

110. There are few cases of special tenure in the State now. Formerly the farming of villages was extremely common, and there were a number of villages held on *Bhágdári*, *Narvadári*, and other tenures—modifications of these two—devised by His Highness the Raja. These have all disappeared. Two villages in one taluka are held on an *ijárá* which has recently been confirmed by Government for the present, by a relative of His Highness. A large tract of splendid land on the Narbada near the Broach frontier is held, to the great loss of the State, by a member of the Modi family of Surat, under a lease which has still eight years to run. In the *ráni* land is occasionally given out on what is called *báni*, which involves a remission or reduction of assessment for a short term. Alluvial lands on the Narbada, known as *káchhi*, are sold in auction annually. This year they realised Rs. 11,040 against Rs. 10,726 last year, and Rs. 9,958 the year before.

111. The figures of the village census statements for the year are not reliable, and need not be quoted. It is said that 289 families came into the State during the year, and that 29 left it, giving a net gain of 260, against 293 last year.

Statistics of population.

112. Tagai is not much sought after in the *rásti* tracts. In the Dediapáda Taluka Rs. 2,100, and in the *ráni* villages of Vália Rs. 2,000, or a total of Rs. 4,100, were given during the year to the Bhils. In these parts these advances are made repayable in three yearly instalments without interest. I should like to see a great increase in the amount distributed. Nothing will help the cause of reclamation more effectually.

Tagai.

113. Both Assistants have travelled well. Both have been in their talukas the whole season, except for one month during which the Senior Assistant was detained at Nándod by domestic sickness. But the *ráni* parts receive scanty attention. In all 213 villages were visited, 3,320 ryots' receipt books compared, and 49 schools visited.

Tours of Assistant Administrators.

114. Only Rs. 2,782 were spent by the revenue authorities on small local works this year against Rs. 4,647 last year, and I do not propose to entrust them with the construction of any public works in future. The work is almost always badly done.

Local works.

Old Balances.

115. I mentioned last year that the disposal of the old unadjusted outstandings which formerly cumbered the State books had practically been completed. The total dealt with was between 30 and 35 lakhs of rupees. But recent arrears are now beginning to accumulate in the accounts. They are only book arrears, to be disposed of by adjustment, and this will be seen to. But part must await the completion of the Alienation Settlement, and decision of boundary disputes.

Disposal of old arrears.

Abkari.

116. The British liquor system has now been in force for over six years. The loss to the State was at first very serious, but it has recently been more than made up for by increased receipts. Farms are let on the plan of a minimum guarantee. A new one was given for three years during the present year. Matters were very much complicated for the State by its being compelled to have three rates of duty to correspond to those in force in foreign jurisdictions adjoining, and this year difficulties have been increased by the imposition under the orders of Government, of a fourth rate for certain villages in the Valia Taluka. There is one Distillery at Nándod, and there is a depôt at Jhaghadia at which liquor is stored for purposes of distribution in the Jhaghadia and Valia Talukas. The liquor farm formerly included the levy of *dán* or duty on mhowra exported, the collection of toddy fees, and the establishment in Nándod town of shops for the sale of toddy and European liquor. In the new farm, a separate amount has been entered for the mhowra duty, and toddy has not been included. Tapping fees are now levied departmentally. These fees are one rupee per brab palm in the west of the State, adjoining British districts, and four annas elsewhere, and two annas per date tree in the *ráni* tracts where alone such trees are

Existing arrangements.

found. The object of stopping the farm of toddy was that the State might the more easily take measures, if necessary, to restrict consumption of fermented toddy. It was also believed that departmental collections would largely exceed the amount paid by any farmer, and the expectation has been realised.

Receipts under new farm.

117. Under the new farm a sum of Rs. 1,12,000 was obtained for liquor, and Rs. 2,000 for the mhowra duty, or a total of Rs. 1,14,000 against Rs. 77,800 under the old one. Toddy will realise (allowing for cost of collection offees) some Rs. 4,500 against Rs. 2,000. The other small items remain about the same. The result is that an increase of nearly Rs. 40,000 has been secured, exclusive of what may be realised on issues in excess of the minimum guaranteed.

Receipts and expenditure, and sales and consumption, of liquor.

118. The actual receipts of the department amounted this year (during only eight months of which the new farm was current) to Rs. 1,09,258 against Rs. 89,825 last year, and the expenditure (owing to strengthening and improvement of pay of establishment) to Rs. 10,028 against Rs. 6,143. Sales are reported to have amounted to 11,155 gallons of 25° U. P. liquor, and 1,44,713 of 60° U. P., or a total of 1,55,868, against 8,070 of 25° U. P. and 1,51, 613 of 60° U. P., or a total of 1,59,683, last year. The total amount consumed thus shews a small decrease, but the continued increase in the consumption of the superior liquor, which is now double what it was two years ago, accounts for this to some extent, and is a sign of advancing prosperity. And had the season been as good as last year the total amount sold would probably have shown no diminution. Nor is there any immediate hope of permanent reduction of the amount drunk annually. The Bhils *will* drink. As I said last year, they are a community of hereditary drinkers. The only way to restrain them is by raising rates of duty and selling prices. But we cannot, as I have explained on previous occasions, impose any further increase for some time, and when that time comes, the assent and cooperation of neighbouring States and districts will be necessary. The average consumption per head is 43 drams, against 44 last year and 37 the year before, and it is regrettably high. The only consolation is that it must be much lower than in pre-administration days, when liquor was all but free. The total amount realised on sales by the farmer is returned at Rs. 2,06,782 against Rs. 2,07,881 last year, or Rs. 1-3-2 against Rs. 1-3-4 per head of population. 18,013 toddy trees were tapped, and out of Rs. 4,775 recoverable as fees, Rs. 4,484 were actually realised within the year.

Abkari offences.

119. There were 73 Abkari cases dealt with this year against 42, 72 and 47 in the three previous years. Of these 42 were of illicit distillation, and 15 of tapping trees without a license. In the 73 cases 105 accused were involved, 93 of whom were convicted. The management of the department by the Senior Assistant Administrator, Mr. Dhanjishah, is, like all his work, thoroughly and conscientiously carried out, but the preventive establishment is not quite up to the mark in point of activity or methods of proceeding.

Opium.

Opium system.

120. Under arrangements made by Government some years ago, the State enjoys a cash allowance of Rs. 500 per annum in compensation for opium rights, with liberty to purchase, under certain limitations, a certain quantity of the drug for consumption within its limits free of the duty which

would otherwise be payable. The right to import this quantity and to sell it retail within the State is farmed out. Till lately the farm was on the minimum guaranteed vend plan. During the year of report however the new system was adopted which has been brought into force in British districts, *viz.* to select a farmer and fix a rate of duty, a contribution being required towards cost of preventive establishment.

Revenue and sales.

121. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 13,227, (duty Rs. 11,703, compensation Rs. 500, confiscated opium Rs. 24, and Rs. 1,000 contributed by farmer to cost of establishment for eight months at Rs. 125 per mensem), against Rs. 10,903 last year. The quantity of opium actually sold was 2,139 lbs. against 2,129.

Prosecutions, &c.

122. The Opium and Abkari preventive establishments are one and the same, but the new arrangements in respect of the former requiring more strict surveillance, two Jemadars were added to the strength this year. 14 cases, involving 14 persons (as against 8 last year) were prosecuted in the courts, and 12 individuals were convicted. Out of Rs. 130 realised in fines Rs. 29 were paid as rewards.

Intoxicating drugs.

123. Separate licenses are given in the various talukas for the sale of Bhang and Ganja. Consumption is very limited. The revenue realised this year was Rs. 220 against Rs. 216 last year and Rs. 260 the year before.

Stamps.

Receipts, expenditure, &c.

124. The receipts from Stamps and the incidental expenditure during the last five years are as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	11,993	16,536	15,099	13,119	15,259
Expenditure	816	1,372	1,460	877	862

In 1890-91 the volume of litigation was temporarily swollen, and receipts were (for those days) abnormally large. 53 applications for refunds were made this year, of which 44 were admitted, and Rs. 272, less discount, returned to the claimants. There was again no prosecution under the Stamp Law.

General Taxation.

Fiscal system.

125. The State raises its revenue, it will be seen, almost exclusively from the land (including forest), liquor and opium, and stamps and judicial fees and fines. It may be said there is no other general taxation. The old tax on the export of cotton now produces a few rupees in the Gardeshwar Taluka, but even these will cease to be collected with the introduction of the Survey settlement. An old export duty on mhowra is still levied, as Government have ruled that it is a legitimate means of realising the State's share of the produce of its trees. And the octroi at Nándod is levied for Municipal purposes. The fiscal system is thus extremely simple. It is, however, but little more than a decade since transit, import and export duties, a guard-fee on traffic levied at many points in the *ráni* regions, imposts on produce transported by the Narbada river, and a host of miscellaneous cesses, worried the people, impeded trade, and produced besides large sums of most illegitimate gain to farmers and unscrupulous officials.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics and medical services.

Hospital and dispensaries, open and in contemplation.

126. There is a hospital at Nándod, a well housed and increasingly useful institution. Of dispensaries there were two open during the year of report at the Jhaghadia and Valia Thanas. The former has a separate building for its accommodation. The latter has rooms in the Thana building. The dispensary at the third Thana, Dediapada, remained closed for want of a Medical officer. A new building is being constructed there now. When it is ready it is hoped that an officer will not be so difficult to find. At the Gardeshwar Thana a dispensary is to be opened immediately, and another at Bhalod. If present plans can be carried out in their entirety, there will be a dispensary in every Taluka from the coming year, and also a travelling dispensary in charge of a supernumerary officer. Two more buildings will be erected during the same year, and one the year after. The system of medical relief will then be very complete. With a larger staff of officers, and increased rates of pay, it is hoped it will not be necessary to close dispensaries temporarily in future.

Attendance.

127. The total attendance, including indoor patients, at the various institutions during the last four years, is given below :—

Place.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Nándod	26,827	41,766	39,705	43,805
Jhaghadia	15,335	17,192	17,861	18,486
Valia	2,816	2,945	3,230	5,609
Dediapá la	2,244	3,520	1,206	.....
Year's total	47,222	65,423	62,002	67,900
Daily average	130	183	185	185

The increase is considerable at all the institutions open, especially at Vália where the dispensary is now in charge of an efficient subordinate.

Number of individual cases treated.

128. The following table is given to shew the number of individuals treated and results of treatment :—

Place.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
							Rs. a. p.	
Nándod ...	72	11,006	10,632	262	36	148	5,898 14 8	120
Jhaghadia ...	21	2,993	2,898	69	17	30	1,423 1 6	50
Vália...	...	1,257	1,180	55	...	22	781 15 6	15
Total...	93	15,256	14,710	386	53	200	8,103 15 8	185

It is satisfactory to find that women apply for treatment with some freedom. At Nándod their daily visits amounted to 18 per cent. of the whole.

Diseases and Epidemics.

129. The most common complaints are ague, and diseases of the skin and digestive system. Cholera, imported as it generally is from the annual fair at Chandod, was epidemic from March (of the preceding year) to October, during which period there were 1,394 cases, with 773 deaths. It was

worst in Gardeshwar, where in August alone there were 321 cases and 207 deaths. In Nándod Town during April there were 287 cases and 147 deaths, the sanitation being unsatisfactory. Measles and Small-pox prevailed in a few villages towards the end of the year.

Births and deaths.

130. The registration of Vital statistics does not improve even in Nándod Town, and the figures are hardly worth quoting yet.

Vaccination.

131. Vaccination is carried on by the British Sanitary Department. The figures supplied me for the year of report are the following. The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 5,874 against 6,384 last year and 6,778 the year before, while that of persons re-vaccinated was 51 against 29 and 63. The percentage of success was 96·80 against 95·94 and 96·72. Out of a total of 639 inhabited villages 527 were visited. The cost of each successful vaccination was 3 annas 4 pies per head, against 3 annas 1 pie last year and 2 annas 10 pies the year before. Smallpox did not appear in severe epidemic form anywhere in the State throughout the twelve months.

Expenditure.

132. The total expenditure of the Medical Department during the year was (including Rs. 1,463-1-6 on account of vaccination) Rs. 9,967-5-6, against Rs. 10,269-15-2 last year, and Rs. 9,760-10-8 the year before. Measures about to be carried out will increase this about 50 per cent.

Services of officers.

133. Dr. Patel, the Chief Medical officer, and the other officers of the department of whom the principal is Mr. Khambata at Jhaghadia, have again done their work satisfactorily and appear to have the confidence of the public.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

Schools and pupils.

134. The table below gives the number of schools ope this year and last, and of pupils attending them :—

Classes of Schools.	Number of schools open.		Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Average daily attendance.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893.	1894.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular (Nándod) ...	1	1	90	106	76·79	65·3
Primary	58	71	3,170	3,532	2,082·06	2,245·2
Girls'	5	5	253	263	162·30	169·0
Evening	8	8	147	138	83·40	83·6
Police	1	1	50	61	27·20	27·2
Total ...	73	86	3,710	4,100	2,431·75	2,590.3

Thus 13 new schools were opened during the year, and orders have issued for 14 more next year. The number of children under education steadily increases. The percentages of pupils passed at the annual examinations have generally improved. For

the primary and girls' schools they have risen by 6.42 and 7.64 respectively. That for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Nándod fell by 2.51, and only 66 boys were presented for examination as against 87 last year. This school is not well reported on. It has been suggested that it should be converted into a High School, and the proposal is under serious consideration. Such a school would be a boon to the State no doubt, for it would enable many boys to finish their education without going to High Schools beyond State limits. But it is just a question whether the people are likely to appreciate such an institution to an extent which would justify the increased expenditure. I think on the whole they would.

Expenditure.

135. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 28,854 this year, against Rs. 24,167 last year, and Rs. 20,840 the year before. This is exclusive of expenditure on school houses. The increase is accounted for by the new schools opened, and by the appointment of a special Assistant Deputy Inspector for the State. I was able to arrange for this last rains, and I anticipate the very best results to the schools from the constant supervision which is now secured to them. Two additional scholarships were also sanctioned during the year, and bonuses are now given to the masters of schools in the *ráni* regions who deserve them by remaining at their posts. One master, at Dumkhal in Dediápada, on the Khandesh frontier, has earned an addition of Rs. 40 to his year's pay, and others have received smaller amounts.

Bhil Education. Other classes.

136. Out of the 13 new schools 2 were opened in these wild regions. The attendance at them is of course small, but it is something to give even the rudiments of education to a few hundred boys in a tract to which all facilities have hitherto been denied. And I notice with pleasure that the total number of Bhils, Dhánkás, &c.,—or *Kaliparaj*, as they are collectively designated—on the rolls of all schools in the State, has risen from 1184 to 1264, or nearly one-third of the whole. The Musalmans are somewhat backward, but 4 per cent. of them are under education. The Brahmins have of course the best percentage *viz.* 10. That for the *Kaliparaj* is a little over 1. The percentage of scholars to total population of the State is 2.33.

Female Education.

137. No new Girls' school has been opened during the year, but one has been sanctioned. The number of girls attending the five schools for girls alone has increased by 10, but there is a falling off of 17 in the number attending boys' schools. The girls' school at Nándod continues to be extremely well managed by its mistress.

Superintendence.

138. I have to express my acknowledgments to the Educational Inspector, N. D., and his Deputy, Mr. Nanjiani, for the interest they have taken in the Educational progress of the State, and the readiness with which they have received my suggestions and assisted me with their advice. Mr. Nanjiani speaks highly of the zeal and energy of the new Assistant for Rajpipla, Mr. Kalianrai. I feel sure from what I have seen of his work and movements that the commendation is deserved. I fear he has to deal with a population terribly apathetic, and revenue authorities not always too ready to exert the great influence which they ought to be able to bring to bear upon the ryots.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Wild animals.

139. The returns shew that 26 persons were killed by wild animals—18 of them by snakes—during the year of report, against 33 and 36 in the two previous years. One tiger and 13 panthers were destroyed, and Rs. 86 paid in rewards.

Accidental deaths, &c.

140. Deaths by accident numbered 34 against 28 last year, and suicides 64 against 61. There were 178 accidental, and 51 incendiary fires, against 133 and 59, and the total damage to property is returned as amounting to Rs. 14,761 against Rs. 27,927.

State Gardens.

141. The State Gardens at Nándod and the Thanas have continued in charge of Dr. Patel as Superintendent of Gardens, and have been well looked after. Supplies of grafts, seedlings, seeds, &c., were procured as usual from Poona, Saharanpur and other centres. The cultivation of fruit and vegetables has been very successful. A small garden on an excellent site by the side of the Karjan river was unfortunately completely destroyed by the flood of June, soon after a wall with railings had been built round it, and the ground had been levelled and laid out. On the other hand, in another convenient part of the town a new public garden has been provided, by arrangement with the Swámi who has succeeded to a Devasthan the property connected with which fell to be disposed of by the State owing to the death of the former incumbent. The ground, which was till recently covered with impenetrable jungle, has been cleared and greatly improved. The land acquired last year for a large Head-quarters garden and nursery has also been cleared by prison labour, and is now being levelled. A well is also being sunk in it. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,330 against Rs. 3,468 last year and Rs. 3,197 the year before.

Records.

142. The cost of the Record office was Rs. 1,387 this year against Rs. 1,393 last. 125 *daftars* were received during the year, making a total of 1,974 now in the Record keeper's custody. The records are in fair order. They were examined during the year by the Junior Assistant Administrator.

Post and Telegraph.

143. Postal arrangements remain as last year. I am endeavouring to obtain an improved system of communication with the Thana at Gardeshwar. The Telegraph Office opened at Nándod by the British Department has been at work throughout the year. Against the annual payment of Rs. 2,250 guaranteed by the State, receipts to the amount of Rs. 490 were credited. These receipts will no doubt increase year by year and leave a steadily diminishing payment to be made by the State.

Printing Presses.

144. The State Printing Press continues to do all the vernacular and an increasing amount of the English printing of the various departments, including the preparation of stamped papers and labels, and appears to be well managed by the Superintendent. A considerable amount was spent on new plant and type during the year, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,695 to Rs. 2,932, while the value of the work done increased from Rs. 2,471 to Rs. 3,772. There is one private printing press in the State, at Nándod.

145. The staff of karkuns entertained some years ago, at the suggestion of the Commissioner, N. D., to register the traffic between Nándod, the west of the State and the B. B. & C. I. Railway beyond was reduced from the current year. As the construction of the railway was decided on independently, there was no necessity for further collection of statistics, to which, moreover, very little value could be attached.

Registration of traffic.

146. The Library at Nándod continues to exist with the help of a State subsidy. A large number of excellent works, English and Vernacular, in all departments of literature, were added during the year, but I do not think public patronage has increased very largely. Small libraries are also being established at the various Thanas.

Library.

147. Some progress was made with the Gazetteer of the State during the rains, and much additional information was collected. Since then my regular duties have been so heavy that I have found no time to devote to it. A mass of interesting papers are, however, ready to hand when the necessary leisure can be obtained.

Gazetteer.

148. During the months November to March I travelled in the *rásti* talukas, and did the Jamabandi of Jhaghadia. In April I did the Jamabandi of Dediapáda, and inspected the roads under construction west of Nándod. During May I was detained at head-quarters, expecting daily the Political Agent, whose illness unfortunately prevented him from coming to Nándod. All the Talukas were visited, though Valia and Dediapáda received less attention than usual. All the Thanas except one were examined.

Administator's tour.

149. In spite of the somewhat unfavourable nature of the season, there has been no break in the prosperity of the State. And in point of work done by the Administration, the year can compare with, and is perhaps superior to, any of its predecessors. The *ráni* traverse survey is close on completion. The last of the old worrying frontier disputes has been settled. What I venture to call splendid progress has been made by the Alienation Department. The reclamation of waste has proceeded steadily, the land revenue has increased proportionately, and is punctually paid. Fouj management has improved. The Veterinary and Garden Departments, and horse and cattle breeding operations, have been extended. A report on the codification of the law of the State has been prepared. Police management has become more strict. The octroi revenues of the Municipality at Nándod have expanded, and further measures of town conservancy have been provided for. Forest revenue is higher than ever, though the scheme of protection and reservation of the forests has been advanced considerably. The expenditure on Public Works is the largest for many years past. The project for a railway from Ankleshwar to Nándod has been matured, and, except about a lakh of rupees, the funds for the construction of the first half section of the line may be said to be already in hand. The regular revenue has increased by some Rs. 30,000. The British opium system is now in force in its entirety, and the preventive establishment has been improved. Other establishments have been greatly strengthened An addition to educational expenditure of about Rs. 4,500 has been incurred, and 13 new schools have been opened. And a complete scheme of medical relief has been sanctioned providing for a Dispensary in every taluka, with a supernumerary Medical Officer to travel about the State.

Year's work in brief.

150. But as the year reported on is the last of a decade during which the State has been under the management of Government, I venture to take a more extended view, and to describe briefly the improvement which has taken place in the resources of the State during that period, and the amount of work that has been done in the various departments of the administration. The first Administration Report was submitted by Colonel Stace for the year 1884-5. For the last eight months of that year he was in charge as Joint Administrator, while for the first four the Raja was at the head of affairs. Complete statistics and full information are not available, but such as are given are fairly trustworthy for purposes of a comparison which I refrain from lengthening out into anything like an exhaustive statement. For this reason I give no detailed account of the work done, in the early years of the Administration, for the redress of grievances, the suppression of abuses, and the restraint of waste. I exhibit mainly results which can be judged from a few simple facts and figures. The most important department is of course that of the Land Revenue. I have said enough in this report of the progress of the Survey and Alienation settlements, which are inferior in importance to no other measures which have been inaugurated for the good of the population of the State. And for a similar reason I need not refer to the great improvement effected, at large increase of cost, in the Land Revenue establishments. The area under cultivation has expanded by probably not less—possibly much more—than 50,000 acres. All taxes and cesses have been abolished, including some remnants of the horrible system of transit duties which formerly hampered trade. Deducting the proceeds of these from the land revenue of 1884-5, and converting Bábásai totals into British, I believe the land revenue has nearly doubled in the ten years. The records, which lay in confused masses in odd boxes, have been reduced to order. Balances on the books aggregating over 30 lakhs of rupees have been disposed of. The Jamabandi, formerly unknown, is regularly done for every taluka, and a Jamabandi Report is prepared for the whole State. The State accounts, which had not been closed for years, are punctually written up. The many questions at issue with Sagbára and Vádi have, with one exception, been laid at rest. Laws have been introduced, and the first step taken towards their codification. The Fouj is no longer the great department of public waste. The expenditure has been reduced to what is probably less than half its former total. It employs some 225 servants now at a monthly cost of Rs. 2,535 against 461 formerly at a cost of about Rs. 3,300, and salaries have, almost without exception, been considerably increased. Police powers have been taken away from the Thandars, and a regular separate force established. The Courts, both Civil and Criminal, administer justice which is at least pure and speedy, and they are freely resorted to. The Jail, which formerly received no particular attention, and cost as much as it does now, has been for some years a model institution, and the labour of its inmates contributes from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 annually towards its support. The forests ten years ago were being rapidly destroyed. Hardly a thought had been given to their conservation. They produced Rs. 42,000 per annum. The average net revenue may now be taken, though many restrictions have been imposed for the preservation of forest growth, to average Rs. 65,000,—that is, a lakh of receipts less Rs. 35,000 expended on establishments. The rights of Dumaldars over the forests of their villages have been settled. With the exception of a very few school-houses and choras, and some temples, tanks and ghauts, no useful Public Works had been constructed before 1884. In 1884-5 the expenditure on such works was Rs. 22,000. In 1893-4 it was Rs. 1,85,000. There was not ten years ago a mile of metalled, or even good ordinary road outside Nándod. Now there are

Some facts and figures relating to ten years' management.

some 30 miles metalled and bridged, and many more miles have been cleared. In 10 years nearly 13½ lakhs have been spent by the department. The railway project has been sufficiently referred to. In the Account office the British system is at work. A regular budget is submitted annually, and is the basis of the year's finance. The State balance, when the management was assumed by Government, was *nil*. At the moment of writing it is, reserve and current balance together, about 8¾ lakhs. The regular yearly revenue of the State may be said to be at present about 9 lakhs, and the expenditure about 7½. For 1885-6 they were, in British rupees, probably each about 4½. The revenue from liquor under the then current farm, and under a system which in no way sought to reduce temptation to drink, was under Rs. 60,000 per annum. The receipts of the department, under the rigid system of British territory, and with far higher selling rates than formerly, are now some Rs. 1,20,000. Opium produces over Rs. 13,000 against Rs. 9,500, and Stamps Rs. 14,000 against Rs. 7,000. Nearly all old debts have been settled after careful enquiry, by payment of about a lakh of rupees, and collection of about the same sum. The descriptions of the capital town under the former regime will hardly bear reproduction. It is believed it will now compare in point of cleanliness and orderliness with most towns in Gujarat. Garden, Horse breeding and Veterinary Departments have been established. The annual attendance at the Nándod Hospital and the Dispensaries has risen from 6,144 to 67,900, and the expenditure of the Medical Department (excluding vaccination) from Rs. 2,485 to Rs. 8,500. The cost of a prescription is now 2 annas against 7. In 1884-5 there were 16 schools with 1,330 scholars: now there are 86 with 4,100. Expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 4,350 to Rs. 28,850. The Bábásai rupee has vanished from the State accounts. The British Postal Department delivers letters at every Thana, and a Telegraph Office has been opened at Nándod. Lastly, the commerce and trade of the State are developing, while the growing wealth, comfort and trustfulness of the people, and their increasing immunity from oppression, constitute the best reward of those who have worked for them during these ten years.

Concluding remarks.

151. The last vestiges of misrule are disappearing, but it will have been gathered from what has been said that there is still much work to be done. It must take some years, for instance, to carry out the scheme of public works in immediate contemplation, and especially to complete the system of railways and roads within the State, the construction of which is now being undertaken. A still longer period and much patient care and labour will be necessary for the successful consummation of the projects for the reclamation of the cultivable areas in the jungles, and the consolidation and protection of the forests. With reformed land revenue arrangements so well advanced, these are now the most important of the questions which require the careful personal attention of the head of the Administration. But in all departments, almost without exception, good work has been, and I trust will continue to be done. I have again to acknowledge the services of the officers in charge of them, and their earnest cooperation. I would not spoil this acknowledgment by commenting further than I have already done on the work of individuals. But I venture, as this is the last report which I shall be privileged to submit, to record two observations for the attention of all. The first is that stricter supervision should be exercised by them over their subordinates in respect of the dealings of the latter with the people. It is still unfortunately true that subordinate officers and underlings practise oppression, especially on the more ignorant and timid classes, compelling them to labour which is not remunerated, and cheating them out of supplies. It has been my aim not to concentrate improvements at Nándod to be

seen of visitors, or to confine to the capital and head-quarter towns the increased happiness which comes of good government, but to extend these benefits to the remotest quarters of the State as well. I fear that, in this one particular, through the indifference on the point of most of the responsible officers, I must confess with chagrin that I have failed. I cannot pretend to great success when shopkeepers and village officers have so little confidence in my power to protect them against State officers that they will not complain to me of their misdeeds. Nothing could be more disappointing to me on leaving the service of the State than this. In the next place I would urge on all in authority that strong and never relaxing efforts should be made to stop the waste and peculation of every kind which still go on. Much of the toleration and connivance which are extended to these evils is born of the common, but disloyal and ungenerous feeling that something considerably lower than the best administrative effort is good enough for a native State. Much of it is also due to general disinclination to undergo the trouble and unpleasantness of the necessary action. There can be no question of the seriousness of the result to the State. I speak with deliberation, and on intimate knowledge of the details of management here, when I say that I do not doubt that a degree of control which might speedily be attained throughout all departments, if the necessary determination were used, would add half a lakh of rupees to the annual surplus of the State. I fear the very prosperity of the State operates to confirm the attitttude which I am deprecating. Its wealth grows steadily and the future prospect is most encouraging. I have indicated sufficiently above the projects for its material and moral progress to which the expanding surplus can best be devoted. The larger enterprises are only in the stage of inception as I relinquish charge of the State. I do so with a last expression of keen regret that my connection with it is at an end, but deeply impressed with its magnificent natural advantages and the happy future which I feel assured lies before it.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator,
Rájpipla State.

NANDOD:
15th June, 1894.

Appendix · I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mine.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rájpipla	Rs. 65,000 (Bábásai.)	Baroda Government	1,71,771	86	4,100	1,06,869	Fever, Cholera in the beginning of the year, Small-pox and measles towards the end of the year.	About nine lakhs. (British rupees)	*Horse* 23 Regular, 28 Irregular. *Foot.* 75*	Not levied	Forest produce, Carnelian stones, cotton, grain, &c.	* In this are not included police, haveli guards or revenue peons.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race, and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gambhirsinhji Verisalji ...	Nándod.	Rájá.	Rajput, Gohil, Hindu.	48	Private.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Chhatrasinhji	Do.		Do.	32	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Special Magistrate with 1st Class powers and Special Revenue officer, Nándod Taluka.				
3	Ramsinhji	Do.	Sons of Rájá	Do.	24	Rajkumar College, Rajkot, & Private.					
4	Kiritsinhji...	Do.		Do.	22	Do. do.					
5	Narsinhsinhji	Do.		Do.	19	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.					
6	Digvijaisinhji	Do.		Do.	17						
7	Parakramsinhji	Do.		Do.	Ys. Ms. 4 8	.....					
8	Vijaisinhji	Do.	Son of No. 2, Chhatrasinhji.	Do.	4 2	.....					

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1893-94.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Rájpipla State. Rewa Kantha Agency.	6 Talukas.	About 1,457¾ square miles.	1,71,771	Nándod	10,819	771	One, excluding the Administrator.	8	About 30 miles.	About 15 miles.	215, including police sowars.	Rs. 38,448-6-6.	About six lakhs.	About nine lakhs.	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Population of the State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.					Number per square mile.	Caste and Nationality.									Total male agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.					
					Male.	Female.	Total.		Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Northern Division.	Rájpipla State.	33,090	88,503	83,268	.....	.....	1,71,771	118		24		1,62,686	6,414	295	269	2,079	4	.....	.....	Gujarati	Immigrated 289 families. Emigrated 29 families.	

NOTE.—The above are all the figures to be found in the Presidency Census Report.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Rajpipla State, 1893-94.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, excluding followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.			
Cavalry	22	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	23	1	.....	.....	.....	2	21	6,487		
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Infantry	71	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	74	1	.....	.....	.....	*9	65	5,567	* Two of these are British Military Pensioners.	
Total ...	93	12	.....	1	1	.....	7	97	2	4	.....	.....	11	86	12,054		

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police in the Rájpipla State.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Superintendent of Police	1	Rs. 400	38,448-6-6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	„ 100		.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables	6	„ 60, 40, 30.		.....	2	.....	...	...	6	...	
Jemadars	5	„ 25, 22, 20, 15.		.....	.....	.....	...	...	5	...	
Havildars	9	„ 12		.....	1	.....	...	...	8	...	
Naiks	19	„ 10		.....	4	1	...	...	13	1	
First Class Constables	54	„ 9		.....	7	1	...	...	14	7	
Second Class Constables	106	„ 8		2	26	1	...	...	20	11	
Police Sowars	14	„ 28, 25, 23.		...	2	.....	...	...	6	...	
Total ...	215			2	42	3	...	...	74	19	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix VII.

Statement shewing the results of the working of the Police in the Rájpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Presentage convicted of accused arrested. (columns 3 and 4		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rájpipla State	646	642	515	708	407	652	231	331	164	376	44·85	46·7	56·76	50·7	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Rájpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1894.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Rájpipla State	10,473 6 7	18,327 2 4	4,314 8 8	9,415 6 7	41·19	51·37	

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix

Statement shewing the number of Crimes Committed, number of

during the year 1893-94.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1893-94.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1893-94.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance on 1st April 1893.	Committed during 1893-94.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences against Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 141 to 160	2	2	4	4	...	41	30
2	Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190	...	4	4	3	1	8	2
3	False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229	2	20	22	22	...	21	12
4	Offences relating to the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 268 to 294 A.	...	4	4	4	...	4	1
5	Offences affecting life, Chapter XVI, Sections 299 to 311 ...	...	14	14	13	1	15	8
6	Hurt, Sections 319 to 338	5	166	171	167	4	247	40
7	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 339 to 348	...	8	8	8	...	12	...
8	Criminal force and assault, Sections 349 to 358	...	7	7	7	...	7	1
9	Kidnapping, abduction, &c., Sections 359 to 374	...	3	3	3	...	13	...
10	Rape, Section 376	1	7	8	7	1	8	2
11	Theft, Chapter XVII, Sections 378 to 382	18	272	290	203	87	300	113
12	Extortion, Sections 384 to 389	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
13	Robbery and dacoity, Sections 390 to 402	2	16	18	14	4	31	7
14	Criminal misappropriation, Sections 403 to 404	...	6	6	3	3	5	1
15	Criminal breach of trust, Sections 405 to 409	...	16	16	15	1	9	6
16	Receiving Stolen property, Sections 411 to 414	2	5	7	7	...	10	6
17	Cheating, Sections 417 to 420	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
18	Mischief, Sections 426 to 434 and 437 to 440	1	37	38	34	4	49	16
19	Mischief by fire, Sections 435 and 436	2	41	43	12	31	11	1
20	Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462	6	112	118	57	61	91	19
21	Offences relating to Documents, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 477	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
22	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498	...	9	9	8	1	17	1
23	Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 499 to 502	...	8	8	8	...	10	...
24	Criminal intimidation, &c., Chapter XXII, Sections 503 to 510	2	60	62	59	3	95	4
	Total Penal Code ...	43	820	863	661	202	1008	271
	Offences under Special Laws.							
1	Abkari Act	...	76	76	74	2	111	93
2	Opium Act	...	14	14	14	...	15	12
3	Cattle trespass Act	...	10	10	10	...	8	3
4	District Police Act, Sections 31 and 33	...	14	14	14	...	15	13
5	Forest Law	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
6	Municipal Act...	2	34	36	36	...	50	35
	Total Special Laws ...	2	150	152	150	2	201	158
	Total Penal Code and Special Laws ...	45	970	1015	811	204	1209	429

Note.—(1) 16 prisoners were awaiting trial and 24 were with the Police.

(2) 3 prisoners were detained pending extradition.

(3) 96 cognisable cases, struck off as untrue, are included in the statement.

(4) 15 non-cognisable cases, in which the complaints were dismissed before the issue of process, are also included.

(5) In column 3 only such cases are noted as were sent up by the Police for trial.

IX.

cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial, in the Rájpipla State ending 31st March 1894.

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died, during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.									Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	5	...	21	4	...	30	11	...	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	2	1	2	...	12	9	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	4	2	...	1	...	8	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3*	* Transported for life.
2	9	...	4	25	...	40	204	...	...	9	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	77	2	11	13	9	113	169	...	1	71	9	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	1	...	...	7	20	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	5	...	...	6	3	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	12	2	...	16	33	...	...	7	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	11	...	3	4	1	19	69	...	...	6	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	3	...	4	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4	133	6	59	58	11	271	699	...	2	134	14	11	23	10	8	1	1	3*	* Transported for life.
1	33	...	22	37	...	93	14	...	...	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	...	9	...	12	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	...	13	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	35	...	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	35	...	23	98	...	158	38	...	...	60	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	168	6	82	156	11	429	737	...	2	194	17	11	23	10	8	1	1	3*	* Transported for life.

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with in the Rájpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Number.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial in 1893-94.					Total.								
		1892-93.	1893-94.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrestd in the presence of the Magistrate.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
2	Sir-Nyayadhish	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	17	12	...	...	...	
3	Special Magistrate ...	107	14	...	6	...	3	...	8	165	17	7	5	4	...	...	1	
4	Nándod Town Magistrate...	192	322	14*	213	48	202	...	2	317	479	167	120	174	17	1	...	* Out of 24 men undisposed of at the end of the last year, 10 were transferred to the court of the Nandod Taluka Magistrate.
5	Jhaghadia 1st Class Magistrate	134	145	...	101	50	56	4	6	197	217	61	68	74	8	...	6	
6	Nándod Taluka 2nd Class Magistrate	8	3	10*	4	3	10	...	...	12	27	10	...	17	...	...	...	*These men were transferred from the Town Magistrate's Court.
7	Bhalod Do. ...	99	87	...	64	32	44	...	...	176	140	71	49	18	1	1	...	
8	Valia Do. ...	44	66	...	63	1	26	...	2	86	92	13	16	55	3	...	5	
9	Gardeshwar Do. ...	20	51	...	47	24	14	...	...	40	85	12	25	45	...	...	3	
10	Dediapada Do. ...	11	4	...	2	4	...	...	...	9	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	
11	Sagbara District Magistrate.	16	14	...	3	...	5	7	3	16	18	5	1	11	...	...	1	
12	Vadi 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	11	4	10	2	2	1	...	9	19	4	1	14	...	...	...	
	Total ...	636	717	31	513	164	362	12	21	2,910	1,103	350	306	429	29	2	16	

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Rájpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1894.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.								Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Rájpipla State	Huzur Court	20	8	2	4	2	17	14	13	9	3	10	3	2	10	7	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sir-Nyayadhish Court	57	2	...	2	...	44	31	32	23	13	3	11	2	14	65	13	27	2	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	2	1	1
	Total ...	77	10	2	6	2	61	45	45	32	16	13	14	4	24	72	21	34	2	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	2	1	1

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Nandod Jail and Lock-ups in the Rájpipla State during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nándod Jail { Convicted ...	259	68	191	246	259	55	48	39	Rs. 6,374-1-1	Two deaths from Cholera and one from fever.
Under-trial ...	142	2	140	118	142	3	3	...		
Lock-ups. { Convicted ...	111	1	110	122	111	$5\frac{156}{365}$	$3\frac{131\frac{1}{2}}{365}$	4	Rs. 198-4-2	
Under-trial ...	196	1	195	206	196	$3\frac{185}{365}$	$3\frac{12}{365}$	7		
Total ... { Convicted ...	370	69	301	368	370	$60\frac{156}{365}$	$51\frac{131\frac{1}{2}}{365}$	43	Rs. 6,572-5-3	
Under-trial ...	338	3	335	324	338	$6\frac{185}{365}$	$6\frac{12}{365}$	7		

A. SHEWAN,
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Appendix XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1893-94.								Suits disposed of in 1893-94.									
												Value.	Subject matter.			Numbers and value.					Disposal.				Value.	Average duration.		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits on money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the files, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13		
1	Sir-Nyayadhish Court... ...	61	90	506	712	567	802	477	693	90	109	Rs. a. p. 56,391-3-7	52	653	7	582	118	10	2	...	87	265	204	137	Rs. a. p 52,787 9 1	...	2	9

A. SHEWAN,

Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1893-94.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1893-94.			Remarks.
		1892-93.	1893-94.		1892-93.	1893-94.	Value for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value total for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value for 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Value of closing balance for 1893-94.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			
1	Sir-Nyayadhish Court ...	44	188	Rs. a. p. 14,601 15 9	532	411	Rs. a. p. 34,995 2 0	576	599	Rs. a. p. 49,597 1 9	388	501	Rs. a. p. 41,135 0 11	188	98	Rs. a. p. 8,462 0 10	85	8	5	

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Appendix XV.

Registration of Documents.

	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused registration.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
		Total presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Bhálod Registrar	232	254	176	198	48	44	1	...	2	3	5	9	226	238	95,830 5 0	96,404 8 0	6	16	...	...
2	Nándod Do.	198	202	148	141	44	56	3	1	3	1	...	3	179	192	94,890 0 0	86,092 0 9	6	10	13	...
	Total ...	430	456	324	339	92	100	4	1	5	4	5	12	405	430	1,90,720 5 0	1,82,496 8 9	12	26	13	...

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Appendix XVI

Agriculture.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Rájpipla State during the year 1893-94.

	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Camels.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Nándod	9,879	9,607	347	3,992	303	191	9	349	10,583	4,470½	...	179	943
2	Bhalod...	8,995	4,726	289	3,160	125	219	...	195	7,837	3,531	...	187	1,425
3	Jhaghadia	6,038	6,330	35	4,204	122	135	...	50	6,415	3,013½	...	132	1,540
4	Valia	7,059	8,409	65	2,280	140	59	1	...	3,802	3,480	...	151	1,552
5	Gardeshwar	2,969	2,474	27	484	28	35	...	...	2,744	1,451½	...	28	76
6	Dediapada	2,140	4,948	19	667	7	6	...	...	739	910	...	5	409
	Total ...	37,080	36,494	782	14,787	725	645	10	594	32,120	16,856½	...	682	5,945

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix

Receipts and Expenditure of the Rājpipla State for those of the year ending

INCOME.

Heads of Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st April	2,73,684	3,46,245	72,561	.....
I. *Land Revenue*—				
(*a*) Former years	3,561	6,348	2,787	.....
(*b*) Current year				
1. Ordinary and Fixed...	4,56,397	4,57,925	1,528	.....
2. Miscellaneous	90,025	77,468	.....	12,557
Total I. Land Revenue	5,49,983	5,41,741	4,315	12,557
II. *Forests*	97,454	1,23,762	26,308	.....
III. *Abkari, Opium &c.*—				
(*a*) Liquor	89,825	1,09,258	19,433	.....
(*b*) Opium	10,903	13,227	2,324	.....
(*c*) Drugs	216	223	7	.....
Total III. Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	1,00,944	1,22,708	21,764	.....
IV. *Stamps*	13,119	15,259	2,140	.....
V. *Registration*	1,491	1,493	2	.....
VI. *Law and Justice (Courts)*	4,902	7,140	2,238	.....
VII. *Law and Justice (Jail)*	1,876	2,430	554	.....
VIII. *Guaranteed and other allowances*... ...	13,634	13,634	.....	.....
IX. *Debts*	17,745	895	.....	16,850
X. *Miscellaneous*	29,843	34,465	4,622	.....
Total of Revenue heads I to X ...	8,30,991	8,63,527	61,943	29,407

XVII.

the year ending 31st March 1894 as compared with 31st March 1893.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Administration and Finance.*—				
(*a*) Administrator's office	34,110	35,147	1,037	.....
(*b*) Account Department and Treasury ...	6,884	7,895	1,011	.....
Total I. Administration and Finance.	40,994	43,042	2,048	.....
II. *Land Revenue Administration.*—				
A. Assistant Administrator's Establishment.				
(*a*) Senior Assistant Administrator's office.	12,252	12,342	90	.....
(*b*) Junior Do. Do. ...	8,392	8,652	260	.....
B. Taluka Establishment	23,050	24,423	1,373	.....
C. Village Establishment	22,348	22,159	.....	189
D. Revenue Survey and Settlement ...	21,271	25,665	4,394	.....
E. Refunds	906	1,526	620	.....
Total II. Land Revenue Administration.	88,219	94,767	6,737	189
III. Abkari, opium, &c.—				
A. Abkari.—				
(*a*) Suddar Distillery	3,181	3,452	271	.....
(*b*) Miscellaneous	232	312	80	.....
(*c*) Refunds	2,730	6,264	3,534	.....
B. Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Intoxicating Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Preventive Establishment	3,820	4,074	254	.....
Total III. Abkari, Opium &c. ...	9,963	14,102	4,139	.....
IV. *Forests.*—				
(*a*) Superintendence	10,619	10,571	.....	48
(*b*) Conservancy	8,540	10,627	2,087	.....
(*c*) Working	6,036	10,911	4,875	.....
(*d*) Formation of Reserves	.....	330	330	.....
(*e*) Refunds	179	256	77	.....
Total IV. Forests	25,374	32,695	7,369	48
V. *Stamps*	877	862	.....	15
VI. *Registration*	260	277	17	
VII. *Law and Justice (Courts)*—				
A. Sir-Nyayadhish Court	10,683	10,999	316	.....
B. Magisterial Courts	2,303	2,498	195	.....
C. Miscellaneous	8,103	1,258	.....	6,845
Total VII. Law and Justice (Courts)...	21,089	14,755	511	6,845
VIII. *Law and Justice (Jails)*—				
A. District Jail	6,365	6,309	.....	56
B. Lock-ups	68	62	.....	6
Total VIII. Law and Justice (Jails)...	6,433	6,371	.....	62
IX. *Police.*—				
A. Superintendence	5,297	4,717	.....	580
B. Forces	31,504	33,731	2,227	.....
Total IX. Police	36,801	38,448	2,227	580
X. *Education.*—				
A. Establishment and Contingencies ...	20,006	23,755	3,749	.....
B. Miscellaneous	4,161	5,099	938	.....
Total X. Education	24,167	28,854	4,687	.....

Appendix

INCOME.

Heads of Receipts.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Advances.				
1. Tagai	1,895	584	.....	1,311
2. Others	3,05,941	5,95,334	2,89,393	.....
Total Advances	3,07,836	5,95,918	2,89,393	1,311
Deposits	34,994	34,706	.....	288
Total Advances and Deposits ...	3,42,830	6,30,624	2,89,393	1,599
Total Receipts	11,73,821	14,94,151	3,51,336	31,006
Grand Total Receipts including the Opening balance...	14,47,505	18,40,396	4,23,897	31,006

XVII.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XI. *Medical.*—				
A. Hospital	5,754	5,899	145	.....
B. Dispensaries	3,210	2,346	.....	864
C. Vaccination	1,306	1,463	157	.....
D. Miscellaneous	.....	259	259	.....
Total XI. Medical	10,270	9,967	561	864
XII. *Minor Departments.*—				
A. Record Office	1,393	1,387	.....	6
B. Printing Press	2,596	2,932	336	.....
C. Veterinary and Horse-breeding operations	4,445	3,568	.....	877
D. Improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture	3,469	4,330	861	.....
Total XII. Minor Departments ...	11,903	12,217	1,197	883
XIII. *Public Works.*—				
A. Establishment.—				
(*a*) Superintending establishment ...	10,570	13,363	2,793	.....
(*b*) Executive Do.	9,043	8,691	.....	352
B. Works and Repairs	1,11,939	1,63,353	51,414	.....
Total XIII. Public Works	1,31,552	1,85,407	54,207	352
XIV. *Military and Commissariat.*—				
A. Establishment	2,122	2,510	388	.....
B. Forces	21,863	22,301	438	.....
C. Stables	11,772	9,433	.....	2,339
D. Commissariat	9,763	6,438	.....	3,325
Total XIV. Military and Commissariat.	45,520	40,682	826	5,664
XV. *Tribute*	55,144	1,10,288	55,144	.....
XVI. *Guaranteed and other allowances*	30,438	35,479	5,041	.....
XVII. *Devasthan and Dharmada*	13,383	12,809	.....	574
XVIII. *Retired and Compassionate allowances* ...	871	794	.....	77
XIX. *H. H. the Raja and Family*	1,38,518	1,37,225	.....	1,293
XX. *Debts*	1,145	.....	.....	1,145
XXI. *Refunds*	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXII. *General Miscellaneous*	16,547	28,492	11,945	.....
Total of Service heads I to XXII ...	7,09,468	8,47,533	1,56,656	18,591
Reserve Fund.—				
Investment in Government Papers ...	5,0000	2,16,000	1,66,000	.....
Advances.—				
Tagai	4,520	5,150	630	.....
Others	3,04,694	5,34,116	2,29,422	.....
Total Advances ...	3,09,214	5,39,266	2,30,052	.....
Deposits	32,578	39,447	6,869	.....
Total Advances and Deposits... ...	3,41,792	5,78,713	2,36,921	.....
Total Disbursements...	11,01,260	16,42,246	5,59,577	18,591
Closing Balance	3,46,245	1,98,150	.....	1,48,095
Grand Total, including the Closing Balance	14,47,505	18,40,396	5,59,577	1,66,686

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

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RAJPIPLA STATE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

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RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1894-95.

INTRODUCTORY.

Area and population.

1. The area of the State is 1,457¾ miles, the population by the latest Census figures 1,71,771 thus averaging about 118 to the square mile. There are two well marked divisions in the State known as "*Rasti*" and "*Rani.*" The former consists of the plains and lowlands and its distinguishing features are a more or less advanced state of civilization in the shape of a settled revenue system, a better class of cultivators and cultivation; lands surveyed and classified with village boundaries and lands settled and defined. The "*Rani*" comprises the hills and forests populated solely and sparsely by Bhils with nomadic and restless tendencies; these people live a hand to mouth existence dependent chiefly on what they can make by the sale of forest produce eked out by meagre and desultory cultivation, the people are poor and their agricultural methods crude; this tract of country does not enjoy the advantages of settledness and definition in regard to its villages and cultivable lands. Gradually however "*Rasti*" limits are expanding and "*Rani*" limits equally contracting.

Map and Supplement.

2. A map of the State accompanies one copy of this report for submission to Government. The usual confidential supplement is separately forwarded.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Changes of Officers.

3. In the year of report Mr. Shewan, I. C. S., held charge of the State from 1st April, 1894 to 30th June 1894; Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Edalji from 1st July to 30th October 1894, and for the rest of the year of report which closed on 31st March 1895, I have been in charge. Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis was Senior Assistant, while Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Edalji was Administrator, and Mr. Maniram Ambaram, Personal Assistant to the Administrator, was for the same period Junior Assistant. Also during Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Edalji's absence on privilege leave Mr. Tipnis and Mr. Maniram acted respectively as Senior and Junior Assistants from 10th April to 28th May 1894. For the rest other Heads of Departments remained unchanged.

His Highness the Raja.

4. His Highness the Raja has enjoyed good health during the year and was for the most part at Nandod.

Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji.

5. Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji, the eldest son of His Highness the Raja, has held revenue charge of the Jhaghadia Taluka during the year under the designation of Special Revenue Officer. He also exercises First Class Magisterial powers in the State taking such cases as may be specially sent to him. He has supervised his charge and performed his duties satisfactorily and takes intelligent interest in his work.

Kumars Ramsinhji and Kiritsinhji.

6. These two Kumars are His Highness' 2nd and 3rd sons respectively. They have been living at Nandod throughout the year.

Kumars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaisinhji.

7. The fourth and fifth sons, Kumars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaisinhji, continue at the Rajkumar College and the same remark that was made last year by Mr. Shewan as to their school career applies this year *viz.*, that they have done fairly well in classes and have distinguished themselves in athletics.

State expenditure on His Highness the Raja and his family.

8, His Highness has 3 other children 2 girls and a boy, they are all still quite young and under His Highness' immediate care. There has been no change in the arrangements regarding allowances to His Highness and his sons or in the matter of the cost of educational charges on account of his fourth and fifth sons. The total expenditure on behalf of the Raja and his family excluding their share of "Fouj" expenses was Rs. 1,36,964 as against Rs. 1,37,225 last year.

Annual Durbar.

9. The annual State Durbar usually held on the Dassera was held by me this year on 12th December. The reason for this delay was that I was not in charge on the Dassera itself and Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Edalji deemed it better to postpone the Durbar till after my arrival.

Events of the year.

10. The year has been comparatively uneventful, and the State has been practically free from such misfortunes as it fell to Mr. Shewan's lot to record in last year's report. Cyclonic storms accompanied by very heavy rain swept across the State in the latter days of October damaging and retarding cultivation to some extent. Perhaps the event of chief local importance of the year was the inauguration of the Shewan Clock Tower at Nandod in commemoration of Mr. Shewan's long, and to it, beneficial connection with the State; the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Pollen, Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, on the 31st August 1894 and the initial ceremony passed off with great éclat.

External relations.

11. External relations have continued satisfactory. The territory comprised in the Charni dispute has since the close of the year been handed over to this State, but the demarcation work yet remains to be done.

Visits of the Political Agent.

12. The Political Agent paid two short visits to Nandod in 1894.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey Settlement.

Scope and progress of Survey settlement.

13. The scope of the Survey settlement is to gradually bring as much land as possible under the vighoti system. All the undoubted *rasti* portions of the State have been settled and now operations are being pushed on in areas which were formerly *rani* but which are now ripe for the settlement and conversion into *rasti*. Survey operations have been in progress during the year in 31 villages of the Jaghadia Taluka, in 2 lapsed Dumala villages, in 19 Dumala villages of minors under State management and in 3 other Dumala villages, and the settlement work for these villages will follow on the principles sanctioned by Government previously. The settlement of the villages of the *rasti* portion of the Gardeshwar Taluka surveyed the previous year was completed in this official year during last rains and rates were introduced. The settlement of 36 villages and the Survey of 55 villages is the sum total of the work taken in hand by the department during the year of report and it is anticipated that this amount of work will be completed by the end of the working season.

Traverse of boundaries of Rani villages.

14. The traverse Survey of the *rani* villages has been completed during the year. In last year's report it was anticipated that the work would be completed by the end of the working season and the anticipation was realized. The traverse Survey work done during the official year of report extended over 177 villages with an area of 1,98,649 acres.

Settlement and survey work to be done.

15. In the coming year the villages that have been surveyed and classified during this year will be settled and when the settlement is completed the whole of the Jaghadia Taluka will become *rasti*. The Survey work to be done will next year consist of the survey and classification of 38 villages of the Valia Taluka which are ready for conversion into *rasti*. By the time this work is done possibly small areas in this and other Talukas will be ready for similar treatment; but the work in this direction will naturally lessen.

Expenditure.

16. During the year of report the expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,950 as against Rs. 25,665 last year and Rs. 21,271 the year before. The year's expenditure was rather less than that of last year but more than the budget allotment on account of printing of village maps and the construction of boundary pillars, items of expenditure which were not thought of when the budget was framed.

Maps, &c.

17. A map of the whole State showing the boundaries of every village in both *rasti* and *rani* is now ready. The preparation of permanent village registers of land has been completed for the Nandod Taluka, the work for other Talukas will be taken up. This work has been waiting on the completion of the alienation settlement enquiry.

General remarks about the Department.

18. The Department which has all the year been under Mr. Bhaishanker Rewadat of the Gujarat Revenue Survey is to be congratulated on the out-turn of the year's work. Settlement has been effected in 36 villages in the Gardeshwar Taluka; Traverse Survey done over an area of 1,98,649 acres,

Survey and classification work done in 55 villages representing survey of 30,650 acres and classification over 18,812 acres; besides these there is the incidental work of preparation of village maps and permanent land registers. There is reason to believe that the quality of work done is good though no independent tests were taken this year or the year before, but previous to that such independent tests were taken and the work was found good. Tests were taken by the Nimtandar and Survey Superintendent and indicated that the work of measuring and classing was accurate and good. The Department is in competent hands and works creditably.

Alienation Settlement.

Introductory remarks.

19. Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis was in charge of the alienation settlement work throughout the year and has done good work. He has in fact now completed the settlement work, and relinquished State service on the 15th May. All claims have been entertained and disposed of on the lines laid down by Government, and beyond waiting for the results of any stray appeals that may be made and the issue of Sanads nothing further remains to be done in the way of settlement. As the work has this year been practically brought to completion it will be as well to briefly review the results of each sort of alienation.

Village alienation.

20. The alienation department had to deal with 170 villages when going into the subject of village alienations. This branch of the enquiry has now been completed so far as the titles of the Dumaldars to the villages are concerned; there only remains the further step of fixing the conditions, *i. e.*, specifying the mutual obligations of the Dumaldars and the State; in this direction settlement has to receive the sanction of Government.

Land alienations.

21. All land alienation cases have been enquired into and settled. No less than 5,251 notices according to the Summary settlement scheme were issued by the Department to various claimants and no one has asked for formal enquiry, which shows that the basis of the Summary settlement in this State has proved popular. The total of claims was of course greater than that of notices as a good many claims were rejected and in such cases no notices were required. General registers giving all necessary information, of all lands in each village, have been prepared. Out of 1369 applications which were rejected by the Alienation Settlement officer there were 41 appeals to the Administrator and all these have been decided; the percentage of appeals was, therefore, small, showing careful work at the outset. The total area of lands to be continued as alienated under this settlement amounts to 23,436 acres 24 gunthas with an assessment of Rs. 1,13,077, the quit rent on it amounts to Rs. 16,875, the net pecuniary loss therefore to the State over these alienations is represented by Rs. 96,202. The only work that now remains in connection with land alienations is the preparation and issue of Sanads.

Cash allowances.

22. During the year of report the orders of Government have been received about the cash allowances to be allowed and continued by the State to various claimants. The total amount of these cash allowances is Rs. 94,830 per year, the issue of Sanads is all that remains to complete this branch of alienation. A list of cash alienations corrected as far as possible up to date is under preparation.

Sayer Hakks.

23. These have been settled some time and incorporated with general list of cash allowances.

Net results and nature of work.

24. The net result is that in this State 117 complete villages are Dumala or alienated; 23,436 acres and 24 gunthas of land are alienated representing a money loss of Rs. 96,202; and Rs. 94,830 are due as cash alienations. The alienations in the State are thus very considerable. The work of enquiry has been done very thoroughly by Mr. Tipnis, whose services were retained after his retirement on pension for the purpose expressly of completing the settlement. Mr. Tipnis completed his work on the 15th May last. The work that now remains is of the nature of formal clerical work to give full documentary authority to the settlement.

Waste Lands.

Progress of reclamation.

25. This paragraph refers to the conversion of *rani* into *rasti*. During the year 31 Durbari villages of the Jaghadia Taluka and 24 Dumala villages have been surveyed and their settlement will be completed during the coming rains. At the opening of next season 38 villages of the Valia Taluka which have been indicated will be taken in hand, and survey and settlement will immediately follow, and they will come under the Vighoti system in 1896–97. Beyond this, as far as can be seen at present, there will be little scope for further conversion of *rani* into *rasti*: Gardeshwar and Bhalod Talukas show no possibilities in this direction; a very few villages of Nandod Taluka might be so treated and possibly a very few more in Valia, but that is the utmost that can be said. Dediapada presents no possibilities that I can see in the near future and it must wait on Valia's fuller development before the tide of reclamation reaches it, for it is from that direction that the advance is likely to come.

Revenue System.

Revenue management.

26. There are six Talukas in the State and each is in the charge of a Thandar with the usual necessary establishment for collection of revenue, &c. The State consists of two main divisions, *rasti* and *rani* in the proportion of about 1 to 2 as regards area, but the *rasti*, which includes that portion of the State which is under more systematic revenue management and where superior methods of cultivation obtain, is gradually gaining on the *rani* which comprises, as thes word implies, the forest lands. Of the six Talukas Dediapada is wholly *rani*, all the rest are mixed *rasti* and *rani* though Jaghadia is now on the very eve of becoming entirely *rasti*. There are in all 772 villages, 655 Durbari and 117 Dumala; of the 655 Durbari villages 221 are *rasti* and 434 *rani*. Three of the Durbari *rasti* villages are returned as deserted, their lands however bring in revenue. being cultivated by the inhabitants of neighbouring villages. Among Durbari *rani* villages 125 are deserted and 89 of these are in the wholly *rani* Taluka of Dediapada. The *rani* tract is inhabited by Bhils with marked migratory and restless instincts which account for the large number of deserted villages. All sorts of causes tend to the desertion of villages, a death, superstitious report. failure of crops, &c., and as their huts are easily put up and material is abundantly at hand the trouble attendant on removal is very small and a move presents no difficulties. The increase of 8 in Durbari villages is accounted for by the lapse and resumption of 7

Dumala villages and the inclusion of 1 village, Bijalvadi, as a deserted village, it having been omitted from the Taluka lists and only noticed on the conclusion of the Valia traverse survey.

Revenue charges and work of Assistant Administrators.

27. The year opened with the following distribution of work. The Senior Assistant Administrator had revenue charge of 4 Talukas; Estates under management; Abkari Department; and superior charge of the Survey Department. The Junior Assistant Administrator had revenue charge of 1 Taluka and the Alienation Settlement work. The Personal Assistant to the Administrator had revenue charge of Dediapada Taluka, and Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji held subordinate charge of the Nandod Taluka. In June last the following modifications in the above distribution were effected. Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji got independent revenue charge of Jaghadia, and the Senior Assistant Administrator received charge of the Nandod Taluka from the Kumar Shri, and of Bhalod from the Junior Assistant Administrator, in order to enable the latter officer to devote his whole time to alienation enquiry work; and this arrangement held till the close of the year.

Conduct and punishments.

28. The Thandars are well reported on by the Senior Assistant Administrator, and my own observation confirms that view. The conduct of the Thana establishments has improved, the percentage of punishments among the Talatis dropped from 70 per cent. to 42 per cent., and apparently their faults were more or less trivial as the fines amounted only to Rs. 16-10, as against Rs. 74-15 last year. One Talati had to be dismissed the service for peculation, and two police patels were suspended for grossly irregular conduct in connection with criminal complaints made to them; these were the only serious cases during the year. There is no doubt that the Department is susceptible of vast improvement in the subordinate grades. The Senior Assistant Administrator reports that general improvement in the Thana establishments is observable and he has had some experience of them; the improvement would be more rapid by the riddance of useless men and the introduction of new blood.

ESTATES.

Wards' Estates.

Receipts and Expenditure and general information.

29. There are six Wards' Estates under State management as against five last year. The following statement in prescribed form gives general information about them. The estates of Rajpura, Gopalpura, two Rampuras and Pantalaodi were originally attached on account of the minority of their owners. The three latter are still minors, the first two no longer so; but attachment still remains on those two estates as they are in debt. Of the three minors' estates two are still burdened with debt, Pantalaodi rather heavily. The sixth estate, that of Boridra, was attached during the year on account of the Dumaldar's imbecility, and a question in regard to his title to hold his estate, which question is under consideration and somewhat complicated. To take the Estates in detail :—

(1) *Rajpura* is heavily in debt but there is a good balance in hand which it is expected will suffice to satisfy these debts under compromise with the creditors. The accounts have been completely gone into this year and the adjustment will be made during the rains and the estate will then be handed over. But the Thakor is not careful and will in all probability be deeply involved again in a short time.

(2) *Gopalpura.* This Thakorate is in debt to some extent, and further there is litigation between the Thakor and his uncles as to division of the property and so the attachment is likely to remain for a somewhat indefinite period, *i. e.*, until the debt is cleared off and the litigation is at an end.

(3) and (4) The *Rampura* Estates call for no special remarks. The larger sharer is not in debt but he is a minor, and the attachment will continue to the end of the minority. The smaller sharer is in debt to a small extent, and when that debt is paid off the estate will be restored.

(5) *Pantalaodi* is still a minor and is in debt, the restoration of the property will occur when he ceases to be a minor; the debt will in all probability under a plan of compromise with creditors be cleared off this year.

(6) *Boridra.* The restoration of this Thakor's estate depends on the decision which may be arrived at as to his title and, if that is answered in the affirmative, then further as to his fitness to manage his own affairs.

All the *rasti* villages and some of the important *rani* villages of all the wards' estates except Boridra are now being surveyed, and settlement will follow next season. Boridra is excepted because it has so very recently come under attachment but the subject is under consideration.

No.	Estate and Thakore's name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Opening balance on 1st April 1894.		Receipts from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	
					Kaldar.	Babasai.	Kaldar.	Babasai.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	*Rajpura.*							
	Gumansinhji Chhatrasinhji.	26	Rajpura Taluka Bhalod.	Wadhvan Talukdari School (Discontinued.)	16,029 13 5	2,093 4 7	12,356 2 4	1,885 7 0
II.	*Gopalpura.*							
	Hamirsinhji Jitsinhji.	22	Gopalpura Taluka Nandod.	Nandod A. V. School (Discontinued.)	14 0 8	5,910 8 6	64 0 0	2,214 6 0
III.	*Rampura.*							
	Jhinabava Nagjibava.	11	Pipadra Taluka Bhalod.	Mangrol Vernacular School.	365 10 6	1,934 10 9	148 12 0	1,258 5 9
IV.	*Rampura.*							
	Motisinhji Narsinhji.	18	Hanor Sankheda Mehwas.	Do. (Discontinued.)	126 5 0	824 8 6	41 7 0	632 4 10
V.	*Pantalaodi.*							
	Akbarkhan Nathkhan	16	Pantalaodi Taluka Gardeshwar.	Vajiria Talukdari School.	166 13 8	9,980 8 4	230 5 5	7,627 4 9
VI.	*Boridra.*							
	Abhesinhji.	33	Dehvan in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District.	None.	.....	.....	2,290 10 11	.....
				Total ...	16,702 11 3	20,743 8 8	15,131 5 8	13,617 12 4

Total of opening balance and receipts.		Disbursements between 1st April 1894 and 31st March 1895.		Closing balance on 31st March 1895.		Value of moveable property (not with the State.)	Area of land under management.	Remarks.
Kaldar.	Babasai.	Kaldar.	Babasai.	Kaldar.	Babasai.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
28,385 15 9	3,978 11 7	2,919 8 5	1,853 12 4	25,466 7 4	2,124 15 3	4,000	1,005	
78 0 8	8,124 14 6	70 7 0	1,185 1 8	7 9 8	6,939 12 10	2,000	3,000	
514 6 6	3,193 0 6	4,68 13 2	1,375 8 11	45 9 4	1,817 7 7	5,000	700	
167 12 0	1,456 13 4	147 10 6	140 8 0	20 1 6	1,316 5 4	1,000	175	
397 3 1	17,607 13 1	259 6 9	4,323 14 10	137 12 4	13,283 14 3	2,000	2,415	
2,290 10 11	.....	1,687 13 5	.....	602 13 6	.....	3,000	935	
31,834 0 11	34,361 5 0	5,553 11 3	8,878 13 9	26,280 5 8	25,482 7 3	17,000	8,230	

Sagbara.

Sagbara Statistics.

30. The Sagbara Taluka is situated in the S. E. corner of the Rajpipla State. It is a Bhil Taluka under its own Vasava who exercises the powers of a District Magistrate within his limits, these powers, however, being delegated by the Rajpipla State. The following information is given in the annual report submitted by the Vasava.

The total revenue of the taluka amounted to Rs. 50,268 British and Rs. 2,370 Babasai; of these Rs. 44,000 were derived from forests while land revenue yielded Rs. 2,497. The regular monsoon rain was rather excessive, and heavy unseasonable rain at the end of October last did not improve agricultural prospects. The only other items of revenue worthy of notice are Rs. 2,000 Abkari compensation from the Rajpipla State and Rs. 2,200 (Babasai) on account of Khandesh and Gaekwari Khunti. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,199. The chief items here are Rs. 5,475 on Public Works, which consisted of completion of the Karkuns' quarters and Jail, and the construction (in progress) of a "paga" and Kacheri offices, and clearing of the road between Dediapada and the Khandesh frontier. Rs. 7,401 were spent in repayment of debts; salaries of establishment absorbed Rs. 6,152; Clothes and ornaments cost Rs. 6,480; provisioning charges were Rs. 8,893; pocket and other expenses of the family amounted to Rs. 6,100; Rs. 4,300 were paid in entertainment charges for guests and Rs. 938 in charity. At the close of the year there was a credit balance of Rs. 339. There is one school at Sagbara which has 25 boys on its rolls. While at Sagbara in May I visited this school and found that three-fourths of the pupils were the sons of the chief and his relations and officials. The school house is a suitable building, the highest class was in the 3rd Book Gujarati. The *Sibandi* of the Taluka numbers 48, of these 11 are mounted and 37 foot, the police force of 15 is included in this number. There were no Civil suits during the year. There were 10 offences registered; of these 2 remain undetected, 1 awaits surrender of offenders, and 7 were disposed of, all the accused involved in the cases tried were convicted; 8 of the offences were simple hurt. The Jail population was 1·7. The Jail consists of two long narrow rooms tacked on to the end of the new Paga buildings; they are nothing more than cheerful roomy lock-ups pleasantly open to the public; incarceration here will be attended with a minimum amount of irksomeness, but as offences appear to be of the mildest character the punishment will doubtless in most cases sufficiently fit the crime. The Vasava has this year paid attention to the road between Dediapada and the Khandesh frontier and credit is due to him in this direction.

Relation with the State.

31. Relations with the State have been satisfactory. The question concerning the villages of Chikda, and Patdi referred to in last year's report by Mr. Shewan is still unsettled. While at Sagbara I took the opportunity of pointing out to the Vasava that he might with advantage spend a little more in improving the condition of his outlying villages; at present the expenditure in this direction is very inadequate.

Vadi.

Management, receipts, expenditure.

32. Vadi is a small Bhil Taluka in the South of the State, and it is administered by its Vasava who has full revenue and civil power but only second class criminal powers. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 5,575 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,241. The chief item of revenue is a "Khunti" com-

pensation of Rs. 2,000 which the Vasava receives from the State; forest and land revenue between them yield about another Rs. 3,000. The forests of the Taluka are managed under rules prescribed by the State and conservation is receiving attention; an increase in forest revenue may in time be looked for. The Taluka is wholly *rani* and expansion of land revenue is improbable. The Vasava has an invested capital of Rs. 5,000 in Government paper.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

New laws.

33. Nothing has been done during the year in this direction.

Fouj and Military.

Describing the Fouj Department.

34. Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai has held the appointment of Fouj Superintendent throughout the year. There has been no modification in the character and scope of the department which includes (i) the *Fouj* proper, *viz.*, the *Paltan*, the *Risala*, and the *Bindressi Sowars*, the *Bedas* or guards at the Havelis of His Highness the Raja and his sons; (ii) the *Kacheri Khata* comprising generally the stables, carriages and tents; (iii) the *Kothar* or provisioning branch of the department and (iv) the Horsebreeding and Veterinary branch.

Fouj proper.

35. The *Paltan* or infantry of the *Fouj* proper consists of 75 men of all ranks. The strength of the *Risala* or regular cavalry is 23 men all told, while that of the *Bindressi* or irregular is 26 men all told. The *Bindressi* have been reduced by 2 men during the year, but these two men were transferred to the Mounted Police. All these men are more or less drilled. The *Paltan* furnishes guards at the Jail, Treasury, His Highness' Haveli and other places and on occasions of ceremonials. The *Risala* furnishes escorts and orderlies to His Highness the Raja, the Kumars and the Administrator, and is also utilized for treasure escorts when money has to be transferred from place to place. The *Bindressi* act as orderlies and messengers and are a most useful body. The *Fouj* proper has cost Rs. 23,657 this year as against Rs. 22,948 last. The *Paltan* is armed with obsolete smooth-bore muzzle-loading muskets; the *Risala* with smooth bore carbines, obsolete pattern; and the *Bindressi* with swords merely. The *Bedas* are guards at the Havelis of His Highness the Raja and his sons. There are 46 men all told in these various *Bedas*; they are mostly Arabs and Mekranis born and domiciled in the State, and their duties are to watch the precincts of the *havelis* where they are stationed.

Kacheri-khata and Kothar.

36. This branch of the department was at a low ebb and, I found, required refitment. The carriages were insufficient and the horses mostly poor. The tents were also nearly all in very bad condition. To put matters on a satisfactory footing a large outlay had to be incurred in the purchase of new carriages, horses and tents. As far as possible this expenditure was discounted by the sale of old stock and the disposal by sale and draft into the police and risala, wherever possible, of most of the horses. The State is now better furnished in respect of carriages, horses and tents, and it is hoped that little if any outlay will be necessary in these directions for the next few years.

37. During the year 13 remounts were purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,233. Of these 6 were drafted from the State stables and 7 were purchased from horse dealers. The Fund commenced the year with a balance of Rs. 1,109, it spent Rs. 3,233 in remounts, and at the close of the year there was a balance credit of Rs. 147. Here too, saving accidents, there ought not to be further outlay for some time to come, as the unfit horses have been weeded out and replaced by serviceable animals.

Horse Fund.

38. At the Veterinary Hospital 49 in-patients and 567 out-patients were treated showing an increase of 20 and 107 respectively over last year's figures. At Jhaghadia where the Assistant Veterinary officer worked for 8 months in all 314 animals, cattle and horses, were treated.

Veterinary work.

39. Horse breeding in this State is and all along has been a failure. During the year the Arab Stallion "Rustom" stationed at Jhaghadia died. He was a serious loss being far the better of the two horse stallions. There are now one horse and one pony stallions in the State, the horse stands at Jhaghadia and the pony at Nandod. Some modification in the disposal of the services of the stallions in the direction of more careful selection of mares and better matching as to size have this year been introduced; hitherto these services have been allowed absolutely indiscriminately, anything and everything being accepted irrespective of fitness of the mare as a brood mare, and of size.

Horse and Cattle breeding.

For Cattle breeding there are now 4 bull and 3 buffalo stallions in the State, one buffalo stallion having died during the year. They are stationed at various Thana Head Quarters and in two villages.

40. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 53,102 as against Rs. 44,250 last year; this increase of Rs. 8,852 is due to increased expenditure in the purchase of carriages, horses and tents, the necessity for which has been referred to in para 36 above. The receipts were Rs. 2,942 as against Rs. 2,711 last year. Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai has performed his duties satisfactorily and zealously.

Expenditure.

Police.

41. The strength of the Police force is 217 or 2 more than last year. The increase is in the mounted branch and has been effected by the transfer of 2 men from the Bindressi Sowar. The force of 14 mounted men was found to be inadequate for the duties required of them. The detail of the force is 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 6 Chief Constables, 5 Jemadars, 9 Havildars, 19 Naiks, 160 Constables, and 16 mounted men, total 217.

Strength of Force.

42. There was no improvement during the year of report in this direction. Seven Constables were dismissed as against two last year; four were degraded as against five, twenty-nine were again this year punished by fine, sixteen against eight received drill punishment, one as against three last year was magisterially punished, six deserted as against seven, twenty men resigned to twenty-one last year. On the other hand three men were rewarded for good service as against none last year. Until quite lately there was little or no attempt at maintaining any but the most lax discipline in the force and this with the fact that the material is mostly bad and the service unattractive probably accounts for the above indifferent record. It is to

Conduct and discipline.

be hoped that by the exercise of continued strictness the tone of the force may improve under Mr. Jeffereis who has held charge for the whole year of report. At the same time Mr. Jeffereis' task in this direction is not an easy one for too drastic steps will be likely to denude the already unpopular service; and the ranks will have to be filled with raw material no better than the old with the further disadvantage of inexperience. Still pressure must be maintained to improve the standard of discipline. The men are drilled daily and ball practice is regularly kept up.

Education.

43. The percentage of men in the whole force able to read and write is 31·80 against 34·42 last year. On the other hand the number of men under education this year is 104 as against only 19 last year; the Police in the districts have been allowed, at the suggestion of the Superintendent of Police, to attend village schools hence this increase and it is to be hoped that the measure may in the near future tend to an increased number of men in the force being able to read and write.

Village Police.

44. The strength of the village police was 1,689 as against 1,675 last year. Three Vasavas were rewarded, one Patel was fined and one was suspended for a year. The village police are a useful body and are well thought of by the Police Superintendent. They deserve better remuneration and the subject is under consideration in regard to improvement in this direction for all village officers.

Expenditure.

45. The expenditure for the year of report was Rs. 44,699 as against 38,448 last year. This increase is due in part to an issue of new great coats to the force and tin boxes for their kit and its better preservation. The issue of great coats was before due time for the last issue was of such very inferior material that it did not hold out for anything like the fixed period and premature renewal became imperative. The pay of the Superintendent of Police at a higher rate has been debited for a whole year for the first time, last year his pay was debitable only for a few months and the temporary arrangements prior to Mr. Jeffereis' appointment were economical; this accounts for a considerable portion of the excess. Again the cost of the issue of full dress uniform which ought to have been paid in 1893-94 was paid in this year.

Working of Police.

46. The Police begins to show some faint signs of improvement, but the work of the year still leaves much to be desired. On the whole the year's work shows improvement in some directions and deterioration in others. The chief feather in the Police cap is the diminution of cognizable crime, for this important improvement the Police deserve credit. The number of true cognizable cases during the year was 424 as against 452 last year and with 12 from the preceding year brought up the total to 436; in these cases 516 people were arrested, of this number 10 were arrested on *prima facie* cases from other jurisdictions and 7 by mistake on the part of ignorant village police. Thus the number of arrests to be dealt within the State is reduced to 499 of these 396 were sent for trial. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to persons sent for trial works out at 42·83 and 55·81 respectively as against 51·54 and 62·77, but in justice to the police it must be mentioned that the percentage of 62·77 above does not include the acquittals on appeal, whereas the percentage of 55·81 above for the year does include such acquittals; if the appeal acquittals had been included in last year's figures, the percentage would have been 40·9 instead of 62·77. Thus in the matter of percentage of convictions to arrests the year's results are not so good as those of the previous year, but as to conviction of persons sent to trial the results are better though not in themselves particularly good.

47. The value of stolen property was Rs. 10,406 as against Rs. 18,327 and of this amount only property of the value of Rs. 2,210 was recovered, giving a percentage for recoveries of 21·27 as against 51·37 This is a poor result but I agree with the Superintendent of Police in his remarks on this subject, *viz.*, that without good detective ability in the force the success of the Police in recovering property once stolen is uncertain and depends a good deal on chance and good luck; more so than in detecting crime and offenders where the police are assisted by the suspicions of complainants and where suspected persons' movements and actions can be watched. With property once it is got away and concealed or deposited in safe keeping there are great difficulties in recovering it. It is also noticeable that the percentage of recovery of stolen property is more liable to fluctuation than that of other branches of Police work. One heavy robbery alone may and often does affect the recovery percentage favourably or unfavourably according as the property is recovered or not. But doubtless detective ability and that of a high order is essential to securing good and more or less uniform result in this branch of police work and I am afraid the Rajpipla Police is conspicuously wanting in this direction.

Stolen property.

48. Mr. Jeffereis has worked conscientiously and hard to improve the force but the material is bad and the working of the Police though showing some signs of improvement is still unsatisfactory. I cannot agree with the Superintendent of Police that the conviction percentages are satisfactory and that "the one unsatisfactory feature is the low percentage of recovery of stolen property", but I agree with him both in the matters of detection of crime and criminals and recovery of stolen property that the cause of the year's inferior results is the want of detective ability in the force and the want of energy on the part of responsible officers. The principle of employing natives of the State can be and has I think been carried too far in the Police Department, where especially in the higher grades, men with experience in police work are necessary and not men who having no previous experience have to gain it as they go. Mr. Shewan in para. 52 of his report for last year has succinctly stated the disadvantages under which the Police of this State lie, *viz.*, poor pay, no pension, and the preferential employment of local men who as policemen have no experience and are very inferior. I think Chief Constableships and Jemadarships should be given only to trained men preference only being given to local men if they are really experienced and competent. The subject is now under consideration and endeavours will be made to secure better men in the upper grades. It is among the Chief Constables and Jemadars of the Police that the weakness of the Rajpipla Police lies and it is here that improvement must be initiated.

General remarks.

Criminal Justice.

49. The Huzur Court presided over by the Administrator exercises the full powers of the State and corresponds to the High Court as defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure. But sentences of over 7 years' imprisonment or transportation are appealable to Government, and a sentence of death requires confirmation by the same authority. The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish exercises, generally speaking, the powers of a District Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, sentences of over 3 years imprisonment, or of transportation, or of fine of over Rs. 2,000, requiring the confirmation of the Huzur Court, while all sentences whether original or confirmed in appeal are appealable to the same Court. Besides these Courts there are three First Class Magistrates, one being the First Class Magistrate at Nandod, and the other two, the Thandars

Criminal Courts.

of Jhaghadia and Nandod and four Thandars with 2nd Class powers. There are three Special Magistrates, *viz.* Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji First Class Magistrate, the Vasava of Sagbara with powers of a District Magistrate in his Taluka, and the Vasava of Wadi with Second Class powers in his.

Number of offences.

50. In Appendix IX will be found the details of the crimes which were before the Criminal Courts of the State. The volume of crime shows a satisfactory decrease all round for the year of report as against last year, the figures being 841 as against 970. Of these 841 offences, 743 were under the Penal Code as against 820 last year, the balance of 98 being against special laws as against 150 for the previous year in the same category. But some deduction has to be made from these gross figures on account of 75 cases found "untrue;" if these are excluded the figures come to 668 and 728 respectively for the year of report and the foregoing year for offences against the Penal Code, and 98 and 146 respectively for the same years against special laws. Of the lesser offences theft cases have dropped from 212 to 145, and hurt from 161 to 118. On the other hand mischief under sections 424 to 434 and 437 to 440 shows an increase from 36 to 52, and criminal trespass an increase from 103 to 159.

Serious crime.

51. During the year of report serious crime shows a welcome and satisfactory decrease all round as the following statistics indicate. There were 3 murder charges section 302 in both years but one of those for this year which was pending at close of the official year has turned out to be a case of suicide, not murder; of attempted murder, there was one case against two of last year and the offender in that one case was the same as in one of the murder cases, he having attempted to murder a man while effecting his escape after murdering his wife. There was no case of culpable homicide section 304 as against 1 last year. Of the two cases of murder one ended in conviction and the other in acquittal. In the one case of attempted murder the accused was convicted. The failure to obtain a conviction in the second murder case was due as much to mismanagement by the police as to anything else. There were 2 cases of rape as against 7, in neither case was a conviction obtained. There was no case of dacoity during the year. There were 9 cases of robbery and dacoity as against 11 last year. Only one of the robbery cases was of a serious character, in this case which occurred in Sagbara limits complainant was deprived of his cart and bullocks; the others were technical cases not more serious than ordinary theft. Cases of incendiarism fell from 37 to 23. Of these 8 cases against 6 for last year were sent for trial and 2 convictions against 1 were obtained respectively. There was no serious case of house breaking during the year.

Offences under Special laws.

52. In regard to Special Laws; offences against the Abkari, Opium, District Police, and Municipal Acts, there is a total decrease of 56, *viz.*, 13, 8, 9 and 26 respectively, while against Forest laws and the Cattle Trespass Act there is a total increase of 7, *viz.*, 4 and 3 respectively.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases. Percentages of conviction, &c.

53. There were 553 cognizable cases in all, 477 under the Penal Code and 76 under Special Laws. Of these 75 were struck off as "false." The ratio of false cognizable cases to total number of such cases reported in this year is 1 to 6·3. Last year it was 1 to 6·4. These figures show no improvement and more frequent prosecutions as suggested by the

Sir-Nyayadhish might have a wholesome effect in the direction of checking the tendency towards making false accusations. Of the 478 true cognizable cases 191 or 39·9 per cent. remained undetected, this result is worse again than last year and shows how wanting the police are in ordinary detective ability. It may be, as has been stated in previous reports, that our returns are more trustworthy than those of other Rewa Kantha States and that we keep a stricter scrutiny over our Police, but I confess I do not see that there is much practical consolation to be derived from this. Whatever others may achieve our results are bad, a fact to be regretted and if possible to be remedied, without any relaxing of strict supervision. The cognizable cases before the courts numbered 303 involving 510 persons. Of these 510 persons 22 were awaiting trial before the Courts, of the rest 247 were convicted and 241 either acquitted or discharged, the percentage therefore of convictions to persons tried was 50·6. A marked improvement over the percentages of 41·5 of the previous year which in its turn was better than the year before it. But this percentage is not a true indication of the competency of the police for with a good number of these cognizable offences the police have little or nothing to do, such cases for instance as those of petty criminal trespass instituted direct into the courts, and offences against special laws such as Abkari, Opium and Forest. With such cases eliminated and a percentage struck it comes to 41·6 instead of 50·6 ; still this is an improvement over the 33·5of last year. Of non-cognizable cases there were 293 involving 409 persons, 3 of these were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Out of the 406 disposed of, no less than 364 were either discharged or acquitted and only 42 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to persons tried was 10·3, as against 18·6 last year. Of the 406 persons disposed of 171 were charged with simple hurt, and of these 162 were unpunished, 54 were charged with mischief and all acquitted, 61 persons were concerned in the offences of criminal insult and only 7 were convicted. There is very little doubt that many of the charges brought were false and the present and previous years' results in this particular branch of criminal justice is doubtless due to people correctly gauging the accommodating apathy of the magistrates in the way of enquiry before issue of process, and their want of energy in taking practical notice of manifestly vexatious charges. Suitable measures have been taken to draw the attention of the Magistrates to their obvious duties, as to enquiry before issue of process and of their powers and duties in cases of groundless and vexatious charges.

Criminal Appellate work.

54. In the Huzur Court 13 appeals, involving 17 persons, against the decisions of the Sir-Nyayadhish's Court were entertained with the following results, in 10 cases involving 13 persons convictions and sentence were confirmed, 1 case involving 2 persons was summarily rejected, in 1 case with one person the sentence was modified and in 1 case with 1 person the conviction and sentence was set aside. The number of appeals filed in the Sir-Nyayadhish Court was 48 involving 74 appellants. Convictions and sentences were confirmed in 19 cases involving 36 persons, and modified in 6 cases involving 7 persons, in 22 cases involving 29 appellants the conviction and sentences were set aside, and one appeal with two appellants was summarily rejected. The above results exhibit an improvement in the work of the Magistrates as this year the percentage of sentences reversed in appeal has dropped from 48·4 to 39·1 There is still room for improvement. Full particulars in prescribed form are given in Appendix XI.

Supervision by the Sir-Nyayadhish.

55. The Sir-Nyayadhish, Rao Saheb Nandkrishnalal Ratanlal Majmundar, has supervised the criminal courts during the year satisfactorily and such improvement as there is, is due to his efforts.

Extradition.

Number of persons extradited by and to the State.

56. During the year 5 persons in 3 cases were extradited by the State to the British Government and 9 persons in 6 cases to the Baroda Durbar; while 6 persons were handed over to the State, 5 by the British Government, and 1 by Baroda, 4 of these 6 were convicted and 2 acquitted.

Prisons.

Statistics of Jail population. Convicts.

57. There is a Central Jail at Nandod with lock-ups at Thana head-quarters. In Thana lock-ups only locally convicted prisoners under sentences of 15 days or less are accommodated. All cases of over 15 days imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail.

At the end of last year there were 39 convicts remaining in Jail and during the year of report there were 111 admissions making a total of 150. This decrease in the number of admissions from 191 last year to 111 in the year of report is very marked and satisfactory. Of the 111 persons admitted 45 were convicted of ordinary theft, 9 against the Abkari Act As to the classes to which the convicts belonged 34 and 32 per cent. were agriculturist and labourers respectively, and 10 per cent. were State servants; there is a slight change for the better in this last class but it is still unsatisfactorily high. Bhils and Dhankas furnish 75 per cent. of the convicts of the year as against 67 per cent. last year. Only 6 women were admitted this year as against 9 last year and 18 the year before. Of reconvictions there were 16 as against 24 last year; of these 16 reconvicted prisoners 7 had one previous conviction, 7 had 2 previous convictions, and 2 had more than 2 previous convictions. There were 62 appeals by convicts as against 123 last year and 93 the year before that. There was no escape from the Jail or from any extramural gang. 73 prisoners were released on expiry of sentence, 18 on appeal, 19 under the mark system, 1 by death and 3 were transported, leaving 36 in Jail, 3 of whom are women. The daily average of convicts in the Jail was 41 as against 48 last year and 55 the year before and 60 the year before that. Again as to terms of sentences 101 out of 111 were for periods not exceeding 1 year and 51 of these again being under one month. There were 3 sentences of from 1 to 2 years and 6 above 2 years of which 1 was transportation for life, and there was 1 of whipping.

Discipline.

58. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. There were only 15 offences against Jail discipline as against 33 last year, this is satisfactory as the decrease is appreciably greater proportionately to the number of the Jail population for the respective years. The mark system continues to work well and makes effectively for good behaviour inside the Jail walls.

Under-trial prisoners.

59. The under-trial admissions numbered 72 as against 140 last year and 112 in 1892-93. Of these 37·5 per cent. were convicted eventually against 41·6 and 54·2 for the years 1893-94 and 1892-93 respectively. In regard to the prompt disposal of these under-trial prisoners results are good as 90·26 per cent. were disposed of within 15 days. The daily average of under-trial prisoners was 2.

Gross and net expenditure.

60. The following table shows the gross and net expenditure in the lump, and per prisoner for the year of report and two preceding years:—

	Gross expenditure.		Net earnings deducted.	
	Total.	Per prisoner.	Total.	Per prisoner.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	6,428	110 13 3	4,552	78 7 7
1893-94	6,374	124 15 8	3,944	77 5 4
1894-95	5,800	141 7 4	3,474	84 11 8

The increase in gross cost per head is due to the fact of the Jail population having fallen to an average of 41 while the establishment charges remain undiminished. The average cash earnings per prisoner amounted to Rs. 56-11-8 in the year and this is the highest figure yet reached, last year it was Rs. 47-10-4. The cash actually paid into the Treasury was 1,866-3-1, while the total earnings were equivalent to Rs. 2,326-9-1.

Health of prisoners.

61. The health of the Jail population has been good. There was only 1 death during the year. There was no epidemic of sickness in the Jail.

Official visit and general arrangement.

62. The Jail was visited 37 times during the year by various officials of the State and twice by the Political Agent. The Superintendence of the Jail has been with Dr. Patel, Chief Medical Officer of the State, throughout the year and has been carried out efficiently. The Jailor too, Mr. Vasudev Sitaram, has performed his duties carefully.

Lock-ups.

63. There are lock-ups at the following State Thana head-quarters, *viz* :—

Jhaghadia
Bhalod
Walia
Gardeshwar
Dediapada.

The Central Jail at Nandod obviates the necessity for a lock-up at the Nandod Thana. There are lock-ups also at Sagbara and Vadi, two Bhil Talukas. Excluding Vadi, for which no statistics have been furnished either this year or last the admissions to these lock-ups amounted to 188 for the year of report as against 196 last year. Full particulars will be found in Appendix XII.

Civil Justice.

Constitution of the Civil Courts.

64. The Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish is the only original Civil Court in the State. The Sir-Nyayadhish exercises the powers of a British District Court and also Small Cause Court powers up to Rs. 300. He goes on circuit periodically to Bhalod in the west of the State. The only Civil Appellate Court is that of the Administrator.

Number of original Civil Suits.

65. Appendix XIII gives particulars of the original civil work of the year. There were in all 844 suits for disposal of which 735 were filed during the year. Of the 844 suits for disposal 733 were decided as against 693 last year leaving a balance of 111. Of the 733 suits decided only 118 were contested, 73 were decided exparte, 361 were admitted or compromised and 181 were dismissed for default. Of the 735 suits filed during the year 105 related to immoveable property as against 52 the year before, 605 were money suits as against 653 and 25 in respect of other rights as against 7 the year before. No suit was valued at more than Rs. 5,000 and there were 7 suits of the value of between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000.

Applications for execution of decrees.

66. Appendix XIV gives details of applications for execution of decrees. The number of applications presented during the year was 532 and this with the balance of 98 from last year gives a total of 630 for disposal against 599 of the previous year. The aggregate value of the 630 applications was Rs. 52,800 of these, 518 of the value of Rs. 39,524 were disposed of leaving a balance of 112. Of these 112 applications 5 are of over a year and 13 of over six months

the rest being of less than six months. 15·6 per cent. of the applications were fully satisfied, 11·8 per cent. partially so and 72·6 unproductive. There was no imprisonment for debt and no insolvency proceeding. There were 48 miscellaneous applications for disposal during the year and 43 were disposed of.

Civil appellate.

67. The following table gives the information on this head :—

Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed.		How disposed of.					Average duration.					
													Confirmed.	Reversed.	Decision amended.	Reamended.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	9	10	11	12	13			14		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Huzur Court of the Administrator.	2	2	2	10	4	12	2	9	2	3	Rs. 120 0 0 / 2,704 15 4		2	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	29

Receipts and Expenditure.

68. The total receipts of the Judicial department amounted to Rs. 13,769 against Rs. 14,149 last year and the expenditure to Rs. 15,413 against Rs. 15,137.

Suits under the Mamlatdari Act.

69. During the year of report 111 suits under this Act were filed and all but one were disposed of by the various Thandars who hold power under the Act. 50 suits were contested and the rest decided exparte. The quality of the work is favourably reported on by the Sir-Nyayadhish.

General Remarks.

70. I think the arrears in the disposal of original civil suits are heavier than they should be having regard to the small percentage of contested cases and that more work might well be got through in the year. Also as regards disposal of applications for execution of decrees, the arrears might be lighter. Neither in civil original work nor in "darkhast" work are the arrears serious but the total work of the year is not heavy and more might be done without much difficulty.

Registration.

Number and value of registration.

71. During the year 408 documents were presented for registration. Of these 388 were registered, 15 were refused and 5 were pending enquiry. The value of the documents registered was Rs. 1,82,078 or very nearly the same as last year. The net revenue was Rs. 1,089 as against Rs. 1,201.

Municipality.

72. There is no independent Municipal Institution anywhere in the State. The arrangements at Nandod constitute the nearest approach to any thing of the sort. Here arrangements for conservancy, lighting road watering and the general well-being of the town are looked after by the Treasury Officer under the orders of the Administrator. In point of fact the Municipality at Nandod is a State Department and is largely aided by State Funds. Income is derived chiefly from octroi, pound fees, rents and sales of land, &c. The revenue from these sources during the year was Rs. 9,628 as against 7,192 last year. This increase is due to a larger sale during the year of land in Municipal limits, and to a better price realized for the octroi farm. The expenditure was Rs. 8,568 as against Rs. 7,947 last year. This expenditure however includes only a small proportion of expenditure by the Public Works Department for the Municipality. Protection against fire is provided for by 2 manual fire engines with stores of water in places where well or river water is distant. The town is fairly lighted and is generally kept very fairly clean, the sweeping and conservancy departments having been reorganized and additional carts and bullocks provided. There were 8 prosecutions for breach of Municipal law and convictions were had in 7 of these.

Constitution of the Nandod Municipality. Receipts, Expenditure, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.

73. The rains opened well, and though excessive in July and therefore, slightly harmful to and retarding cultivation made amends by holding off well in August, thus enabling crops to recover themselves, and in this month and the next and in fact up to 20th October every thing looked most promising for bumper crops, but unfortunately heavy and unseasonable rain fell in the latter end of October undoing a great deal of the good of the preceding rainfall and reducing the year to barely an average one. Bajri both cut and standing was much damaged by the unseasonable and heavy rain, rice too suffered, while the prospects of cotton the most valuable crop in the State looked exceedingly bad and continued to look bad for a very long time; fortunately, however, the crop recovered itself to some extent and was in the end about a 12 annas crop, but a very late one. The average rainfall of the year as registered at the various Thana stations was 75·34″. This is extraordinarily heavy for the place. The heaviest rain, close on 84″, was in the Valia Taluka and the least 68¾″ strange to say, in Dediapada which is in the heart of the hills and forests. Nandod received 74·56″. The principal crops of the state are cotton, bajri, juar, kodra, rice, toor, and til, &c. The area under cotton was 32,412 acres as against 31,971 last year. This crop is by far the most valuable in the State, the value of half a good year's crop of the current year's cultivation would suffice to pay the whole of the *fixed* land revenue of the State, leaving the other half of the crop and *all* the other crops untouched to the ryot; this will give some idea of the importance of this crop. Of the other crops only toor and til did well, they were very fair crops, all the others bajri, juar, kodra, rice, &c., suffered from the October rain and were below average. Rabi crops were good.

Season and crops.

74. The returns of agricultural stock show a marked increase in bullocks, cows, she-buffaloes, and donkeys, and Bhalod among the Talukas shows the greatest and most varied increase. Decrease is observable in male buffaloes and sheep and goats. In regard to ploughs there is small falling off in number; but there is increase in carts used both for riding and carrying goods. Without asserting that the statistics collected are absolutely correct still improvement has been made in their registration and they are becoming more trustworthy. Full details are given in Appendix XVI.

Agricultural Stock.

75. Food grains were decidedly cheaper during the year than in the previous year and this applies to all grains and all Talukas with only one or two contradictory exceptions in single Talukas. Ordinary labour is not plentiful in the State, it commands a wage of about 3 annas a day while skilled labour varies from 8 annas to 14 annas a day.

Prices and wages.

76. Cotton, forest produce, grains, cornelian and mohura fruits are the chief articles of export. The chief articles of import are sugar, rice, ghi, kerosine oil and wheat. These articles find their way out of and into the State chiefly through Ankleshwar. With the exception of an export duty on mohura, recognized and sanctioned by Government, trade is free. There are no manufactures in the State deserving even passing notice. There are three ginning factories in the State.

Trade and manufacture.

77. A great number of fairs are held in the State, the sanctity of the Narbada which forms the State's northern boundary lends itself much to large gatherings of Hindus. The chief Hindu fairs are held at Sulpan, Kumbheshwar, Mota Sanja, Amadla and Kadia Dungar. There is only one important Mahomedan shrine, *viz.* that of Bavaghor at Ratanpur, it is of more than local importance and much revered by Mahomedans who come from long distances to visit it. Here is the famous rayan tree which once was used to test by ordeal the guilt or innocence of accused persons.

Fairs.

Forests.

78. The forest policy and system in the State has been fully described in former reports. Briefly it consists of *special reservation* and *general protection* with a view to allow the forests to recover themselves from the reckless drain that they had been subjected to in pre-administration times. Forest reserves are gradually increased year by year, care being taken to select for such reservations tracts which are uninhabited and to avoid open cultivable space. General protection extends to forests outside the reserves. Teak and fruit and liquor producing trees in the forests are absolutely reserved. Certain other sorts of trees below a certain girth limit are also protected to that extent. Rules as to cutting close to the ground are enforced and in various other ways the improvement of the forests and the production of good growth is steadily but unoppressively kept in view. During the year of report certain steps in advance with the above object, have been taken. One is the raising of the girth of protected timber trees from 24″ to 30.″ A small dan on bamboo baskets has been introduced. Dhaman and Ain wood has this year been excluded from the free list and cannot be cut and sold without paying dan. Again rani Bhils who formerly used to take head loads of bamboos and second class material by any route out of the forests free for sale have now to go through the nakas where they are given free passes; this measure was

Forest system.

introduced chiefly to protect the privileges of the rani Bhils against the encroachments of the rasti people who were in the habit of entering the forests to cut and take out such produce, and when questioned as to possession of the material falsely declaring that they had purchased it from rani Bhils; in this way they would trench on the privileges of the latter and by evading the payment of dan which was due from them, though not from the rani Bhil, would cause loss to State revenue.

Results.

79. The new measures above indicated have worked satisfactorily and without complaint and must in time show good results. There is no doubt that the older standing regulations have already resulted in greatly improving the forests generally but time is still required for the forests to thoroughly recover themselves. There is no large teak in the forests yet but the young trees are doing well and the future in regard to them is full of promise.

Fuel and fodder reserves.

80. Fuel and fodder reserves in the rasti have received attention in regard to protection. These reserves are situated in the Bhalod and Nandod Talukas and were visited by the Forest Officer. There has been no extension of such reserves. Sind babul seeds have been sown but with unsatisfactory results.

Revenue of the year.

81. The forest revenue of the year did not realize expectations. The estimate was framed for Rs. 1,46,000; this was a high figure, abnormally so because in it was included Rs. 58,000 on account of sleepers for the railway, but as already explained in the Budget report difficulties were met with in preparing these sleepers and comparatively very little work was done, and even for that little no cash credit could be obtained as the railway authorities were not prepared to take over any sleepers during the year. The actual revenue for the official year was Rs. 89,470. Besides the non-realization of the above revenue on account of sleepers there were other causes which made against a good income of revenue, chief among them was the short exportation of dan paying forest produce especially in fire-wood and timber, the reasons for this falling off are varied, one reason is that the Ginning Mills at Avidha and Pardi preferred to get their fire-wood from the Revenue Department which happened to have some for disposal at more convenient markets; again the cultivating season was a late one and protracted and consequently the people did not find as much time as usual to go into the forest to take out forest produce; the Bhils were also a good deal engaged in sleeper fellings so they did not export as much as usual. Departmental fellings were also curtailed in the interests of getting out the sleepers. All these causes affected the dan income and the sales of timbers. Mr. Shewan in his para. 83 of last year's report anticipated that the revenue from departmental fellings would be smaller than usual but expected a great gain over the sleepers, as already explained the sleepers realized nothing and so there was a loss both ways.

The dan system.

82. The collection of the dan on the various products of the forests with one single exception has this year been made departmentally. The exception was as to "bidi" leaves. Last year's experience having showed that departmental collection here resulted in a marked loss, this item of forest produce was farmed out. There was also a change made in placing the nakas, an outer and an inner line being kept, the former being a check on the latter the ground between the naka lines being well patrolled. Bamboos are the back bone of the Forest revenue and the favourite product for exportation. The cutting of bamboos from the reserves

was also allowed under permits at the enhanced rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per 100, and many availed themselves of the concession for the bamboos in these reserves are very fine and command good prices in the open market.

Grazing.

83. No great number of cattle are grazed in these forests now. So much damage resulted to young forest growth from the droves of cattle, sheep and goats that it was necessary to impose a greater measure of personal responsibility on graziers to prevent such damage, and this has had the effect of keeping away a good many head of cattle. Fees are levied from foreign graziers and are collected departmentally; the realization under this head was Rs. 1,396 during the year.

Free grants.

84. During the year of report free grants of forest material to the value of Rs. 13,626 were made, this is exceptionally high and is accounted for by a free grant of over Rs. 7,000 being made to one village alone, *viz.* Oli, a considerable village which was half burnt down last year. The value of free grants last year amounted to Rs. 5,010 and the year before that to Rs. 2,653.

Breaches of Forest law.

85. The following table gives information for the last 4 years as to breaches of forest law and how they were disposed of.

Year.	Number of prosecutions.	Cases compounded.	
		Number.	Amount.
			Rs.
1891–92	2	170	440
1892–93	2	115	769
1893–94	2	123	734
1894–95	8	158	422

It will be noticed from the above that the year's figures differ as to statistics for cases compounded from those of the two foregoing years but are very similar, in proportions, to those of 1891–92. The number of prosecutions during the year rose and Mr. Shewan's remarks on last year's report have had their effect. There is no doubt that greater strictness must be observed in punishing breaches of Forest law; the Forest Code has been working for some years and the people are familiar with it and I see no reason why the rani Bhil should not now be treated with the same strictness as others, he is quite able to take care of himself and has had plenty of time to accustom himself to the present state of things. There was increase in the number of cases compounded but a decrease in the amount realized, the State Forest officer accounts for this by the fact that this year the breaches of the law were of a trivial nature *i. e.* exporting without payment minor produce such as "bidi" leaves on which much could not be realized, whereas in the two previous years the offences related to more valuable material.

Expenditure.

86. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 35,656 showing an increase over last year of some Rs. 2,961. This increase was due to strengthening of nakas.

The Forest.

87. There was a very heavy fall of rain in October 1894 and this served to keep the forests green for much longer than usual and consequently they were not burnt till later than usual and people could not penetrate them to take out produce till late in the season. The Rajpipla Forests are most

abundantly watered. I was in them for nearly two months and my observation was that outside the reserves there was very little good timber left; that the reserves were well looked after showing better growth and fewer signs of fire. The young teak was doing well but it will be a long time before anything large will be procurable. The bamboo growth throughout the forest is luxuriant. On the whole the general impression was that the forests were rather sparse especially outside the reserves but showed evidence of improvement in this direction in its young growth.

Working of the Department.

88. Mr. Clabby was in charge of the Forests throughout the year. Much of his time was taken up in making arrangements for getting out sleepers and though he displayed much energy in this direction the difficulties of climate and labour were so great and unexpected that little was done, fortunately there is yet time for the work. In other directions too in the year's work Mr. Clabby was active and as he is thoroughly acquainted with the forests and understands how to manage the Bhils his services are valuable. On the whole the conduct and discipline of the department appear to have been good. I do not feel very confident as to the thoroughness and strictness of the supervision of the Nakedars, this combined with good patrolling is the key note of success under the present system and special care should be given to these two branches of departmental work.

Public Works.

Expenditure during the year.

89. The expenditure on Public Works (including establishment) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,41,059 as against Rs. 1,85,407 last year and Rs. 1,31,552 the year before. A number of more or less small works of no great urgency were postponed in order to provide funds for the important and necessary Karjan Protective works for which a totally inadequate provision had been made for the current year; this reduction amounted to about Rs. 50,000 but as only a small proportion of the cost of the Karjan works was spent by the close of the official year the decrease is mostly accounted for. Further there was no expenditure at all in regard to the Ankleshwar Nandod Railway during the year, the final sanction of the scheme having been delayed, whereas in the previous year Rs. 13,440 were spent in this direction on Survey work. The distribution of the year's expenditure is as under.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

	Rs.
Buildings	46,367
Communication	28,775
Miscellaneous	20,927
Total ...	96,069

REPAIRS.

	Rs.
Buildings	8,020
Communication	15,946
Miscellaneous	592
Total ...	24,558
Tools and plant	856
Total works ...	1,21,483
Add establishment ...	20,026
Grand Total ...	1,41,509

Of the above grand total expenditure Rs. 1,291 were spent by the Revenue Department.

90. The cost of establishment was Rs. 20,026 and these give a percentage 16·78 on works done by the Department as against a little over 15 per cent last year.

Establishment.

Buildings.

91. Under *Buildings* the following are the works carried out :—

	Rs.
Completion of Pagas	7,444
Police and Fouj Superintendent's office and petty works ...	8,377
Medical buildings	3,581
Schools	1,305
Choras	1,654
Police buildings	1,163
Thana improvements	2,948
Distillery improvements	8,685
State buildings	3,371
Administrator's Bungalow improvements	2,857

Communications.

92. Under *communications* the principal works carried out and their cost were as under :—

	Rs.
Drainage of roads in Nandod Town	1,621
Nandod-Vadi Road	2,671
Dadiapada Old Road	1,531
„ New Road	2,066
Raising Distillery Road	7,083
Roadside trees	624

Miscellaneous.

93. Under this head the chief items were :—

Wells in Nandod	2,788
„ Districts	6,008
Ghats	2,450
Miscellaneous work of various nature	2,821
Karjan works	4,676

Remarks on works.

94. The most important works inaugurated during the year are the Karjan Protective works. These have been designed by Mr. Whiting, C. E., whose advice as Consulting Engineer was taken by the State. The works consist of a high level road along the river bank between the town and the Distillery with flanking works to protect that building which lies very low; four groynes to train the river away from the disastrously injurious short cut that it is inclined to take in very high floods; a nullah diversion on the far side of the river and the restoration of the Rajghat which suffered so much in the late floods. The combined works will cost between 40,000 and 50,000 Rs. The works are of urgent necessity and if they prove effective, and there is every reason to believe they will, the town and some very valuable land will be well protected from floods. The expenditure on these works at the close of the year had not amounted to much and they will more properly form the subject for fuller report next year, but I may say that at time of writing the works have been successfully completed in time to meet the attacks of any floods which may come down the river during the approaching rainy season. No other special separate work of importance was taken in hand but general and sufficient attention was given to the construction of buildings of various sorts both in Nandod and the districts. Next year it will be necessary to build one or two houses for the Kumars and a residence for the Engineer. The Record Room building needs extension urgently.

95. First class communication between these two points has been a chief aim of this Administration, and the full realization of the object in view is now near at hand. The first section of the railway from Ankleshwar to Pardi with a bridge across the river Madhavati between Pardi and Sarsa has been sanctioned and the railway authorities have begun operations. The road between the railway terminus at Pardi and Nandod has now been nearly completed as far as the 19th mile but some metalling and bridging of gaps in the last few miles remain to be done. The year's work on this road cannot be considered satisfactory it is quite of a piece as regards dilatoriness with the work of former years. I observe that in last year's report Mr. Shewan writes " However by the coming rains, the metalling and bridging will *in all probability* be finished down to the 17 mile." This was not the case, for when I was over the road even in February last, *i. e.* 4 months after the close of the rains referred to by Mr. Shewan, the metalling and bridging of the road was incomplete by a good deal even up to the 16 mile. The next most important work in my opinion in connection with feeders for this line is a branch railway feeder line from Kharchi to Dharoli and as far beyond, as is compatible with easy construction, towards the high land, for the purpose of tapping the forests and also the commerce beyond from Khandesh. I think this feeder is more important even than a continuation of the main line to Nandod. It is the main direction that the forest produce of this State and Sagbara and places beyond take to find their market and it will, therefore, meet that trade more than half way and must give a great impetus to trade generally. It will further do more than any other line to open up the Bhil country and induce to a settlement and general improvement of the country in that part of this State which most needs opening up. It will also I believe attract some of the grain trade from those portions of Khandesh lying just beyond this State. The alignment of this feeder line would be I imagine over a very easy country and be direct at the same time and therefore, it could be cheaply constructed, and should consequently be a paying line. The main line on from Pardi to Nandod has been surveyed and ought some day to be completed, but it is an expensive bit of work, more so even then the section now under construction and that is sufficiently expensive. In regard however to the estimate for this first section from Ankleshwar to Pardi I am glad to say that the railway authorities have seen their way to making a very substantial reduction of some Rs. 1,30,644 and the estimate now stands at Rs. 8,25,136 and this amount is practically available now.

Nandod to Ankleshwar.

96. Mr. Ramchandra Govind Apte, has held charge throughout the year. I regret to say that I am unable to report favourably on this Department. Mr. Apte is active and energetic but he has failed to keep his subordinates up to the mark and the affairs of the departmnet have become greatly confused. Much time was lost during last rains and when the working season opened things were all behindhand as to estimates and plans and an early commencement of actual executive work was impossible. I found the Department in an unsatisfactory condition, wanting in method and precision and urgently calling for re-organization. The supervisors or rather some of them did as they liked and Mr. Apte could not or did not control them. All that Mr. Shewan said in para. 99 of his last year's report I found to be too true and the necessity for purging and cleansing the department was evident. The matter has been taken up; an European Engineer secured, the superfluous and lazy supervisors have been dispensed with and a redistribution of work made with permanent establishments for each divisional officer in lieu of the former temporary staff debitable to works, through the medium of which I am sure much of the waste referred to by Mr. Shewan occurred. This unwieldy temporary establishment is the bugbear of the Department, if it can be kept down strictly to needs, and works completed expeditiously I feel sure that much of the

Remarks on the Department and its work.

old waste will disappear. The temporary establishment was only so in name it was in reality an unnecessarily vast permanent establishment, and defied every attempt at economy. No efforts must be spared to grapple with this temporary establishment question and the complication it brings in its train. I hope in the course of the year to have the department working in a more methodical way under suitable and concise rules and look for better results next year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Income and Expenditure.

Receipts and Expenditure.

97. Detailed information about receipts and expenditure will be found in prescribed form in Appendix XVII. The following information as to revenue and expenditure under main heads and opening and closing balances for a period of 4 years is given also as required.

Balances.

Year.	Opening balance.	Gross receipts.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Gross disbursements.	Closing balance.	Invested reserve at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-2	2,81,021	13,01,525	15,82,546	13,08,862	2,73,684	2,71,000
1892-3	2,73,684	11,73,821	14,47,505	11,01,260	3,46,245	3,21,000
1893-4	3,46,245	14,94,151	18,40,396	16,42,246	1,98,150	5,37,000
1894-5	1,98,150	10,96,489	12,94,639	10,37,895	2,56,744	5,37,000

Receipts.

Heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	5,46,123	5,49,983	5,41,741	5,10,890
II. Forest	70,016	97,454	1,23,762	89,470
III. Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	90,980	1,00,944	1,22,708	1,32,545
IV. Stamps	15,099	13,119	15,259	14,941
V. Registration	1,927	1,491	1,493	1,377
VI. Law and justice (Courts)...	5,968	4,902	7,140	6,482
VII. Law and justice (Jail) ...	2,593	1,876	2,430	2,327
VIII. Guaranteed and other allowances	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
IX. Debts recovered	8,374	17,745	895	.....
X. Miscellaneous	19,259	29,843	34,465	52,805
Total Revenue Heads I to X ...	7,73,973	8,30,991	8,63,527	8,24,471
Transfers and Exchange ...	41,921	.....	.....	.....
Advances	4,58,373	3,07,836	5,95,918	2,39,071
Deposits	27,258	34,994	34,706	32,947
Total Transfers, &c. ...	5,27,552	3,42,830	6,30,624	2,72,018
Total Receipts	13,01,525	11,73,821	14,94,151	10,96,489
Opening balance	2,81,021	2,73,684	3,46,245	1,98,150
Grand Total	15,82,546	14,47,505	18,40,396	12,94,639

Disbursements.

Heads.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Administration and Finance.	38,189	40,994	43,042	41,437
II. Land Revenue	84,932	88,219	94,767	96,097
III. Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	6,951	9,963	14,102	8,965
IV. Forests	21,823	25,374	32,695	35,656
V. Stamps	1,460	877	862	1,026
VI. Registration	269	260	277	288
VII. Law and Justice (Courts).	14,604	21,089	14,755	14,967
VIII. Law and Justice (Jail) ...	6,480	6,433	6,371	5,818
IX. Police	37,458	36,801	38,448	44,699
X. Education	20,840	24,167	28,854	31,900
XI. Medical	9,761	10,270	9,967	12,221
XII. Minor Departments ...	3,631	11,903	12,217	17,294
XIII. Public Works	1,29,734	1,31,552	1,85,407	1,41,507
XIV. Military and Commissariat	47,622	45,520	40,682	48,698
XV. Tribute	41,358	55,144	1,10'288	55,144
XVI. Guaranteed and other allowances	22,598	30,438	35,479	28,784
XVII. Devasthan and Dharmada	15,454	13,383	12,809	12,812
XVIII. Retired and Compassionate allowance ...	1,127	871	794	602
XIX. H. H. the Raja and Family	1,56,982	1,38,518	1,37,225	1,36,964
XX. Debts	373	1,145	.....	.....
XXI. Refunds	272	.....	.....	1,031
XXII. Miscellaneous	20,663	16,547	28,492	14,920
Total Service Heads I to XXII...	6,82,581	7,09,468	8,47,533	7,50,740
Reserve Fund invested in Government paper	74,200	50,000	2,16,000	.....
Transfers and Exchange ...	15,767	.....	.....	.....
Advances	4,95,676	3,09,214	5,39,266	2,54,776
Deposits	40,638	32,578	39,447	32,379
Total Transfers, &c. ...	5,52,081	3,41,792	5,78,713	2,87,155
Total Disbursements ...	13,08,862	11,01,260	16,42,246	10,37,895
Closing balance	2,73,684	3,46,245	1,98,150	2,56,744
Grand Total ...	15,82,546	14,47,505	18,40,396	12,94,639

Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure according to the State Budget year.

98. The following table carries the subject further, *viz.*, to the 30th June which is the day on which the State year ends and is the date from which the annual budget is prepared; in this statement round figures are given and 000s omitted.

Receipts.

	Heads.	Actuals 1892-93.	Actuals 1893-94.	Revised 1894-95.	Budget 1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Opening balance ...	388	328	293	433
I.	Land Revenue	549	571	572	574
II.	Forests	106	98½	93	158
III.	Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	95	132	133	133
IV.	Stamps	14	15	15	15
V.	Registration	1	1	1	1
VI.	Law and Justice (Courts)...	5	7	6	6
VII.	Law and Justice (Jail) ...	2	3	2	2
VIII.	Guaranteed allowances ...	14	14	14	14
IX.	Old debts	11	½	.....	.....
X.	Miscellaneous	30	39	52	33
	Total regular receipts ...	827	881	888	936
	Advances, deposits, &c. ...	475	449	261	434
	Total year's receipts ...	1,302	1,330	1,149	1,370
	Grand Total including opening balance	1,690	1,658	1,442	1,803

Expenditure.

	Heads.	Actuals 1892-93.	Actuals 1893-94.	Revised 1894-95.	Budget 1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Administration and Finance.	42	45	44	44
II.	Land Revenue management.	93	96	94	96
III.	Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	10	14	10	10
IV.	Forests	29	35	39½	58
V.	Stamps	1	1	1	1
VI.	Registration	½	½	½	½
VII.	Law and Justice (Courts).	22	15	15	16
VIII.	Law and Justice (Jail) ...	6	6	6	6
IX.	Police	38	40	44	44
X.	Education	27	29½	36½	43
XI.	Medical	11	10	12	14
XII.	Minor Departments ...	14	12	19	20
XIII.	Public Works	148	181	141	500
XIV.	Military and Commissariat	44	41	47½	40
XV.	Tribute	55	55	55	55
XVI.	Guaranteed allowances ...	24	26	26	28
XVII.	Devasthan and Dharmada	13	13	12	17
XVIII.	Retired, &c., allowances...	1	1	1	1
XIX.	H. H. the Raja and Family	138	136	137	134
XX.	Debt	1	.....	.....	.....
XXI.	Refunds	.....	.....	1	½
XXII.	Miscellaneous	27½	18	13	13
	Total regular expenditure...	745	775	755	1,141
	Reserve ...	145	121	.....	.....
	Advances, deposits, &c. ...	472	469	254	426
	Total expenditure ...	1,362	1,365	1,009	1567
	Closing balance ...	328	293	433	236
	Grand Total including closing balance	1,690	1,658	1,442	1,803

99. On the receipts side Land revenue continues to maintain a small but steady rate of increase, there is also increase under "Abkari" and "Miscellaneous." These increases on the receipt side though so far satisfactory are not large and deserve no particular notice. On the other hand the revenue from "Forests" in 1894-95 shows a falling off which calls for some explanation and this explanation lies in the fact that the Department did less work in the way of ordinary departmental fellings, their attention being turned to fellings for and preparation of sleepers for the railway, in this work great and unforeseen difficulties were encountered and the outturn was poor, and even for the small results attained no credit could be taken as the railway authorities were not prepared to take over any sleepers. Another reason for the decrease is that the cultivating season was a late one, cultivation was protracted and the people had less time to give to taking out forest produce hence the income from "dan" suffered. The only other item of decrease is under "Law and Justice" and it is trifling.

Explanation of increase and decrease.

On the expenditure side "Education" shows the greatest increase the reason being increase in number of schools and the appointment of a local Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector whose cost has for the first time been debited for a complete year. The increase noticeable in "Forests" is due to strengthening the "Naka" Establishments. The increase in Police is due to the increased pay of the Superintendent of Police whose pay came into account for only a portion of 1893-94 but has been debitable for the whole of the year of report; and further to the issue of new uniform clothing. Under the head "Medical" the increase is due to the extension of Medical relief, by opening Dispensaries in the State. Under "Minor Departments" the increase is accounted for by the inclusion of the Municipality among the State departments. In "Military and Commissariat" (Fouj) the increase is due to the purchase of tents, horses and carriages which were much needed. The increase for "H. H. the Raja and Family" is accounted for by increased expenditure on account of the Young Kumars at the Rajkumar College. As to decrease in expenditure, the first item that calls for remark is "Public Works" here the decrease is accounted for by nothing having been spent on the Railway scheme as that scheme was sanctioned too late in the year; and to a small extent to the non-accomplishment of the programme of works for the year. Under "Miscellaneous" there is a considerable decrease which is accounted for by the non-recurrence of special items such as the Sagbara and Charni boundary disputes, &c. For the rest small decreases are noticeable in "Land Revenue Management," "Administration and Finance" and "Devsthan and Dharmada" but they are unimportant.

100. The State's financial position is sound. Expenditure, even generous expenditure, keeps well within incomings. The reserve funds consist of Rs. 5,37,000 in Government paper and Rs. 2,00,000 paid into the Bank of Bombay in readiness for any early call for funds for the railway construction, (Government having ordered that payments on this account should be through the Bank of Bombay), and to keep our invested money intact as long as possible. It was useless to invest the Rs. 2,00,000 for the very short period it was likely to remain uncalled for as the conditions of purchase, resale and short time interest did not appear advantageous. The position then is this, we have 5,37,000 invested, we expect a closing balance of 2,36,000 these together make 7,73,000. The Railway estimate is 8,25,000 against this there is budget provision of 3,50,000, and the rest *i.e.* 4,75,000 will have to come out of the 7,73,000 total above, which will leave us 2,98,000 in hand, to this may be added the premium on

Financial position.

sale of our invested paper which may safely be put down at about 25,000 and thus the State's credit balance is likely at the end of next year to stand at nearly 3¼ lakhs with 20 miles of railway to show.

Working of Accounts Department.

101. The State accounts were audited by Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji, Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar, who was deputed by the Commissioner, N. D. They were also examined in April by the Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., and his establishment. The results showed that the accounts were well kept and for this credit is due to the Treasury staff under Rao Saheb Ravibhadra Manibhadra who has held charge of the office of Treasury Officer throughout the year. The work of the Treasury as it has come under my notice has been carefully done.

Old Debts.

102. The old debts have all been settled and no transactions appear in this year's accounts. An appeal to Government against the decision of the Administrator and Political Agent was made by the heir of Potdar Harjivan Bhagwan in the matter of a claim for Rs. 51,719 and has been decided against appellant.

Land Revenue.

Progress in taking up rasti waste.

103. The following table gives information on this head. The percentage of cultivable waste to total cultivable area has lessened from 16·86 to 15 per cent. It may be remarked that only 1,957 acres of waste were taken up for cultivation as against 6,857 last year, but this is not extraordinary, the time had to come when a decrease would appear, the amount of land not being inexhaustible, and in previous years there was a heavy run on all available waste lands so that now there is not much really good land remaining waste. On the other hand the area relinquished was 1,126 acres this year as against 623 last. The relinquishments are greatest in Valia. The general reason for this increased relinquishment is that last season was a somewhat unfavourable one, and as this season too was not good, I fear further relinquishment of land may be looked for in Valia. In the Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas relinquishments exceeded in extent the area of land taken up, the relinquishments in Gardeshwar being due to the recent introduction of the Survey Settlement. On the whole the progress in taking up waste lands is not unsatisfactory and the percentage of cultivable waste to total area is also satisfactory.

1	2		3		4		5		Remarks.
	Extent of cultivable unalienated area.		Area taken up in		Cultivable waste remaining at the end of		Percentage of cultivable waste to total cultivable area.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.			
Nandod ...	37,050 11	37,051 34	2,890 3	339 27	3,341 13	3,073 14	9·	8·29	
Bhalod ...	35,771 23	35,803 12	1,263 31	736 16	3,422 10	2,756 29	9·5	7·69	
Jaghadia ...	40,909 5	40,758 2	915 24	266 17	7,380 8	7,173 5	18·	17·59	
Valia ...	42,062 34	42,459 9	1,692 17	549 3	10,669 23	11,118 15	25·36	26·	
Gardeshwar.	9,916 0	17,848 19	96 0	65 28	3,129 0	1,971 1	31·5	11·	
Total ...	1,65,709 33	1,73,920 36	6,857 35	1,957 11	27,942 14	26,092 24	16·86	15·	

Land Revenue demand.

104. The following table gives information regarding land revenue demands for the year of report and two preceding years :-

	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,90,059	5,24,211	5,31,899
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous	59,875	60,138	41,876
Cotton Export Tax	11,175	175	Nil.
Carnelian Mines	4,640	4,640	4,640
Total ...	5,65,749	5,89,164	5,78,415

The current year's figures for land revenue still continue to show an increase and though it is moderate it is satisfactory inasmuch as it is almost all due to extension of cultivation. Under miscellaneous land revenue the decrease is due to the fact that large traverse numbers broken up and given out in 1892–93 in small numbers were assessed in 1893–94 and the remaining assessment for 1892–93 was recovered in 1893–94, there was nothing of this sort in this year. Cotton export tax has entirely disappeared. Expansion of cultivation in Jaghadia may be looked for in the future as Survey and Settlement have been introduced in 31 villages of the Taluka which from next year will be wholly "rasti."

Collection for the current year.

105. Out of a total demand of Rs. 5,73,776 for the State year 1894–95, Rs. 3,03,725 were collected by the end of the official year of report, *i. e.*, 31st March 1895, the season was rather unfavourable and a little easiness had to be observed in the collection, nevertheless out of the uncollected balance of Rs. 2,70,052 at end of Mach, Rs. 1,63,137 were collected during April. In May Rs. 59,528 were collected and of the balance of Rs. 47,386 some Rs. 17,000 have to be written off on account of remissions to be given of survey enhancements in excess of 33 and 66 per cent respectively, remissions on account of free Vadas, disputes as to alienation, &c., this will leave a balance of about Rs. 30,000 all of which it is anticipated will be recovered without much difficulty.

Special tenures.

106. The "Kamidarna Bid" and Narvadari tenure have now disappeared. The "Bani" tenure under which lands are given on specially favourable terms for a limited period alone exists and it is confined to rani lands, no lands were given on such tenure during the year. "*Kachhi*" or alluvial lands on the Narbada are leased out for cultivation on terms of an annual occupancy and this year Rs. 11,122 were realized in this way as against Rs. 11,040 last. A fine property on the Narbada known as the Gowali Bet is leased to Mr. Kaikhushro Edalji Modi for 20 years, the lease has still seven years to run and when this lease falls in the State will realize considerably more than the present Rs. 20,000 a year which the lessee pays for the land.

Statistics of population.

107. These figures for the villages are by no means to be relied on and therefore I do not quote in detail. It is said that the population of the State increased by 4,453 during the year and this in spite of the registration of fewer births than deaths. The collection of accurate information of this

sort has always been difficult especially in the matter of births and especially again among a rural population with its scattered character, its illiterate Patels, and causal Talati to count with; and here in this State with its large Bhil population with their migratory tendencies the difficulties are further enhanced.

Tagai.

108. Rs. 1,400 were advanced in the Valia Taluka for purchase of bullocks and seed, this was the only advance made. Dediapada made no demand this year.

Tours of Assistant Administrators.

109. The late heavy rain in October prevented as early touring as usual; camps were not cleared and crops were standing till later than is ordinarily the case, and the country was generally unhealthy. The Senior Assistant Administrator was out for 123 days and travelled through the Talukas in his charge examining ryots' receipt books, Thana Kacheris, schools and boundary marks and liquor and opium shops. The Special Revenue Officer in charge of Jaghadia, Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji thoroughly inspected his charge.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjishaw Edulji, the Senior Assistant Administrator, is practically at the head of the Land Revenue Administration. He is about the hardest worked official in the State and has as usual acquitted himself thoroughly well in all branches of his duties. Mr. Maniram Ambaram, my Personal Assistant who also has revenue charge of Dediapada, has performed his duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Local Works.

110. Rs. 3,698 were spent by the revenue authorities in this direction during the year, the works consisted of repairs to choras, kutcha school houses, wells, &c.

Old Balances.

Disposals of old out-standings.

111. Arrears in connection with alienated lands are being disposed of and such old out-standings prior to the date of settlement of the claims have been ordered to be written off, and it is anticipated that next year there will be no old out-standings.

Abkari.

Sources of Abkari revenue.

112. The Abkari revenue of the State comprises revenue from

1. Country liquor.
2. Amount on account of Mowhra dan privilege.
3. Europe liquor.
4. Toddy.
5. Opium.
6. Intoxicating drugs (Bhang and Ganja).

The last two of these are dealt with under a separate sub-head of this report.

Country liquor.

113. The system followed in regard to country liquor revenue is the British still-head duty system. The country liquor is farmed out on the minimum guarantee system, the present contract is for 3 years of which this is the second year, under it a minimum annual reveuue of Rs. 1,12,000 is guaranteed.

114. The free right to Mowhra fruit on State waste lands has been conceded to the ryots subject only to the condition that it is not exported. If the fruit is exported it has to pay a duty of Rs. 2 per Kalsi and the right to levy this duty also forms part of the Abkari contractor's farm and for it he pays Rs. 2,000 a year in addition to the amount of Rs. 1,12,000 mentioned in the last para. The arrangement is beneficial to the contractor as it gives him facilities for procuring the Mowhra he requires in the preparation of the country liquor.

Mowhra dan.

115. There is only one shop in the State, and that at Nandod. The Abkari contractor farms this right also and pays Rs. 100 a year for it.

Europe liquor.

116. The Abkari contractor has the exclusive right of selling toddy in Nandod itself and for this privilege pays Rs. 125 annually. For the rest as regards toddy people are allowed to tap trees at rates of Re. 1 per tree in the rasti parts of the Jaghadia and Valia Talukas and 4 annas per tree in all other parts of the State, this payment gives the right to consume the toddy or sell it without further charge.

Toddy.

117. The total receipts for the above four heads were as under :—

Receipts.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Country liquor	1,12,008	15	0
2.	Mowhra Dan	2,000	0	0
3.	Europe liquor and toddy sale license	225	0	0
4.	Toddy outside Nandod	4,869	13	0
		1,19,103	12	0

118. The Nandod Distillery issues all the liquor to all the shops except that at Bharan which is supplied from the Broach Distillery under special arrangements sanctioned by the British Government, such special arrangments being thought necessary on account of Bharan's position in regard to neighbouring British villages. The Nandod Distillery issued 12,088 gallons of 25° U. P. and 1,43,202 gallons of 60° U. P. liquor during the year of report as against 12,175 and 1,49,953 gallons respectively last year. The sales for the whole State including Bharan amounted to 11,811 gallons 25° U. P. and 1,38,859 gallons 60° U. P. thus showing an increase of 656 gallons in the consumption of the superior and a decrease of 5,852 gallons of the inferior liquor. Statistics show that the consumption of the 25° U. P. liquor is steadily increasing, in 1888–89 the consumption was 2,953 gallons, this year it is 11,811 and the increase has been steady each intervening year. On the other hand the consumption of the inferior liquor though more than it was in 1888–89 has shown a steady decline since 1892-93. The net increase of consumption of this sort of liquor is not nearly so marked as that of the superior liquor. On the whole the consumption of liquor of both sorts throughout the State for the year of report was 1,50,670 gallons as against 1,55,867 last year and 1,59,683 the year before, thus it seems that liquor consumption is slightly decreasing. The average consumption for the year per head of population is 42 drachms. This I believe is rather a high rate but it must be borne in mind that our population consists mostly of Bhils and Dhankas who are well known to be heavy drinkers, and probably the average consumption per head in the neighbouring districts of Surat and Panch Mahals containing,

Issue and consumption.

as they also do, a drinking contingent, will not be found very different from ours. At any rate it is a satisfactory sign that liquor consumption is not on the increase but rather shows a decreasing tendency. There are 95 shops in the State giving 1 to every 1808 of population and 1 to every 16 square miles. The total amount realized on sale by the farmer was Rs. 1,97,344 as against Rs. 2,06,782 last year and the incidence per head per annum Rs. 1-2-4 against 1-3-2.

Abkari offences.

119. There were 59 cases as against 73 last year and 42 the year before, in these 59 cases 73 persons were involved. Convictions were had in 55 of the 59 cases as against 70 out of 73 last year. Of the 73 persons involved in this year's cases 65 were punished and 8 acquitted. The majority of the cases were for tapping toddy trees without permits. There were 42 of such cases, while of illicit distillation there were 15 cases, in fact, strangely enough, these figures and offences have exactly changed round with last year's record when there were 42 cases of illicit distillation and 15 cases of tapping trees without a license.

Opium.

Opium system.

120. This system followed in this State is the same as that in British Districts, and the present official year which will end on 31st July is the second under an annual farm to a selected man at a fixed rate of duty. The State also enjoys a cash compensation of Rs. 500 per annum for certain opium rights with liberty to import all the opium required for consumption within the State, duty free, under passes issued by the Political Agent.

Revenue for the year, sales.

121. In the year of report the revenue amounted to Rs. 12,865 (*viz.* duty Rs. 10,984, compensation Rs. 500, contributed by the farmer for 11 months towards cost of State preventive establishment Rs. 1,375, other receipts Rs. 6). The quantity of opium sold during the year was 2,204 lbs. as against 2,139 last year and 2,129 in the year before that. The average per head of population taking last census figures was 51 tolas for the year of report as against 49 tolas for the two previous years. The falling off of Rs. 719 in the year of report as compared with last year on account of duty in spite of a small increased consumption of the drug is owing to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,200 recovered from the farmer on account of excess sale under the old minimum guarantee vend system in the last year of that system was credited during last year. There has been no increase in the number (23) of shops for the sale of the drug; the number gives one shop per every 7,468 of population and 67 square miles. It is believed that the figure of distribution and consumption will compare favourably with similar statistics in neighbouring districts.

Prosecutions, &c.

122. There were 5 cases involving 5 persons, and conviction was had in every case. The cases were all for illicit importation. Last year there were 14 cases. The decrease in the year of report may safely be attributed to stricter watch and also to greater care on the part of the farmer to study the taste of his customers by supplying better opium.

Intoxicating drugs.

123. Separate licenses for the sale of these are given in the various Talukas. The revenue realized this year was Rs. 299 against Rs. 220 last year and Rs. 216 the year before.

Stamps.

Receipts, Expenditure, &c.

124. The receipts from Stamps and the incidental expenditure for the last 5 years are shown in the following table :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	16,536	15,099	13,119	15,259	14,941
Expenditure ...	1,372	1,460	877	862	1,026

During the year there were 118 applications for refund and 96 were admitted. There was no prosecution under the stamp law.

General Taxation.

Fiscal system.

125. The State's revenue is derived from the Land, Forests, Opium and Abkari, Stamp and Judicial receipts–fees and fines. The cotton "dasturi," levied in Gardeshwar in former years has now disappeared with the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the rasti portions of the Taluka. There is an export duty on Mowhra which however has the sanction of Government. The octroi duty is levied at Nandod for Municipal purposes. Thus there is nothing objectionable in the methods of taxation which are ordinary and straightforward; neither is the burden of taxation heavy.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Hosptial and Dispensaries open.

126. The Hospital at Nandod and Dispensaries at Thana Head-quarters of Jaghadia and Valia were in active operation throughout the year. A dispensary was opened at Gardeshwar in June 1894 and remained open till the middle of October when the Medical officer in charge resigned owing to failure of health. Since then the institution remained closed to the end of the year as no one could be got to take the appointment and face the isolation and climate of the place; but it is at time of writing open again in charge of a passed Hospital Assistant who has recently accepted the appointment. A dispensary was opened at Bhalod in October last and has been maintained to the end of the year and is now working. As in the case of Gardeshwar and for the same reasons no one could, during the year of report, be got to accept the charge of the Dispensary at Dediapada and so the institution remained closed. But since the close of the year a man has been obtained for the dispensary and it is to be hoped he may find it possible to remain at his post. Both at Gardeshwar and Dediapada men have come and tried the places and have resigned after a short time. There is no doubt that the bad climate, and isolation with the consequent inconveniences and discomforts render these appointments in spite of a "bad climate" pecuniary allowance most unpopular and hard to fill. In the way of fixed institutions there are now one hospital and 5 dispensaries in active existence in the State. The Travelling Dispensary in charge of a supernumerary officer has not been established. Efforts have been made to obtain men for the post and two appointments were made successively on receipt of applications for the appointment, but neither of the men appointed put in an appearance to take charge.

The cause of all this difficulty in getting men to come forward to serve here is that the climate of this part of the country has got a bad name and people will not face it readily. A travelling dispensary is necessary and would be of great benefit. Every effort is being made and reasonable inducement offered to establish such an institution. In addition to the above regular and professional extension of medical relief to the people simple ordinary drugs with full instructions for administration are supplied to Thandars, for use if required, when they move about their Talukas. School-masters too, beyond a certain radius from the Taluka dispensary, are in like manner supplied with such simple drugs accompanied by full instructions; and this year I have supplied a few medicine chests to subordinate officials who have to serve in outlying and unhealthy parts of the State. These chests contain only simple drugs and applications, and are accompanied by plain instructions as to use of contents.

Attendance.

127. The following table gives figures of total attendance of in-door and out-door patients at the various institutions for the past four year :—

Place.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Nandod	41,776	39,705	43,805	47,680
Jhaghadia	17,192	17,861	18,486	19,662
Valia	2,945	3,230	5,609	6,256
Dediapada	3,520	1,206	Not	registered.
Gardeshwar	.....	.....	.....	986
Bhalod	.....	.....	.....	7,160
Year's Total ...	65,423	62,002	67,900	81,744
Daily average ...	183	185	185	249

Number of individual cases treated.

128. The following table gives the number of individuals treated, results of treatment and cost per institution.

Place.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
							Rs. a. p.	
Nandod Hospital ...	40	12,828	12,390	312	21	145	} 6,038 15 1	131
„ Jail Infirmary.	...	58	54	...	1	3		
Jhaghadia	15	2,945	2,842	66	10	42	1,866 9 10	54
Valia	...	842	819	18	4	1	844 12 1	17
Gardeshwar	...	364	284	79	1	...	538 13 6	8
Bhalod	...	2,232	2,007	205	...	20	935 2 11	39
Total ...	55	19,269	18,396	680	37	211	10,224 5 5	249

Diseases and Epidemics.

129. Again, diseases of the skin and digestive system are the most prevalent. Cholera showed itself in 63 villages and 722 persons were attacked of whom 389 died. These figures are respectively just about half of those for Cholera for last year. Small-pox and measles were not prevalent to any marked extent.

Births and Deaths in Nandod.

130. During the year of report the births and deaths according to registration returns were 25 and 37 respectively per mille of population. These statistics are not to be trusted. The death rate year by year shows a marked increase over the birth rate and if this were correct the population would show very appreciable signs of decrease whereas as a matter of fact the last census showed an increase, and there is no reason to suppose that conditions in this direction are altering. The fact of the matter is that it is always very difficult to get at the truth especially of births, and this I think is due to the apathy of the people who do not recognize the importance of reporting such occurrences, and unless they are voluntarily reported it is extremely difficult to get to know of births. The death rate is probably nearer the correct mark as bodies have to be taken out to be cremated or buried, and in this way they can be checked by officials as they pass to the burning or burial ground.

Vaccination.

131. Vaccination is superintended by the British Sanitary Department. Primary vaccinations were 5,738 against 5,874 last year and 6,384 the year before, and re-vaccinations 119 against 51 and 29. The percentage of success was 97·35 against 96·80 and 95·94. Out of a total of 679 inhabited villages 454 were visited. The cost of each successful vaccination was 0-3-3 per head as against 0-3-4 and 0-3-1 last year and the year before respectively.

Expenditure.

132. The total expenditure of the Medical Department (including Rs. 1,387-2-1 on account of vaccination) for the year was Rs. 12,220-10-5 as against Rs. 9,967-5-6 last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

Schools and pupils.

133. The table below gives the number of schools existing in the State and the number of pupils attending.

Classes of Schools.	Number of schools open.		Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Average daily attendance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894.	1895.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular (Nandod) ...	1	1	106	117	65·3	82·8
Primary	71	83	3,532	3,864	2,245·2	2,451·4
Girls	5	5	263	263	169·0	177·6
Evening	8	8	138	132	83·6	68·4
Police	1	1	61	127	27·2	28·0
Total ...	86	98	4,100	4,503	2,590·3	2,808·2

Twelve more schools were opened during the year. On the whole pupils have increased in number and their attendance is better. Progress in learning is satisfactory. The Anglo-Vernacular School has done better this year; the percentage of passes has risen by 9·49 per cent. and stands at 61·00, the highest percentage yet achieved. The girls' school too shows satisfactory progress in the same direction. In the Evening Schools the result of passes shows a 12 per cent. improvement over last year. There is a small falling off in pass results in primary schools and a big one of 20 per cent. in the Police School.

Expenditure.

134. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 31,900 as against Rs. 28,854 last year and Rs. 24,167 the year before that. The increase in expenditure is due to the opening of new schools.

Bhil Education.

135. The number of *Kaliparaj* boys has risen from 1,264 to 1,421, the increase of 157 in this class is very satisfactory and now the percentage of Bhils under education to the whole population of the State is 1·19. Brahmins show a percentage of 10·68, Parsis come next with 7·07, then come "other Hindus" 6·72, then Mussalmans 5·81 with a satisfactory increase of nearly 2 per cent. The percentage of scholars of all castes and creeds to total population is 2·55 against 2·33 for last year.

Female Education.

136. This subject calls for no special remarks this year. No new girls' school has been opened; registers show same number of pupils but attendance and results are better.

High school.

137. The proposal for the establishment of this school hangs fire in an unaccountable way. It was expected that the school would be opened on 1st January 1895 and take the place of the present Anglo-Vernacular school. The arrangements to this end are in the hands of the British Educational Department. This delay is causing some inconvenience, for some of the pupils of the Anglo-Vernacular school who are ready for the higher education of a High School are hanging on at some inconvenience to themselves while others who were pupils of the Anglo-Vernacular school who would gladly have continued their education here have been unable to wait longer and have gone elsewhere; and this is the case too with some outsiders,' officials of the State, to whom it would have been a convenience to have had their sons educated under their immediate home supervision and who brought their sons to Nandod with this object in view but have had to send them away so as not to lose precious time.

Superintendence.

138. The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Kalianrai Keshavlal, has so far justified his appointment and has proved himself zealous. Mr. Kalianrai's work is specially to inspect and visit the State schools and he works under the control of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals, who has the general supervision and direction of education in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

139. During the year 24 persons were killed by wild animals, of these 13 died of snake bite. Rs. 72 were paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

Accidental deaths, &c.

140. Accidental deaths numbered 45 against 34 last year, and suicides 2 against 4. Fires, accidental and incendiary, numbered 186 and 34 respectively as against 178 and 51 last year. Damage to property in these fires amounted to Rs. 4,16,994 as against Rs. 14,761 last year. This excessive pecuniary loss is accounted for by the disastrous fire at Oli which burnt down half the village, and a big fire in the Darbar Haveli at Nandod.

State gardens.

141. Dr. Patel, Chief Medical officer of this State, exercised supervision over the State gardens during the year. Fruit and vegetable cultivation was not on the whole so successful as it might have been owing to heavy and unseasonable rain at the end of October which did much harm to young growth. The extent of land intended for a Head Quarter garden is so large that it is rather difficult to deal with it satisfactorily. It would be very costly to turn it into a mere pleasure garden and to maintain it, especially as it has recently been badly cut up by the action of river floods; neither does this cost appear to me justifiable in view of the size of Nandod and the fact that a very small percentage of the population would in any way be benefited by or appreciate such a place. For the present about a quarter of the area has been set aside as a recreation ground for the Nandod Gymkhana, of which mention occurs later on. Another small portion may perhaps be advantageously turned into a fruit and vegetable garden, the residue being utilized as a building site. Exclusive of this, at present, waste land there are 5 small gardens at Nandod; between them, these gardens furnish sufficient ground for the production of such fruit and vegetables as are required, while one of these the "Swami Bagh" in which improvements have been effected is open to, and used to some extent by a few of the public as a pleasure garden. The expenditure of this Department was Rs. 3,195 as against 4,330 last year.

Records.

142. The cost of the Record office was Rs. 1,674 this year as against Rs. 1,387 last.

Post and Telegraph.

143. Postal arrangements remain the same as last year. The State guarantees an annual payment of Rs. 2,250 for the telegraph service; in the year of report 402 were received in receipts as against Rs. 490 last year.

Printing Press.

144. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,934 against Rs. 2,932 last year, while the value of work done was Rs. 3,548 against 3,779 last year. This press does all the vernacular and a good deal of the English printing of the various departments including the preparation of stamped papers and labels. There is one private printing press at Nandod which since the close of the year has started a fortnightly publication called the "Satiavijaya."

Library.

145. The library at Nandod is largely State aided. It does not possess much independent vitality, and it requires to be conducted more systematically; steps are being taken in this direction.

Nandod Gymkhana.

146. On arrival here I was struck by the keenness of the local school boy population of all sizes in regard to cricket and lawn tennis. This healthy taste has been fostered by Mr. Clabby, State Forest officer, and Mr. Gunvantram, the Anglo-Vernacular school Head-master both of whom encourage the boys by joining in their games with them. I also found a golf course in full swing though the golf club was in a moribund condition. To keep alive and encourage this desirable tendency, a regular recreation association or Gymkhana Club, State aided, has been inaugurated, the various separate clubs being amalgamated. A piece of land has been allotted to the club on which a cricket pitch and an extra Lawn Tennis Court are in course of preparation. This idea of a Gymkhana was encouragingly taken up and the club numbers 33 members. A State grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 a year is given. The club affords regular opportunity for healthy relaxation and occupation after working hours and is likely to prove beneficial and popular. The Kumars are keen on all games and are prominent members of the club.

147. Owing to the necessity for my presence in Nandod early in December 1894, till the end of January 1895, chiefly in connection with the important Karjan Protective Works which Mr. Whiting came up to design and put in train, I was not able to go out into the districts till February. Since starting out I have been into four Talukas and done Jamabandi of two of them and have visited the Bhil Taluka of Sagbara.

Administrator's tour.

148. There is nothing particular to mark the year. The administration has been carried on steadily, education received considerable attention and good progress in this respect was made. Medical relief measures were extended, survey settlement work and the reclamation of waste lands have been pushed on vigorously, the rani traverse survey has been completed. The alienation settlement has been practically completed. There has been a slight and satisfactory increase in the regular revenue. Cautious advance steps have been taken in the State's Forest policy. Expenditure on Public Works though not so large as last year has been up to the average. In regard to Abkari and Opium the preventive establishment has worked well. The various Heads of Departments have worked well and maintained generally the efficiency of their charges.

Resume of the year's work.

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Administrator,
Rajpipla State.

NANDOD,
24th June, 1895.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS of NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mine.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajpipla ...	Rs. a. p. 65,000 0 0 (Babasai.)	Baroda Government.	1,71,771	98	4,503	1,12,726	Fever, Cholera, measles and Small-pox in the early part of the year.	About nine lakhs (British rupees.)	*Horse* 23 Regular, 26 Irregular *Foot.* 75*	Not levied	Forest produce, Carnelian stones, Cotton, grain, &c.	* In this are not included police, haveli guards or revenue peons.

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

NATIVE CHIEFS, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gambhirsinhji Verisalji ...	Nandod.	Raja.	Rajput, Gohil, Hindu.	49	Private.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Chhatrasinhji	Do.	Sons of Raja	Do.	33	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Special Magistrate with 1st Class powers and Special Revenue officer, Jhaghadia Taluka.				
3	Ramsinhji	Do.		Do.	25	Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Private.					
4	Kiritsinhji	Do.		Do.	23						
5	Narsinhsinhji	Do.		Do.	20	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.					
6	Digvijaisinhji	Do.		Do.	18						
7	Parakramsinhji	Do.	Son of No. 2, Chhatrasinhji.	Do.	Ys. Ms. 5 8	.....					
8	Vijaisinhji			Do.	5 2	.....					

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political Control, 1894-95.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters Towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State. Rewa Kantha Agency.	6 Talukas.	About 1,457¾ square miles.	1,71,771	Nandod.	10,819	772	One, excluding the Administrator.	8	About 30 miles.	About 15 miles.	217 including police sowars.	Rs. 44,699-1-7	About six lakhs.	About nine lakhs.	

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Population of the State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Caste Nationality.									Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.				
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State.	33,090	88,503	83,268	...	...	1,71,771	118		24		1,62,686	6,414	295	269	2,079	4	...	...	*Gujarati.*	Immigrated 670 families. Emigrated 443 families.

Note.—The above are all the figures to be found in the Presidency Census Report.]

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the RAJPIPLA STATE, 1894-95.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men, including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	2	21	6,634	
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Infantry	74	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	75	1	.....	.....	.....	*9	66	5,718	*Two of these are British Military Pensioners.
Total....	97	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	98	2	4	.....	.....	11	87	12,352	

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE in the Rajpipla State.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Superintendent of Police	1	Rs. 400	44,699-1-7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	„ 100		.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables	6	„ 60, 50, 40, 30		.....	2	.....	...	...	6	...	
Jamadars	5	„ 25, 22, 20, 15		.....	2	.....	...	...	5	...	
Havildars	9	„ 12		.....	1	.....	...	...	8	1	
Naiks	19	„ 10		.....	5	.....	...	...	13	6	
First Class Constables	54	„ 9		1	7	.....	...	...	12	32	
Second Class Constables	106	„ 8		6	16	1	...	1	14	62	
Police Sowars	16	„ 28, 25, 23		.....	2	.....	...	2	9	3	
Total ...	217			7	35	1	...	3	69	104	

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1895.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rajpipla State...	642	*A* 488	615	*B* 516	505	*C* 396	317	*D* 221	181	172	51·54	42·83	62·77	55·81	*A.* 64 cases have been struck off as no crime leaving 424 as true cases. *B.* 499 were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State. 10 were arrested on *prima facie* case in connection with offences committed in other States. 7 were arrested by mistake. 516 *C.* 396 were sent for trial. 98 released on bail. 5 pending with Police. 499 *D.* 221 convicted. 172 Discharged. 3 Pending before Magistrate. 396

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the RAJPIPLA STATE during the year ending 31st March, 1895.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Rajpipla State	18,327 2 4	10,406 14 0	9,415 6 7	2,213 11 3	51·37	21·27	

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year 1894-95,

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1894-95.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1894-95.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance on 31st April, 1894.	Committed during 1894-95.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences against Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, Sections 141 to 160	...	4	4	4	...	24	14
2	Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public Servants, Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190...	1	8	9	9	...	16	4
3	False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI, Sections 191 to 229	1	15	16	14	2	20	9
4	Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
5	Offences relating to the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294 A.	...	6	6	6	...	9	3
6	Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV, Sections 295 to 298	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
7	Offences affecting life, Chapter XVI, Sections 302 to 311 ...	...	12	12	11	1	10	4
8	Hurt, Sections 323 to 338	1	123	124	120	4	196	13
9	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Secs. 341-348.	...	8	8	7	1	6	...
10	Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358	...	8	8	8	...	11	2
11	Kidnapping, abduction slavery and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374	...	2	2	2	...	1	...
12	Rape, Section 376	1	2	3	3	...	3	...
13	Theft, Chapter XVII, Sections 378 to 382	8	184	192	122	70	168	87
14	Extortion, Sections 384 to 389	...	2	2	1	1	4	...
15	Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402	...	10	10	7	3	26	4
16	Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections 403 to 404.	...	5	5	5	...	5	2
17	Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409	1	15	16	13	3	16	2
18	Receiving stolen property, Sections 411 to 414	...	4	4	3	1	9	4
19	Cheating, Sections 417 to 420	...	3	3	2	1	3	...
20	Mischief, Sections 426 to 434	...	55	55	51	4	65	3
21	Mischief by fire, Sections 435 and 436	...	27	27	12	15	14	2
22	Mischief, Sections 437 to 440	...	1	1	1	...	4	2
23	Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462	3	169	172	71	101	110	27
24	Offences relating to documents, Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 477	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
25	Offences relating to marriage, Chap. XX, Sections 493 to 498	1	10	11	7	1	15	2
26	Defamation, Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502	1	7	8	8	...	12	1
27	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections 504 to 510...	2	60	62	59	3	66	7
	Total Penal Code ...	20	743	763	552	211	816	193
	Offences under Special Laws.							
1	Abkari Act	1	59	60	59	1	74	65
2	Opium Act	...	6	6	5	1	6	5
3	Cattle trespass Act	...	13	13	13	...	26	3
4	District Police Act	...	5	5	5	...	5	4
5	Municipal Act	...	8	8	8	...	8	7
6	Forest Law	...	6	6	6	...	11	11
7	Treasure Trove (Huzur Circular No. 60, dated 23rd May 1888)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
	Total Special Laws ...	1	98	99	97	2	131	96
	Total Penal Code and Special Laws ...	21	841	862	649	213	947	289

NOTE.—(1) 75 cases were struck off as 'untrue.'

(2) 25 criminals were waiting trial or under it and 26 were awaiting investigation by the Police.

(3) 11 persons (10 in cognizable cases and 1 in a non-cognizable case) were arrested for offences committed outside the State.

(4) 7 persons were wrongly arrested by the Police.

IX.

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the RAJPIPLA STATE, ending 31st March, 1895.

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died, during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	14	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	3	...	1	...	9	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	2	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	One of these was transported for life, and one sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.
...	4	1	1	7	...	13	178	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	52	5	5	15	9	87	64	...	...	48	5	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	...	...	4	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	1	...	3	56	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	14	...	9	2	2	27	72	...	...	2	4	2	9	4	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	91	10	23	56	11	193	572	...	...	70	10	5	24	10	3	2	...	2	
...	9	4	2	50	...	65	8	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	12	6	2	76	...	96	33	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	103	16	25	132	11	289	605	...	...	89	11	5	24	10	3	2	...	2	

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1895.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial 1894–95.					Total.								
		1893-94.	1894-95.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	25 persons were committed to the sessions of these 5 were disposed of by the Huzur Court and 17 by the Sir Nyayadhish and 3 were under trial or awaiting it in the latter court at the end oi the year.
2	Sir Nyayadhish... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	9	8	...	...	3	
3	Special 1st Class Magistrate	14	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	17	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	
4	Nandod Town Magistrate.	322	242	...	124	67	190	...	10	479	391	94	191	72	14	...	20	
5	Jaghadia 1st Class Magistrate	145	122	6	76	54	51	...	2	217	189	65	63	48	13	...	...	
6	Nandod Taluka 1st Class Magistrate	3	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	27	5	...	3	1	...	...	1	9 committed to Sessions and 4 transferred to the Bhalod *for* trial.
7	Bhalod Taluka 2nd Class Magistrate	87	110	...	67	34	45	...	4	140	150	23	96	33	2	...	...	Resides these 4 were transferred from Jaghadia Court.
8	Valia Do. ...	66	53	5	48	7	20	...	1	92	81	10	24	46	...	...	1	
9	Gardeshwar Do. ...	51	45	3	61	4	5	...	1	85	74	2	18	54	...	...	...	
10	Dediapada Do. ...	4	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	
11	Sagbara District Magistrate	14	10	1	10	...	3	1	4	18	19	...	1	18	...	...	...	
12	Vadi 2nd Class Magistrate.	11	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	
	Total ...	717	595	16	396	170	316	1	22	1103	921	195	412	289	29	...	25	

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1895.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																												Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences. Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rajpipla State ...	Huzur Court	13	2	2	2	1	14	13	9	10	10	1	2	1	7	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	48	...	2	...	1	31	36	23	19	3	7	2	6	65	29	27	22	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	
	Total ...	61	2	4	2	2	45	49	32	29	13	8	4	7	72	30	34	23	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Nandod Jail and Lock-ups in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year, ending 31st March, 1895.

Stations.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.			Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nandod Jail. Convicted ...	150	39	111	259	150	48	39	36	Rs. a. p. 5,800 6 8	There has been only one death from Dysentery during the year.
Nandod Jail. Under trial ...	72	...	72	142	72	3	2	1		
Lock-ups ... Convicted ...	127	4	123	111	127	$3\frac{131\frac{1}{2}}{365}$	$3\frac{127}{365}$	5	242 13 3	
Lock-ups ... Under trial ...	192	7	185	196	192	$3\frac{42}{365}$	$5\frac{147}{365}$	.....		
Total ... Convicted ...	277	43	234	370	277	$51\frac{131\frac{1}{2}}{365}$	$42\frac{127}{365}$	41	6,043 3 11	
Total ... Under trial ...	264	7	257	338	264	$6\frac{42}{365}$	$7\frac{147}{365}$	1		

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK–Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1894-95.										Suits disposed of in 1894-95.							
												Value.	Subject matter.			Numbers and value.						Disposal.				Value.	Average duration.		
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		Suits regarding land and houses, &c.	Suits on money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.		Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the files, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10						11				12	13		
												Rs. a.p.														Rs. a.p.			
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court... ...	90	109	712	735	802	844	693	733	109	111	61,057-9-2	105	650	25	611	104	13	7	...		73	361	181	118	50,224-2-0	...	8	

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK–Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1894-95.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1894-95.			Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value total for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Value of closing balance for 1894-95.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4.	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	188	98	8,462 0 10	411	532	44,338 7 8	599	630	52,800 8 6	501	518	39,424 2 10	98	112	13,376 5 8	94	13	5	

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents refused registration.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
		Total presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.							
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Bhalod Registrar ...	254	219	198	171	44	38	...	...	3	6	6	4	238	205	96,404 8 0	92,480 8 2	16	11	...	3
2	Nandod Do. ...	202	189	141	104	56	70	1	...	1	8	3	7	192	183	86,092 0 9	89,597 13 10	10	4	...	2
	Total ...	456	408	339	275	100	108	1	...	4	14	12	11	430	388	1,82,493 8 9	1,82,078 6 12	26	15	...	5

W. P. KENNEDY, MAJOR,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year 1894-95.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Camels.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Nandod	9,932	9,428	425	4,092	233	150	9	450	11,585	4,548	...	225	1,032
2	Bhalod	9,743	9,254	68	5,354	204	180	...	198	8,226	3,820	...	186	1,491
3	Jhaghadia	6,680	9,323	80	3,964	140	136	1	297	5,566	3,329	...	146	1,733
4	Valia	6,954	6,591	46	2,029	126	67	1	4	3,759	3,500	...	195	1,572
5	Gardeshwar	3,094	2,249	25	703	19	36	...	...	2,383	1,438½	...	12	88
6	Dediapada	2,042	4,813	22	665	2	5	...	...	638	991½	...	4	424
	Total ...	38,445	41,658	666	16,807	724	574	11	949	32,157	17,627	...	768	6,340

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix

Receipts and Expenditure of the Rajpipla State for those of the year ending

INCOME.

Heads of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st April	3,46,245	1,98,150	.....	1,48,095
I. *Land Revenue.*—				
(*a*) Former years	6,348	5,553	.....	795
(*b*) Current year				
1. Ordinary and Fixed...	4,57,925	4,56,984	.....	941
2. Miscellaneous	77,468	48,353	.....	29,115
Total I. Land Revenue	5,41,741	5,10,890	.....	30,056
II. *Forests*	1,23,762	89,470	.....	34,292
III. *Abkari, Opium &c.*—				
(*a*) Liquor	1,09,258	1,19,381	10,123	.....
(*b*) Opium	13,227	12,865	.....	362
(*c*) Drugs	223	299	76	.....
Total III. Abkari, Opium, &c. ...	1,22,708	1,32,545	10,199	362
IV. *Stamps*	15,259	14,941	.....	318
V. *Registration*	1,493	1,377	.....	116
VI. *Law and Justice (Courts)*	7,140	6,482	.....	658
VII. *Law and Justice (Jail)*	2,430	2,327	.....	103
VIII. *Guaranteed and other allowances*... ...	13,634	13,634	.....	.....
IX. *Debts*	895	.....	.....	895
X. *Miscellaneous*	34,465	52,805	18,340	.....
Total of Revenue heads I to X ...	8,63,527	8,24,471	28,539	67,595

XVII.

the year ending 31st March 1895 as compared with 31st March 1894.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Administration and Finance.*—				
(*a*) Administrator's office	35,147	33,286	.....	1,861
(*b*) Account Department and Treasury ...	7,895	8,061	166	.....
Total I. Administration and Finance.	43,042	41,347	166	1,861
II. *Land Revenue Administration.*—				
A. Assistant Administrator's Establishments	20,994	22,674	1,680	.....
B. Taluka Establishment	24,423	25,228	805	.....
C. Village Establishment	22,159	23,116	957	.....
D. Revenue Surveyand Settlement Establishment	25,665	24,951	.....	714
E. Refund of land revenue	1,526	128	.....	1,398
Total II. Land Revenue Administrations	94,767	96,097	3,442	2,112
III. *Abkari, opium, &c.*—				
A. Abkari.—				
(*a*) Saddar Distillery	3,452	3,697	245	.....
(*b*) Miscellaneous	312	181	.....	31
(*c*) Refunds	6,264	218	.....	6,046
B. Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Intoxicating Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Preventive Establishment	4,074	4,869	795	.....
Total III. Abkari, Opium &c. ...	14,102	8,965	1,040	6,177
IV. *Forests.*—				
A. Superintendence	10,571	10,531	.....	40
B. Conservancy	10,627	12,835	2,208	.....
C. Working	10,911	11,502	591	.....
D. Formation of Reserves	330	764	434	.....
E. Refunds	256	24	.....	232
Total IV. Forests	32,695	35,656	3,233	272
V. *Stamps*	862	1,026	164	.....
VI. *Registration*	277	288	11	.....
VII. *Law and Justice (Courts)*—				
A. Sir Nyayadhish's Court	10,999	11,110	111	.....
B. Magisterial Court	2,498	2,575	77	.....
C. Miscellaneous	1,258	1,282	24	.....
Total VII. Law and Justice (Courts)...	14,755	14,967	212	.....
VIII. *Law and Justice (Jails)*—				
A. District Jail	6,309	5,767	.....	542
B. Lock-ups	62	51	.....	11
Total VIII. Law and Justice (Jails)...	6,371	5,818	.....	553
IX. *Police.*—				
A. Superintendence	4,717	7,659	2,942	.....
B. Forces	33,731	37,040	3,309	.....
Total IX. Police	38,448	44,699	6,251	.....
X. *Education.*—				
A. Inspection Establishment	.....	1,230	1,230	.....
B. School Establishment	23,755	24,775	1,020	.....
C. Miscellaneous	5,099	5,895	796	.....
Total X. Education	28,854	31,900	3,046	.....

Appendix

INCOME.

Heads of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Advances.				
Tagai	584	4,124	3,540	.....
Miscellaneous	5,95,334	2,34,947	.....	3,60,387
Total Advances	5,95,918	2,39,071	3,540	3,60,387
Deposits	34,706	32,947	.....	1,759
Total Advances and Deposits ...	6,30,624	2,72,018	3,540	3,62,146
Total Receipts	14,94,151	10,96,489	32,079	4,29,741

XVII.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE

Heads of Expenditure.	1893-94.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XI. *Medical.*—				
A. Hospital	5,899	6,039	140	.....
B. Dispensaries	2,346	4,637	2,291	.....
C. Vaccination	1,463	1,387	.....	76
D. Miscellaneous	259	158	.....	101
Total XI. Medical	9,967	12,221	2,431	177
XII. *Minor Departments.*—				
A. Record Department	1,387	1,674	287	.....
B. Printing Press	2,932	2,935	3	.....
C. Veterinary and Horse-breeding operations	3,568	4,404	836	.....
D. Improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture...	4,330	3,195	.....	1,135
E. Nandod Municipal Department... ...	.....	5,086	5,086	.....
Total XII. Minor Departments ...	12,217	17,294	6,212	1,135
XIII. *Public Works.*—				
A. Establishment.—				
(*a*) Superintending establishmen ...	13,363	11,397	.....	1,966
(*b*) Executive Do.	8,691	8,628	.....	63
B. Works and Repairs including Railway Charges	1,63,353	1,21,482	.....	41,871
Total XIII. Public Works	1,85,407	1,41,507	.....	43,900
XIV. *Military and Commissariat.*—				
A. Superintending Establishment	2,510	3,142	632	.....
B. Forces	22,301	22,244	.....	57
C. Stables	9,433	17,446	8,013	.....
D. Commissariat (Kothar)	6,438	5,866	.....	572
Total XIV. Military and Commissariat.	40,682	48,698	8,645	629
XV. *Tribute*	1,10,288	55,144	.....	55,144
XVI. *Guaranteed and other allowances*	35,479	28,784	.....	6,695
XVII. *Devasthan and Dharmada allowances* ...	12,809	12,812	3	.....
XVIII. *Retired and Commissariat allowances* ...	794	602	.....	192
XIX. *H. H. the Raja and Family*	1,37,225	1,36,964	.....	261
XX. *Debts*	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXI. *Refunds*	.....	1,031	1,031	.....
XXII. *Miscellaneous*	28,492	14,920	.....	13,572
Total of Service heads I to XXII ...	8,47,533	7,50,740	35,887	1,32,680
Reserve Fund.—				
Investment in Government Papers ...	2,16,000	.....	.....	2,16,000
Advances.—				
Tagai	5,150	13,484	8,334	.....
Miscellaneous advances	5,34,116	2,41,292	.....	2,92,824
Total Advances ...	5,39,266	2,54,776	8,334	2,92,824
Deposits	39,447	32,379	.....	7,068
Total Advances and Deposits... ...	5,78,713	2,87,155	8,334	2,99,892
Total Disbursements...	16,42,246	10,37,895	44,221	6,48,572
Closing Balance	1,98,150	2,56,744	58,594	.....
Grand Total	18,40,396	12,94,639	1,02,815	6,48,572

W. P. KENNEDY, Major,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

RAJPIPLA STATE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year

1895-96.

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RAJPIPLA STATE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1895–96.

Introductory.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the Rajpipla State is 1457 square miles, and the population was, according to the last Census, 1,71,771 or about 118 to the square mile. The State is divided into two well defined divisions known as the "Rasti" and the "Rani". In the "Rasti" there is a settled revenue system, with lands which have been surveyed and classified, and cultivation is carried on on comparatively speaking scientific principles, in fact the population is far in advance of the Bhils who may be said to constitute the inhabitants of the "Rani". In the "Rani" the methods of cultivation are most primitive, and the Bhils have often to supplement what they raise from the soil, by felling timber and bartering it for salt, cloth and other necessaries of life. Gradually as the demand for land increases with the population, the Rani villages will be absorbed into the Rasti, and in the year under review 38 Rani villages in the Valia Taluka are being surveyed and brought under the revenue system.

Map and Supplement.

2. A map of the State accompanies the copy of the report for submission to Government. The usual Confidential Supplement is separately forwarded.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Changes of officers.

3. Major Kennedy held charge of the State from the 1st April to the 23rd July 1895, Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edalji from the 24th July to the 10th August 1895, and I have been in charge up to the close of the year. Mr. Apte was in charge of the Public Works Department up to the 5th June 1895, when he was reduced to the rank of an Assistant Engineer and Mr. C. M. Sykes, M. I. C. E. was appointed State Engineer. Mr. Sykes however did not remain long, and having accepted

a better paid appointment under the Jamnagar Administration, was succeeded on the 17th February 1896 by Khan Bahadur Manekji Cowasji Dhotiwalla. Mr. W. G. Clabby, the State Forest officer, reverted to British service on the 23rd December 1895, and was succeeded on the 26th February 1896 by Mr. J. A. Wallinger. Mr. Maniram Ambaram was Personal Assistant up to the 5th August 1895, when he was allowed to take service under the Jamnagar Administration, and Mr. Pranjivan Parbhudas was appointed his succesor. The latter reverted to British service on the 2nd January 1896, on promotion to the post of Confidential Clerk under the Baroda Residency, and Mr. Jekisondas Valabhdas Mehta is now my Personal Assistant. Mr. Tipnis, the Alienation Settlement officer, retired from the British Service in May 1895, and what work remained to be completed has been transferred to Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji, the Senior Assistant Administrator.

His Highness the Raja.

4. His Highness the Raja was very ill in December 1895 and January 1896, but he is now in fairly good health. He has resided in Nandod for the greater part of the year.

Kumar Shri Chhatra Sinhji.

5. Kumar Shri Chhatra Sinhji was relieved of the charge of the Jhaghadia Taluka on the 1st July 1895, and was entrusted with the charge of the Nandod and Gardeshwar Talukas He is designated the "Special Revenue Officer" and has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class. He takes great interest in his work and is ambitious to hold a larger charge.

Kumar Ramsinhji. Kumar Kiritsinhji.

6. Kumar Ramsinhji, the 2nd son of His Highness lived in Nandod during the year, and since July spent a portion of his time daily in attending the Court of the Town First Class Magistrate where he recorded the depositions of witnesses, and tried to acquire a knowledge of law and procedure. Kumar Kiritsinhji attended the office of the Superintendent of Police daily from the 1st July to the 11th January 1896, in view to learning the duties of a Police Officer.

Kumars Narsinhsinhji and Digvijaisinhji.

7. These Kumars are getting on in years, the former being 22 years of age and the latter 20, and they are consequently anxious to leave the Rajkumar College. Unfortunately they have been more devoted to sports than to study. I have endeavoured to obtain for them employment in one of the Imperial Service Corps, and the question is still under consideration by Government. Kumar Digvijaisinhji was married on the 25th January 1896 to the daughter of the Thakor of Sanor.

State expenditure on His Highness the Raja and Family.

8. His Highness has four other children, one son, and three daughters. One daughter is of marriageable age, and negotiations have been in progress with several Darbars, but without success. The total expenditure on account of the Raja

and his family, excluding their share of the Fouj expenses, was Rs 1,34,419 as against Rs 1,36,964 last year.

Annual Durdar.

9. The annual Dassera State Durbar was held by me on the 28th September 1895, and was attended by the Vasawas of Sagbara and Vadi.

Events of the year.

10. Nothing of importance occurred during the year.

External relations.

11. External relations have continued to be satisfactory. The erection of the boundary pillars on the Charni frontier has been delayed owing to the Baroda Durbar having taken objection to the map prepared by the representatives of the two States, which they declared was not in accordance with Mr. Heaton's award. This matter is all but settled, and it is hoped that within the next year this long standing frontier dispute will have been finally disposed of.

Visits.

12. The Commissioner, N. D., visited the State in April 1895, and the Political Agent in March 1896. The Lord Bishop of Bombay came here on the 14th March 1896 for the purpose of consecrating the Christian Cemetery and returned the following night to Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey Settlement.

Scope and progress of Survey Settlement.

13. Shortly after the introduction of the Joint Administration the scope of the work was extremely limited. All that was intended was a sort of somewhat rough Survey Settlement by measuring and classing large blocks of cultivable lands in the Rasti. The inconvenience of this plan was felt before the work of one Taluka was completed, and for it was substituted the usual system of measuring and classing separately the holding of each individual. The work in the "Rasti" part of the state has been completed in as thorough and satisfactory a manner as in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency. The "Rani", which covers two thirds of the entire area of the State, had not been touched, but there was good reason for this, as the villages comprised in that area were not ripe for a survey settlement. Mr. Shewan therefore, in order to facilitate the introduction of such a Settlement from time to time, ordered a "traverse Survey" of the whole Rani tract, and this was completed in two

years. The exact traverse area, in acres, of each Rani village has been accurately determined, and its boundaries definitely laid down. The work in connection with the measuring in detail and the classing of the lands in thirty one villages in the Rani portion of the Jhagadia Taluka, which were considered fit for a settlement, was completed in the year under review. It was decided to deal in the like manner with 38 Rani villages in the Valia Taluka, and in 20 the measuring operations were completed, and in 6 the classing. It is expected that before the end of the current State year (30th June) the operations in connection with these 38 villages will have been brought to an end. The classing work in 24 Dumala villages was also completed during the year. In 9 more Dumala villages operations in view to a settlement were commenced.

Settlement and Survey work to be done.

14. The work which will remain to be done after the 30th June 1896 will be the examination of the field books, the close scrutiny of the classers' books, the tabulation of the results arrived at by the measurers and classers and the preparation of maps and registers for these 38 villages. There will then be, (i) the collection and tabulation of statistics for the settlement reports for these villages, (ii) the preparation of copies of maps for the Rasti villages in the Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas for transmission to the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona, (iii) the preparation of similar copies of maps, for a similar purpose, in regard to the 31 Jhagadia and 38 Valia villages subsequently measured as shown in this report; (iv) the preparation of "Kyam Khardas" for Talukas other than Nandod; (v) the question of the Nandod City Survey; (vi) the question of the settlement of 95 remaining Rani villages in the Valia Taluka which will be decided after observing for one year or so, the results of the introduction of the settlement in the other Rani villages.

Expenditure.

15. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs 21,569 against Rs 24,950 in 1894-95. In the above total is included a sum of Rs 2,296 on account of printing village maps. The average cost per acre of survey and classing work done, was three annas and one pie and one anna six pies respectively.

Map.

16. A complete and most useful Revenue Survey map of the State showing each village, Rani as well as Rasti, with its exact boundaries, and also containing all the topographical features, was sent to Poona to be photozincographed, and it is hoped that copies will soon be received.

General remarks on the Department.

17. Mr. Bhaishankar Revadat of the Guzerat Revenue Survey continued in charge of the Department and has done valuable work. Unfortunately no officer could this year be spared by the British Government to test the results of the Department, but considering that they have been arrived at on the same lines

as met with the approval of such experienced officers as Mr. Fernandez, Mr. A Brownlow Fforde, and Mr. Forbes of the Guzerat Survey, it may be concluded that the work was satisfactory. The accuracy of the original work was tested departmentally and the results compared favourably with those of past years.

Tour.

18. The Superintendent of Survey was in the District for 108 days in the year, and during that period was chiefly engaged in testing results, and generally exercising supervision over his subordinates.

Alienation Settlement.

Introductory remarks.

19. On the retirement of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis in May 1895, the work which still remained to be completed was entrusted to Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji, in addition to his other duties.

Land alienations.

20. The "Alienation Registers," which had been prepared under Mr. Tipnis' supervision, were sent to the Thandars through the Survey Superintendent. At the same time copies of "Registers of resumed alienations restored" were prepared for the record of the Survey Department, and were forwarded to the Superintendent in view to the Survey and village records being altered accordingly. Within a very short time lists came pouring in showing discrepancies and mistakes, and it then became absolutely necessary to suspend the preparation of the Sanads until each error had been enquired into and the Alienation Settlement Registers corrected. This involved patient search of the records, and often lengthy correspondence in those cases in which the Thandars had furnished incorrect data to the Alienation Settlement Officer. I am glad to say that the corrections have been almost completed in the three important talukas of Nandod, Bhalod and Valia, and that out of a total of 5,228 Sanads for the whole State, 1,580 have been prepared, and the remaining ones should be ready for delivery in about four months. Three copies of the Sanad registers will have to be prepared, one for the Huzoor, the second for the Political Agent's record, and the third for the Taluka Kacheris.

Kadim Inam lands.

21. Besides these ordinary land alienations, there is the question of "Kadim Inam lands," i.e. pieces of land, the alienation of which was made by the State prior to the giving of the village in Dumala. These alienations may be said to have been left almost untouched, but they will soon be taken up.

Cash alienations.

22. In this branch the revision of the general cash alienation list, and its comparison with the Treasury books, have been completed. Connected with the subject of cash allowances is the question of "Dania Haks," in regard to which enquiries have been completed

in all but one Taluka as to the treasuries from which the payees desire to draw these allowances, which, in future, will be treated as pure cash allowances having no connection with land. Sanads for all cash allowances have still to be prepared.

Village alienations.

23. A report on this subject is now under consideration. The status of each Dumaldar, and the terms on which he is to hold his village, have to be determined, when registers and Sanads will be prepared accordingly.

Village and taluka service alienations.

24. Not forming part of the alienation work proper, but connected with it is the question of Village and Taluka service alienations– land and cash– in regard to service useful to the State. This question had to be postponed pending the settlement of land alienations proper, and now that this has been disposed of it will soon be taken in hand.

Waste lands.

Progress of reclamation.

25. During the year under report survey operations were conducted, in 38 villages in the Valia Taluka, and in 31 villages in the Jhagadia Taluka. The settlement will be completed next year, after which the question of applying the same operations to 95 more Rani villages in the Valia Taluka will be decided, as by that time it will be possible to determine whether the change of system is acceptable to the Bhils.

Revenue System.

Revenue Management.

26. The six Talukas into which the State is divided are each under a revenue officer designated "Thandar", and corresponding with a Mamlatdar in British Service. These officers have Magisterial powers. The Jhagadia Thandar is a Magistrate of the First class, and the present Nandod Thandar is of the Third class, while the other Thandars are Magistrates of the Second class. The State is divided into two parts, the "Rasti" and the "Rani". The Rasti area is in the North and West of the State, and the Rani in the South and East. In the Rasti, where some of the lands are very rich and produce some of the best cotton in Guzerat, the inhabitants for the most part are Patidars and are good cultivators. The entire Rasti area has been brought under the operations of the Survey Settlement, and a guarantee has been given in regard to a permanent occupancy right and fixity of assessment for a period of fifteen years. In the Rani, revenue is chiefly levied on each plough. There are however two other modes of cultivation which are very wasteful, and are consequently discouraged. They are i

Dajhias, ii Jhumtas. In the former wood is gathered on a piece of land and burnt, when the ashes are turned over, and the seed is sown; in the latter trees standing on hill slopes are burnt after which seed is sown. Revenue is charged at specified rates, which often vary in the same taluka. Of the entire area of the State, 1457 square miles, a little over one third or 486 square miles is Rasti, and the remainder is Rani. Thirty one Rani villages in Jhagadia have recently been brought under the Survey, and Settlement will soon be introduced. Of the 773 villages in the State. 221 are Rasti, 435 Rani and 117 Dumala or alienated.

Revenue charges and work of Senior Assistant Administrator.

27. Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji Senior Assistant Administrator has been at the head of the Department throughout the year, and in addition to his other duties as head of the Abkari Department, and in superior charge of the Survey Department, he was in May 1895, on the retirement of Mr. Tipnis, the Junior Assistant Administrator, given the completion of the alienation work. Government, in their resolution on the Administration Report for 1894–95, having ordered the early completion of the alienation work, it became absolutely necessary to relieve Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji of a portion of his revenue work, and this was entrusted to Mr. Motibhai Desai, who at the time was Fouj Superintendent. This arrangement has not resulted in any additional expenditure to the State, for although Mr. Motibhai has been designated "Suba," and his pay increased by Rs 50 per mensem with travelling allowance at Rs 2½ per diem, and that of his *locum tenens* at the Fouj by Rs 20, still the savings from Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji's travelling allowance of Rs 5 per diem will more than cover these items. Kumar Shri Chhatrasihji was relieved of the charge of the Jhagadia Taluka, and in lieu there of was given the Nandod and Gardeshwar Talukas with the title of "Special Revenue officer." The appointment of Junior Assistant Administrator was not abolished, though it was not filled up on Mr. Tipnis' retirement.

Conduct and punishment.

28. Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji writing about Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji says "the excellent supervision he exercises over "his charge, and the keen interest he takes in all his "duties are worthy of all praise." Mr. Motibhai the Suba he describes as "an "experienced revenue officer, hard working, capable, and thoroughly reliable," and "pre-eminently the right man in the right place." The Thandars are well reported upon, particularly Mr. Khandubhai of Jhagadia who is a British servant, and Mr. Dwarkadas of Bhalod. I am sorry to say there is very little to report in the way of improvement in the Thandar's Aval Karkuns. The Tajvijdars are being encouraged to qualify as measurers, and they are afforded facilities for being practically taught this important part of their duty by the Survey officials. Forty six Talatis were punished against thirty five last year, and the fines realized amounted to Rs 25–10–0 against Rs 16–10–0 in 1894–95. This is not satisfactory; but an examination of the fines imposed shows that the faults cannot have been very serious

ESTATES.

Wards' estates.

29. The following estates remained under State attachment during the year under review. The number is the same as in 1894–95.

Receipts and expenditure and general information.

(1) *Rajpura*: Thakor Gumansigji Chhatrasingji. This estate was placed under state management some time after the advent of the British Administration, owing to the minority of the Thakor and the heavy indebtedness of his Jagir. Some 28 claims of the aggregate value of Rs 1,04,607 were settled during this year by the payment of Rs 23,901. There remains but one more heavy claim against the estate, on the settlement of which there will be no need to continue the attachment. Negotiations are in progress in view to this claim being settled amicably. The Thakor has already attained his majority, and with the settlement of the above mentioned claim, the *raison d'être* for the attachment of the estate ceases. The estate has been benefitted to a considerable extent since it was taken under management. The village of Madhavpura has been brought under Survey operations, and there is good reason to believe that by care and economy, the estate will still improve; I regret however to say that there is no change for the better in the Thakor's conduct, and I am afraid that affairs will relapse to their former state, if the Thakor be given independent management.

(2) *Gopalpura*: Thakore Hamirsingji Jitsingji. Debt and the minority of the Thakore were the reasons which induced the Administrator to take the estate under his own management. The liabilities which amounted to about Rs 10,755–9–0 were compromised for Rs 3,762, and I am glad to report that the estate is now free from debt. The Thakore has already attained his majority, and had it not been for an important long standing family dispute, the estate would have been restored to him. This dispute is now pending decision in the appellate court. During the year under review, survey operations were carried out in three of the important villages belonging to this estate. It is satisfactory to learn that the Thakor bears a good character.

(3) 4 annas share of Jinabawa in *Rampura*.

(4) One anna share of Motisingji in *Rampura*. The portion of the estate under management is $\frac{5}{16}$ of the whole. Both the Thakors are minors. Jinabawa's share is free from debt. Motisingji's share is burdened with debt, the liquidation of which has been unnecessarily delayed owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the co-

sharers, who are his uncles. These minors are reported to be of good charactor.

(5) *Pantalaodi*: The estate has been placed under attachment owing to the minority of the Thakore. It is also in debt, though not heavily, and an enquiry is in progress in view to a compromise with the creditors. Till very lately the Thakore was being educated at the Talukdari Institution at Vajeria; but I am sorry to say that owing to the unsatisfactory reports about his conduct, I have been obliged to issue instructions for him to prosecute his studies at the Nandod High School, under the strict supervision of a State Officer The estate consists of 13 villages, of which 10 have been recently brought under Survey operations.

(6) *Boridra*: The estate continues under attachment. Abhesang, besides his status as the son of the late Thakore being questioned, is a hopeless imbecile. The village of Boridra, after which the estate is named, has been brought under Survey operations. The late Thakore incurred heavy debts, and their liquidation is a matter of some difficulty owing to the refusal of the Baroda Darbar to recognize the status of the Administrator in the management of the estate. The estate receives a large giras allowance from the Baroda Darbar, which has been attached in satisfaction of a Gaekwari decree.

The following table contains information about these estates in the prescribed form.

No.	Estates and Thakore's name.	Thakore's age.	Place of Education.	Opening balance 1st April 1895.		Receipts from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	
				Kaldár	Bábásái.	Kaldár	Bábásái.
I.	*Rajpura.*						
	Gumansingji Chhatrasingji.	27	Vadhvan Talukdari School.	25,466- 7- 4	2,124-15- 3	7,594-14- 7	3,368-14- 6
II.	*Gopalpura.*						
	Hamirsingji Jitsingji.	23	Nandod A. V. School.	7- 9- 8	6,939-12-10	114- 0- 0	2,454- 3- 4
III.	*Rampura.*						
	Jhinabava Nagjibava.	12	Mangrol V. School (at present under education.	45- 9- 4	1,817- 7- 7	548-12- 0	1,150-12- 1
IV.	*Rampura.*						
	Motisingji Narsingji.	19	Mangrol V. School.	20- 1- 6	1,316- 5- 4	141- 7- 0	344- 7- 0
V.	*Pantalaodi.*						
	Akbarkhan Nathkhan.	17	Vajiria Talukdari School.	137-12- 4	13,283-14- 3	665- 8- 0	8,905-14- 0
VI.	*Boridra*						
	Thakore Abhesingji.	34	None.	602-13- 6	...	5,592-14- 7	58- 9- 0
	Total ...			26,280- 5- 8	25,482- 7- 3	14,657- 8- 2	16,282-11-11

‡ This heavy expenditure was due to debts amounting to Rs 10,755-9-0 being compromised for Rs 3,761–4–3. The latter sum has been included in the item Rs 5,208–8–4.

Total opening balance and receipts.		Disbursements between 1st April 1895 and 31st March 1896.		Closing balance on 31st March 1896.		Approximate value of moveable property (not with the State.)	Area of land under management.
Kaldár	Bábásái.	Kaldár	Bábásái.	Kaldár	Bábásái.		
						Rs	Kumbhas.
33,061- 5-11	5,493-13- 9	19,424- 8- 4 *	5,443- 0- 1 *	13,636-13- 7	50-13- 8	4,000	1,005
121- 9- 8	9,394- 0- 2	94- 1- 9	5,208- 8- 4 ‡	27- 7-11	4,185- 7-10	2,000	3,000
594- 5- 4	2,968- 3- 8	194- 5- 2	470- 0- 0	400- 0- 2	2,498- 3- 8	5,000	700
161- 8- 6	1,660-12- 4	53- 0- 6	407-12- 0	108- 8- 0	1,253- 0- 4	1,000	175
803- 4- 4	22,189-12- 3	796-14- 1	4,844-14- 5	6- 6- 3	17,344-13-10	2,000	2,415
6,195-12- 1	58- 9- 0	2,351-15- 3 *	...	3,843-12-10	58- 9- 0	3,000	935
40,937-13-10	41,765- 3- 2	22,914-13- 1	16,374- 2-10	18,023- 0- 9	25,391- 0- 4	17,000	8,230

* This large expenditure is mainly due to the repayment of debts. As shown above claims aggregating Rs 1,04,607–7–0 were finally liquidated by the payment of Rs 23,900–10–0 Bábásái. The debts were payable in Bábásái currency, but the larger part of the cash balance being in British rupees, the debts were discharged with them, and the exchange was credited to the estate.

Sagbara.

30. There was nothing noteworthy in the affairs of this Taluka during the year under review, except that question was raised in regard to jurisdiction over the village of Korai by the Khandesh Political Agent. This officer, however, subsequently withdrew his claim, on learning that the Vasava had been exercising jurisdiction in this village for a great many years. The report submitted by Vaswa Damji is full, and interesting. The year on the whole was a prosperous one. Though the rainfall was not so heavy as in the previous year, it was so well distributed, that, but for a drought in the latter part of the season, the crops would have been all that could have been desired. There was no epidemic. There was, however, an out-break of foot and mouth disease which carried off a number of cattle. The fires, during the year, caused damage to the extent of Rs 1,122. The year opened with a balance of Rs 339. The revenue of the taluka was Rs 57,698 British, and Rs 2,370 Babasai against Rs 50,178 British and Rs 2,370 Babasai respectively in the year 1894-95. Land revenue gave only Rs 2,177 against Rs 2,447 last year. Forests yielded Rs 51,742 against Rs 44,000 in 1894-95. The Vasava informs me that the increase was due to the recovery of the whole of the forest revenue, and to increased fellings during the year. The rest of the revenue consisted, for the most part, of *giras* allowances from British and Baroda territories, and of compensation paid by the State on account of several haks. The total expenditure, including loss by exchange of Babashai currency, amounted to Rs 59,989 against Rs 52,199, leaving a closing balance of Rs 518. The chief items of expenditure were as follows. Rs 7,563 were spent on public works, which included caravansaries for Hindus and Mussalmans, wells, completion of the Pagas and Gardens &c. The cost of repairs to the road from Dediapada to the Khandesh frontier, is also included in the list. The Vasava has not given the sum actually spent on this road, and I am consequently unable to say whether it received proper attention. It will be seen that the amount spent on public works, was in excess of that for last year. The Vasava is however very extravagant over his "personal wants", and when I meet him I shall impress upon him the desirability for saving something annually from under this head in order to establish a fund on which to draw in times of scarcity and famine. Kothar expenses came to Rs 10,414. Establishment absorbed 3,574. Rs 2,501 were required for repayment of old debts. A sum of Rs 2,500 was spent on *Nukas*; Rs 11,556 were spent in purchasing clothes, ornaments &c. Pocket allowances were returned at Rs 8,038, charity at Rs 4,248, and religious and Dharmada Haks at Rs 1,965. It will be seen from the above that the greater part of his revenue is absorbed by personal expenses. The Vasava's attention was directed to the remarks of Government advising him to spend more on works of public utility, and I hope to see some change in that direction. There is one school at Ságbára which teaches up to Vernacular Standard No. III. The number on the register was 24, while the average attendance was 19. The *Sibandi* employed by him numbered 57. Of these 14 are mounted and

Contents of the annual report on the Taluka.

43 foot. The Sibandi also included 4 mounted and 14 foot Police. There is a slight tendency towards increasing this establishment. As usual there were no Civil suits. In regard to criminal Justice, 18 offences were reported during the year against 10 in the last year, involving 28 against 17 persons. Of the 18 cases reported, 13 were cognizable and the rest non-cognizable, 4 cases remained undetected at the end of the year. Of the 28 persons involved, 19 were convicted, 1 acquitted, 6 summarily discharged, 1 transferred and one comitted to sessions. Of the offences, 3 were simple hurt and 1 was criminal force. Offences against special laws numbered 5. 4 against the abkari law and 1 against the opium act. The average jail population per diem was 1.1. The Vasava exercises the powers of a District Magistrate.

Relations with the State.

31. Relations with the State have been on the whole satisfactory.

Vadi.

Management. Receipts. Expenditure, &c.

32. The petty taluka of Vadi is also under the direct rule of its Vasava who exercises full revenue and civil jurisdiction. He is also allowed to exercise delegated second class Magisterial powers. The revenue of the Taluka was Rs 8,417 and the expenditure Rs 6,658. The chief sources of revenue are land and forests, supplemented by a "Khunti" compensation of Rs 2,000 from the State. The income of the year was thus Rs 1,759 in excess of the expenditure. The Vasava had at the close of the year a cash balance of Rs 2,106 in hand. He has further an invested capital of Rs 5,000. The forests are managed on principles enunciated by the State, and are likely to yield a still better revenue in the near future.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

New Laws.

33. During the year under review the Forest Law was revised, and, with the sanction of Government, was brought into operation in the State. A proposal has been made to Government to introduce into this State, Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890. After making changes, suitable to the requirements of this State, the draft act was recently submitted to Government for approval. The general question of "codification" is now approaching completion, and the new list required by Government will shortly be submitted.

Fouj or Military.

The Fouj Department described.

34. Mr. Motibhai Mathurbhai Desai was Superintendent of this department up to the 2nd March 1896, when he was transferred to the Revenue Department as Officiating Suba, and was succeeded by Mr. Gustadji Pestanji Nariman

the State Veterinary officer. This department consists of : i the Fouj proper which includes the Risala, the Paltan, the Bindressi Sowars and the Bedas or guards over the havelis of His Highness the Raja and his sons; ii the Kacheri Khata which includes the horses, carriages, and tents; iii the Kothar or Commissariat, and iv the Horse breeding and Veterinary branch.

Fouj proper.

35. There has been no change in the strength of the Risala or regular cavalry, which still number 23 men, and the Paltan or infantry also have remained at their original strength of 74 men. The strength of the Bindressi or irregulars is still 26 sowars. These men have been drilled throughout the year and are fairly smart. Annually they are put through a course of ball practice, and in view to encouraging them to become good shots, I have included a sum of Rs 50 in the budget which will be given as prizes at the end of the drill season. The men in the force have been given new uniforms and accoutrements, and their appearance is in keeping with the military duties which they have to perform. The Risala are employed on escort duty with His Highness the Raja, the Kumars and the Administrator, and they also protect treasure when in transit to such places as Broach and Baroda. The Paltan furnishes guards for the Jail, the Treasury, His Highness the Raja's Haveli, and other places. The Bindressi Sowars perform at times escort duty, and generally act as orderlies and messengers. The total outlay in connection with the Fouj proper was Rs 23,285 against Rs 23,657 in the last year. The Risala are armed with smooth bore carbines of an obsolete pattern, the men of the Paltan have muzzle loading smooth bore muskets, and the Bindressi Sowars have swords only. Some of the men in the Paltan have been taught gun drill and are useful on ceremonial and other occasions in firing salutes. All the men in this corps work the fire engines on every alternate Saturday, and their services are invaluable whenever fires break out in the town.

Kacheri khata and Kothar.

36. With the exception of two sets of harness nothing worth mentioning was purchased during the year. A pair of old bullocks was sold and they were replaced by a younger pair but unfortunately at the close of the year one died from rinderpest. Two of the carriages which were bought at the Broach Exhibition in 1870 are almost unfit for use, and will require renewing this year at a cost of about two thousand rupees. The old carriages will continue to be used by the Kumars and others when journeying between Nandod and Poicha.

Horse Fund.

37. Six remounts were purchased from the fund for Rs 1593. Three were bought in Bombay, two in Nandod from Cabuli dealers, and one was transferred from the State Stable. The opening balance was Rs 147-6-10 and Rs 113-12-8 remained at the close of the year.

Veterinary work.

38. There were 40 inpatients and 584 out-patients treated at the Veterinary hospital during the year, being a decrease of 9 in the former, and an increase of 17 in the latter. The

Veterinary officer however visited 2127 out-patients against 2172 in the previous year. The Assistant Veterinary Surgeon was sent to the Valia Taluka on an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, where he appears to have done good work.

Horse breeding.

39. Horse breeding operations have continued to be a failure. The Stallion "Nadirshah" took the place of "Rustom" at Jhaghadia but during the year only 31 mares were covered. At Nandod, eighteen mares were served by the pony stallion "Silver mane." These results are most disappointing when it is remembered that a money payment of Rs 2 is made to the owner of each mare covered, on account of road and other expenses.

Cattle breeding.

40. There were 3 bull and 3 buffalo stallions in the State, and it appears that the villagers appreciate the endeavours made by the officials to improve the breed of cattle. One bull stallion died at Dehli in the Valia Taluka during the year and has not yet been replaced.

Expenditure.

41. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs 44312 against Rs 53102 in the previous year. The receipts were Rs 1538 against Rs 2942 last year. The larger receipts in the last year were due to several old horses and carriages having been disposed of. Mr. Motibhai has worked hard and has shown himself to be a very efficient officer.

Remarks.

42. The men of the Paltan are divided into two classes and receive but Rs 7 and 8 per mensem. I have repeatedly received applications for an increase, and so also did my predecessor who promised to do something for the men. He however was transferred before he was able to carry out his intention, and when submitting the budget I shall make a proposition to increase their pay by one rupee per mensem in all grades. This will give Rs 8 to 2nd Class sepoys, Rs 9 to 1st Class sepoys, Rs 10 to Naiques and Rs 11 to Havildars. Economies, which I propose carrying out in other branches, will go a long way towards covering the additional expenditure which this increase in pay will involve.

Police.

Strength of Force.

43. The strength has remained stationary at 217 during the year under review. This number is made up of 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 6 Chief Constables, 5 Jamadars, 9 Havildars, 19 Naiks, 160 Constables and 16 Sowars.

Conduct and Discipline.

44. Only 1 man was dismissed against 7 in the previous year, and 4 were degraded against 4 in 1894–95. 16 men were fined and 12 were given extra drill as against 29 and 16 respectively in the previous year. 3 men were punished magisterially being an increase

of 2 over the number in 1894–95. 3 men deserted, and 10 resigned against 6 and 20, respectively in the previous year. 6 men were rewarded as against 3 in 1894–95. The above results may be considered better than those of last year, there however, is room for much improvement, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Jefferies will be still more successful in this direction during the ensuing year. The men have been regularly drilled and they take so keen an interest in target practice, that the Superintendent has asked to be allowed to set apart a sum of Rs 50 for prizes for "good shooting."

Education.

45. 85 men are educated, and 108 are under instruction, against 69 and 104 respectively in 1894–95. The percentage of educated to the total force is 39.17 against 31.80 in the preceding year. A School is maintained throughout the year in the Police Lines at Nandod, and constables on detachment duty in the District are allowed to attend the village schools. Prizes are given annually to deserving constables attending the Nandod Police school, and the question is under consideration whether this concession should be extended to men on detachment attending the village schools.

Village Police.

46. The strength was 1678 against 1689 last year. No money rewards were awarded during the year, but "good service tickets" were given to three men. The question of an adequate remuneration to these men, will be disposed of when the "Village alienations in return for useful State Service" come up for consideration.

Expenditure.

47. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs 42,915 against Rs 44,699 in 1894–95. The saving is merely nominal, as the cost of the biennial full-dress uniform was included in the latter figures. The uniforms have been much improved during the past year, without any additional budget sanction, and the men now present a smart appearance. The men's accoutrements, which were provided locally some seven years ago, require renewing, and during the next year they will be replaced, if possible, by others from one of the well-known Cawnpore firms.

Working of the Police.

48. It is satisfactory to note some improvements in the work of the Police during the year. 586 offences were reported to the Police, of which 77 were struck off as "false," against 553 and 75 respectively in 1894–95. These 509 offences, added to the balance of 6 at the close of the last year, gives a total of 515. The number of persons arrested was 611 against 516, of whom 500 were actually put on trial, and 302 convicted. Of the remaining 111 persons, 5 were arrested in prima-faice cases, 9 were arrested in error, and 97 were discharged by the Police. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested was 49.43, and to persons sent for trial was 60.4 against 42.83 and 55.81 respectively in 1894–95.

Stolen property.

49. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs 13,777 as against Rs 10,406 in the previous year. Of this, property worth Rs 7,962 was recovered as against Rs 2,213 in 1894–95.

The percentage of property recovered is thus 57.80 against 21.27 in the previous year. This is a great improvement, and the Police deserve corresponding credit for it. In the cotton season, Banias open temporary shops in villages for the purpose of buying small quantities of cotton, which, more often than not, are the results of field thefts. Steps have been taken for putting a stop to this class of offences as far as possible, without interfering with legitimate trade.

General remarks.

50. Mr. Jeffereis has continued to work hard in the best interests of the force entrusted to his charge, and I am inclined to believe that better results may be expected from year to year. With the introduction of the Bombay District Police Act into this State, there will be more intimate relations established between the Police and the Judiciary, and it is to be hoped that this will result in the departments working in harmony. I am arranging for the men to be provided with Police catechisms, and systematically instructed in their duties, and I trust that this will lead to fewer complaints being made in the future of the erroneous action of men in the department. I have sanctioned an increase of Rs. 25 per mensem for good work done by Inspector Nandram who has been in the Force for upwards of nineteen years, and if the improvement, which I observe, continues during the ensuing year, I shall act as has been suggested in the Government Resolution on the Administration Report of this State, and will endeavour to improve, from a pecuniary point of view, the position of the officers and men.

Tour of the Superintendent.

51. The Superintendent of Police was in the District for 102 days in the year as against 105 in 1894-95. His presence was required at Nandod i on the occasion of the hanging of Harkha Lakhman, ii during the Holi festival, and iii to watch the Dadheda decoity and murder case, otherwise he would have done more travelling. As the District season is not yet over, he hopes to be able to visit other posts which are in his charge.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts and their powers.

52. The Criminal Courts of the State are the following. The Huzur Court, presided over by the Administrator, exercises generally the powers of a High Court and Court of Session. Sentences of over 7 years' imprisonment, or transportation, are appealable to Government, and a sentence of death requires to be confirmed by the same authority. The Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish exercises generally the powers of an Assistant Session Judge. Sentences of over 3 years' imprisonment, or of transportation, or of fine over Rs 2,000, requiring confirmation by the Huzur Court. He moreover exercises supervision over the work of all the subordinate Magistrates as a Magistrate of the District. All sentences, whether original or confirmed in appeal, are appealable to the Huzur Court. Besides these Courts, there are two stipendiary First Class Magistrates in the State, viz, one the Town First Magistrate at Nandod and the other The Thandar at Jhagadia. The Thandar of Nandod, who formerly exercised first class magisterial powers, having been appointed to act as Town Magistrate the

present Thandar of Nandod has been invested with third class magisterial powers. The Thandars of the remaining four talukas have been invested with second class magisterial powers. There are three special Magistrates. Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji exercises the powers of a first class magistrate within the State. The Vasava of Sagbara has the powers of a District Magistrate within the limits of his Taluka, and the Vasava of Vadi has the powers of a second class Magistrate within his Taluka.

Number of offences.

53. Appendix IX furnishes the details of the offences which were before the criminal courts of the State. It will be seen that there is a slight increase in the number of offences. They are however less than in the year 1893–94. The number of offences reported was 890 against 841 and 970 during the two preceding years, but some deduction has to be made on account of the cases which were "unfounded." The number of such cases was 77, against 75, last year. Excluding them there were 813 cases in the year under review against 766 in the last year. Of these, 699 were cases under the Indian Penal Code as against 668 in the preceding year, and 728 in the year before that. There is also an increase of 16 in the cases under "Special laws." Abkari offences rose from 59 to 70, forest from 6 to 8, municipal from 8 to 20, opium cases have however fallen from 6 to 3. The offences under the Cattle Trespass Act have remained the same. During the year, there were 5 prosecutions under the District Police Act, and one under the State Treasure Trove Act against nil in the last year. The larger number of offences under special acts is due to increased activity in the departments concerned. I do not think that the increase in the number returned under the Indian Penal Code, furnishes ground for supposing that there is any real change for the worse in the criminal habits of the people.

Increase in less serious offences discussed.

54. Of the lesser offences, thefts have risen from 145 to 193. This increase of 48 is nearly counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease of 46 in the number of trespasses committed. The Sir-Nyayadhish points out that when more offences than one are committed in the same transaction, the offender is tried and convicted of both, but that for the purposes of the criminal returns, the most serious of the offences alone is deemed to have been committed. On this principle, when the offences committed are housebreaking and theft, the case is considered to be one of house-breaking. Thus the increase in the less serious offences with a corresponding decrease in the graver ones affords no ground for apprehension. The cases of theft and criminal trespass taken together, number the same as the last year. There is an increase of about 34 in the cases of criminal intimidation, but these are petty offences which are generally withdrawn or compounded after institution. An increase in their number does not call for serious consideration. Cases of mischief fell from 52 to 27. Hurts and assaults have remained almost stationary.

Serious crime.

55. The returns of the year show some increase in serious crime. There were 4 cases of murder against 3 in the preceding year. In one of these, the accused murdered a woman because

she refused to marry him. In the other, the accused suspected his wife's fidelity and killed her. Convictions were had in both these cases, and the accused in the one was sentenced to death, and in the other to transportation for life. In the third case, which was from Dediapada, I had to acquit the accused. I should say that the investigation was not skilfully conducted. The fourth which was still under investigation by the Police, at the time of the preparation of this report, has since been expunged under the orders of the magistrate. Besides these registered cases of murder there are two cases of suspicious death. I regret to have to observe that the Police, after once returning the death as accidental, are somewhat reluctant to subsequently inquire into circumstances leading to a contrary conclusion. During the year under review there were 3 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In one case the accused under grave and sudden provocation caused the death of a man who tried to ravish his (accused's) wife. In the second case the accused, a young boy of about 13, had a quarrel with the deceased who was about the same age, when he lost his temper and struck the deceased with a piece of wood, with the result that his skull was fractured and death ensued. The accused was convicted and sentenced to urdergo six months simple imprisonment. In the third case death was the result of a drunken brawl, in which the accused struck the deceased a blow on the head which proved fatal. The case has not yet been tried, as a request had to be made to the Baroda Darbar for the extradition of the prisoners. During the year under report there was no case of "attempt to commit murder." Last year there was one. This year, however there were two cases of attempt to commit suicide, as in the preceding year. In one case the accused murdered his wife on suspicion of infidelity and then cut his own throat. In the other the accused tried to kill himself by jumping down a well, in order to avoid the constant irritation resulting from a domestic quarrel. In the one the prosecution was stayed under section 240 C. P. C. and in the other the accused was convicted. There was one case of rape as against 2 in the last year. There were 14 cases in all, of robberies and dacoities against 9 in the last year. Of these 14, 3 were under section 392, (robbery), 8 under section 394 (hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery;) one under section 395 (dacoity), one under section 396 (murder in dacoity) and one under section 398 (robbery or attempt to commit robbery when armed with a deadly weapon). The three cases of robbery under section 392 were not very serious. The property stolen did not exceed Rs 38-8-0 in value. In six out of the eighth cases under section 394 the prisoners were either discharged or acquitted. The aggregate value of the stolen property in six cases was Rs 43-8-0. In the seventh case the Sir-Nyayadhish states that the offence did not pass the limit of an attempt, and the accused was convicted of it. The last or the eighth case was more serious. Some 10 or 12 persons went in a body, maltreated the owner and took away his property. I regret that the offenders are still at large. The offence under section 395 was also a very serious one. The offenders have been traced and are on their trial. The property involved was field produce of the value of Rs 24. The case reported under section 396 is the most serious of all. The offenders were traced and placed on their trial before me. I found that the

murder was not in furtherance of dacoity, and was quite independent of it. The dacoity is not therefore so serious as it appears to be at first sight. The object of the dacoits was simply to commit a theft by night of cotton of some small value from a field. The last case of the list is the one under section 398. It was a robbery in which some 20 persons armed with bows & arrows assaulted the watch-men in the field, and carried away cotton of the value of Rs 44-0-0. The offenders have not been traced as yet. The above analysis, which I admit is some what lengthy, is sufficient to show that excepting murders and homicides, the crime of the year furnishes no ground for alarm. As regards murders and homicides it is my duty to say that no amount of vigilance on the part of the Police or of the Magistracy could have prevented them, especially when we consider the motives which led to their commission. Judging from the value of the property stolen the robberies were not more serious, than were the thefts, and were of less importance than some cases of house-breaking. The excellent cotton crop of the year, and the heavy price which it fetched in the market, were, I find, the main inducements which led some of the Bhil population to commit field thefts which resulted in some of the robberies and dacoities which were never contemplated. The four dacoities were no doubt serious; but even here in one case the Police have unnecessarily presented facts in an exaggerated form. In no one of the robberies was the commission of injury premeditated, and I am of opinion that the crime sheet of the year is not worse than that of the year before.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases; percentages of conviction, &c.

56. Out of a total of 586 cognizable cases reported during the year, 77 were struck off as "false." The proportion of the true cases reported to the false cases is thus 6.6 to 1. Last year it was 6.3 to 1. Of these 77 cases, 13 were instituted direct in the Courts of the various magistrates. The complaints made to the Police were thus false in 64 cases. The ratio comes to 7.9. The prosecutions intituted by the Police for false complaints number only 4, and I am led to believe that the large number struck off as false is not correct. I regret that no severe steps have been taken to put a stop to such false accusations, which not only occupy the valuable time of the officers concerned, but also indirectly tend to a continuance of the nuisance. Of the 509 cognizable cases returned as true, 165 or 32.4 per cent remained undetected and few of them will ever be detected. This result is somewhat better than that of the preceding year, which was, 39.9 percent. The improvement is due to better work done by the Police during the year under report. Notwithstanding the slight improvement in the percentage, I am still of opinion that the results are far from satisfactory. I am afraid that the police in this State are wanting in detective skill. A good many cases rested solely upon the confessions of the accused. This, coupled with the fact that of late there have been more allegations of torture against the Police, leads to the belief that the investigating officers possess little detective ability. Including the previous years' arrears, which amounted to 14, the total of cognizable cases before the Courts numbered 371 involving 674 persons. Of these, 32 were awaiting trial before the Courts. Of the rest, 344 were convicted, and 297 were either acquitted or

discharged. One died before trial. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 53.6. This is an improvement over last years percentage which was 50.6. This percentage is however worked out on total cognizable cases, and is not therefore the real test of the work of the Police. Excluding the convictions which were obtained in cases under special laws, the percentage is reduced to 46.3. This shows that the purely police work has not improved very much. Of the noncognizable cases, there were 308 (including 4 cases of the previous years) involving 439 persons, 21 of these were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the rest 93 were convicted, and 325 were either discharged or acquitted, giving a percentage of 22.25 of convictions to persons tried. The last year's percentage was only 10.3. Thus there is a decided improvement, yet it is not as marked as I should like to see it. No doubt acquittals, brought about by compounding the offences, go to swell the number of persons acquitted or discharged, but still there is considerable room for improvement. There are good grounds to believe that a large number of the complaints are vexatious, and made in view to extortion, and I am confident that if the Magistrates were to use, with reasonable care, the salutary provisions of section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number of false complaints would at once decrease, and the percentage of convictions would rise. During my recent examination of the records of some of the Criminal Courts, it came to my knowledge that Magistrates do not take sufficient care when examining the complainant, before an application for the issue of process is granted.

Criminal appellate work.

57. In the Huzur Court 16 appeals involving 29 persons were entertained, with the following results. Of these, 13 involving 26 persons were made against the decisions of the Sir-Nyayadhish, and 3 involving 3 persons against the decisions of the Magistrates. In 11 cases involving 19 persons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed. In two other cases, with 6 appellants, the convictions were also confirmed, but the sentences were reduced, and in one case with two appellants, the conviction and the sentence were set aside. Two appeals from two appellants were summarily rejected. 68 appeals involving 91 persons were presented to the Sir-Nyayadhish, and convictions and sentences were confirmed in 34 cases involving 46 appellants, reversed in 25 cases with 36 appellants and varied in 9 cases with 9 appellants. The Huzur Court also heard three appeals involving three persons against acquittals recorded by the Sir Nyayadhish, and in all these cases the acquittals were set aside. The above results show that this year there is very slight improvement in the work of the Magistracy. The percentage of the sentences reversed in appeal have fallen from 39.1 to 38.3.

Supervision by the Sir Nyayadhish.

58. The Sir Nyayadhish Rao Saheb Nandkrishnalal Ratanlal Majmundar, has supervised the criminal Courts satisfactorily during the year, and the improvement to be seen in the work of the Magistracy of late years is due to his unwearied efforts.

Extradition.

59. Of criminals extradited by the State during the year, two were sur-

Number of persons extradited by and to the State.

rendered to the British Government and one to the Thandar of the Sankheda Mewas under the Rewa Kantha Agency. In 7 cases 10 prisoners were handed over to the State for trial, 5 by the Baroda Durbar and 2 by the British Government. Of the 10, one was acquitted and 9 were convicted. All the offences referred to above were against property. The result shows that extradition was not asked for without sufficient grounds.

Prisons.

Statistics of Jail population Convicts.

60. In the Central Jail at Nandod, at the end of the last year there were 36 prisoners, and 223 were admitted during the year against 111 in 1894–95, making a total 259. Of these 203 were released during the year leaving a balance of 56 at the close of it. Of the 223 admitted, 70 were convicted of ordinary theft and 25 of offences against the Abkari law. The increase in the admissions may be attributed to the good work done by the Police and Magistracy during the year under report. Of the convicted persons 96 were agriculturists and 76 labourers. The percentage of these was 43 and 34 against 34 and 32 last year respectively. The percentage of State servants convicted was 7.6 this year against 10 and 13.6 in the last two years. The decrease in the percentage is satisfactory. Bhils and Dhankas furnish nearly the same percentage, viz. 74.1 this year against 75 last year. Of the 223 admitted this year, only 12 were females, against 6 last year, and 9 the year before. This year there were 19 reconvictions against 16 last year, and 24 in the preceding year. The percentage, it will be seen, is very low this year. Of these 19 reconvicted persons, 15 had a record of one previous conviction, 3 had two and one had more than two previous convictions. The total numer of appeals made by convicts during the year under report was 81 against 62 last year and 123 the year before. This year there was one case of escape from the extramural gang, against *nil* in the last year. I regret that the man is still at large. Of the 203 released, 26 were released on appeal, 148 on expiry of sentence, 27 under the mark system, 3 by transfer and one by escape, leaving a balance of 56 at the close of the year. Of the balance of 56 two are females. The daily average of convicts in the Jail was 51 against 39 last year, and 48 in the year before. It will be seen that the average is higher this year, but it is due to the increase in the number of admissions during the year under notice. Of the 223 convicted, 198 were for a period of one year and under, 93 of these were under one month, 44 under 3 months and 43 under 6 months. There were 7 sentences of from one to two years against 3 in the last year, and 12 above 2 years of which one was transportation for life. In one case sentence of death was passed. During the year under report 5 were sentenced to whipping. The percentage of the periods of sentences is much the same as in the last year.

Conduct of prisoners.

61. The Jail discipline is reported to be good. There were 24 offences against 15 in the last year. The increase is due to the larger number of prisoners in the Jail during the year under review. Of these 24, 6 were only warned, 1 was criminally prosecuted, and 17 were subjected to corporal punishment. Of these 13 were cases of tobacco smuggling-3 of quarreling, 4 of negligence, and the remaining 4 of misappropriation of or damage to State property. The introduction of the mark system in the Jail has largely contributed to the good behaviour of the Jail population.

Undertrial prisoners.

62. At the end of the last year, there was only one male undertrial prisoner. The number of new admissions during the year was 145 against 72 last year, 142 in 1893-94, and 112 in1892-93. It will be seen that the number this year is the highest during the last three years, and is nearly double of that for 1894-95, and the same was the case with the convicted prisoners. I have in another part of this report given the reasons for this increase, so I do not repeat them here. Of the 145 under trial prisoners 13 were females. 54.8 per cent were convicted as against 37.5 in 1894-95 and 41.6 in 1893-94 respectively. The percentage of acquittals was 8.2 this year against 26.4 in 1894-95 and 25.3 in 1893-94 respectivly. This is very satisfactory. 18 remained to be disposed of at the close of the year. Of the 128, no less than 112 were disposed of within a fortnight, thus giving a percentage of 87.5 against 90.26 in the last year. These results show that the disposal was prompt. The daily average of under trial prisoner was 4 against 2 in the year before, and 3 in each of the two preceding years.

Gross and net expenditure.

63. The expenditure of the department and the cost per prisoner per annum are given in the following table for the past three years.

Year.	Gross expenditure.		Net (earnings deducted).	
	Total	Per prisoner	Total	Per prisoner
1893-94	6374	124-15-8	3944	77- 5-4
1894-95	5800	141- 7-4	3474	84-11-8
1895-96	5888	107- 0-10	4183	76- 0-10

The increase in the net total expenditure is due to the larger number of prisoners in this year. In other respects, it compares favourably with that in the previous years. The average cash earnings per prisoner amounted to Rs 31 in the year against 56-11-8 last year. The decrease is marked. It is, I understand, principally due to the refusal of the Fouj and the Police Departments to buy Jail made cloth on account of its inferiority. Three prisoners have been sent to the Baroda Central Jail to learn the art of carpet weaving and other industries, and I hope that on their return they will be the cause for there being a large demand for the manufactures of this Jail. The cash actually paid into the Treasury as realized by the sale of cloth, tapes, canework,

&c. amounted to Rs 1,210–12–10 while the total earnings, which included the value of extramural work came to Rs 1,704–8–10.

Health of the prisoners.

64. The health of the Jail population was good throughout the year. There was no epidemic nor was there a death in the Jail. The premises are kept in a throughly clean and sanitary condition. During the year 11 opium eaters were admitted, all of whom were compelled to give up the habit.

Official visits and general management.

65. The Jail was visited 25 times by the various offiicers of the State. I as well as the late Administrator also paid frequent visits to it. The Commissioner, Northern Division, visited it in the month of April last, and found it to be in good order. The Political Agent Rewa Kantha visited this institution in March last, and remarked that all was clean and in order within it. The Superintendent, Dr. Patel deserves credit for the way in which he has managed the Jail. Mr. Vasudev, the Jailor, has worked hard and this fact merits recognition.

Lock-ups.

66. There are lock-ups at Jhaghdia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar and Dediapada– also at Vádi and Sagbara. Particulars of admissions &c are included in Appendix XII. The admissions to these lock-ups during the year under report amounted to 208 as against 192 last year (Vadi included) Two under trial prisoners escaped from the Gardeshwar lock-up at a time when a prima facie case was under preparation by the Khandesh authorities for their surrender. Upto date they have not been arrested, but being well known offenders, it is expected tha they soon will be. Some of the Police in whose custody they were have been punished for neglect of duty.

Civil Justice.

Constitution of the Civil Courts.

67. The Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish is the only Civil Court in the State. He exercises the powers of a British District Judge, and also small cause court powers upto Rs 300. He holds his court twice at Bhalod for a period of 2 months in the year. The only Court of civil appeal is that of the Administrator.

Number of original civil suits.

68. Appendix XIII gives details of the original civil work of the year. There were in all 754 suits for disposal, of which 643 were instituted during the year. Of the 754 suits for disposal, 641 were decided during the year against 733 last year, leaving a balance of 113. Of the 641 decided, only 95 were decided exparte, 300 were either admitted or compromised, 152 were dismissed for default, and 94 were contested against 118 the year before. Of the 643 suits filed, 80 related to immoveable property, as against 105 the year before; 554 money suits against 605, and 9 in respect of other rights as against 25 in the preceding

year. No suit was valued at more than ~~Rs~~ 5,000 and there were 2 suits of the value of between Rs 1,000 and 5,000.

Application for execution of decrees.

69. Appendix XIV gives details of applications for execution of decrees. The number of applications presented during the year was 573. This with a balance of 112 from the previous year gave 685 applications for disposal, against 630 last year. The aggregate value of the 685 applications was Rs 56,036 against Rs 52,800 in the preceding year. Of these, 582 applications of the value of 46,265 were disposed of leaving a balance of 103 of the value of Rs 9,770. Of these 103 applications, 5 are of over a year, 11 of over six months, and the balance of less than six months. 10.3 per cent of the applications were fully satisfied. 19.9 per cent were partially so and 69.8 per cent were wholly unproductive. Only one man was imprisoned in the Civil Jail in execution of a decree. He was, however, subsequently let off on the parties coming to an amicable settlement. There was no insolvency proceeding during the year of report. There were 70 miscellaneous applications for disposal including the opening balance of 5. Of these, 40 contested and 21 uncontested were disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 9 at the end of the year.

Civil appellate.

70. The following table gives the information on this head.

Court.	Opening balance.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Closing balance.	Value of appeals filed.	How disposed of.					Average duration.					
												1894-95			1895-96		
							Confirmed.	Reversed.	Decision amended.	Remanded.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14		
	1894-95.	1894-95	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1894-95.						
	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.						
Huzur Court of the Administrator.	2	10	12	9	3	Rs. 2,704-15-4	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	8	12
	3	3	6	4	2	Rs. 1,637- 5-0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4				

Receipts and expenditure.

71. The total receipts of the Judicial Department amounted to Rs 13,734 against Rs 13,769 in the last year and the expenditure to Rs ~~16,201~~ against Rs ~~14,967~~ in 1894-95.

16493

Suits under the Mamlatdar's Act.

72. During the year under report 101 suits were filed under the Act. This, with one left undisposed of at the end of the last year, gave 102 for disposal. 100 were disposed of by the various Thandars, who hold power under the Act, leaving a balance of 2. Of these 51 were contested, and 49 were decided exparte.

General remarks.

73. At present whenever one of the Thandars is absent, either on duty, or on account of illness, there is no officer in the Taluka who has been invested with powers to dispose of the criminal work, and the result is that accused persons have to be sent to the Magistrate of another taluka for the complaints against them to be disposed of. This is so unsatisfactory that I propose holding an examination in September of Aval Karkuns and other superior subordinates, in the criminal codes, and should the result be fairly good I think of investing the Aval Karkuns with Magisterial powers of the 3rd class. Later on this may result in the Thandars being empowered to dispose of civil suits upto the value of Rs 50, as under present arrangements suitors have often to wait for six months before their claims are even heard by the Sir-Nyayadhish.

Registration.

Number and value of registration.

74. During the year, 336 documents were presented for registration. Of these 316 were registered. 18 were refused and 2 were pending inquiry. The value of the documents registered was Rs 1,91,774, against, Rs 1,82,078 last year. The net revenue was Rs 967, against Rs 1,089 in 1894–95.

Municipality.

Constitution of the Nandod Municipality. Receipts, Expenditure, &c.

75. There is only one Municipal institution in the State, which is at Nandod, and is managed by the Treasury officer (Mr. Ravibhadra) under the orders of the Administrator. Under the present arrangement, the Municipality is purely a department of the State. All the receipts are paid into the Treasury and the State defrays the necessary expenditure, which not unfrequently exceeds the income. The chief sources of revenue are octroi, pound fees, licenses for sale of poisons, rents, sales of land, refuse, &c. During the year under notice, the revenue from these sources was Rs 7,793 against Rs 9,626 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to less having been realized on account of the sale of land, and to a falling off in the octroi duties. The expenditure, too fell from Rs 8,568 in the last year to Rs 5,891 in the year under report. The reduction is due to less having been spent on public works, and to savings effected in the pay of the inspecting staff. The roads are watered during the hot weather, and they are kept generally clean. The streets are lighted, but there is no doubt more lanterns are required, and provision will have to be made on this account in the next budget. Protection against fire is provided for by two manual fire

engines; the want of water however is much felt, and often before the engines can be got to work the fires have obtained a serious hold of the buildings. There were three big fires in the town of Nandod during the year. I was present on the occasion of the last fire, when I was convinced that had there been a moderate supply of water, much valuable property would have been saved. A larger supply of water is indispensable, and I am at present considering a simple and inexpensive scheme which has been proposed by the Executive Engineer, and which promises to answer all the requirements of the inhabitants, in so far as protection from fire is concerned. The arrangements for the night soil depôt work satisfactorily, but the prejudice of the people to the use of poudrette has not yet been overcome. The department, as far as conservancy is concerned, is regulated by the provisions of the Bombay Moffusil Municipalities Act. During the year there were 20 prosecutions under the Municipal law involving 24 persons against 8 last year. Of these 24 persons, 5 were acquitted and the rest convicted.

Remarks.

76. Mr. Ravibhadra is a painstaking officer, and it is satisfactory to find that his endeavours to keep the town in a sanitary state, have resulted in a freedom of the inhabitants from Cholera and other epidemic diseases during the year. His Assistant Mr. Ahmedmya, the Municipal Inspector, has also worked well.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.

Season and crops.

77. The season 1895–96 has been one of the most favorable known for some years. From 1889–90 to 1892–93 the seasons were most satisfactory, and they were followed by two very unfavorable ones. The rainfall, which averaged 27.79 inches, was small in comparison with that in previous years. It might indeed be regarded as having been scanty. It however was so well distributed that the year's harvest left almost nothing to be desired. Rice was almost the only crop that suffered somewhat from want of sufficient moisture, but the damage sustained by the cultivator was small. Kodra did well on the whole. Bajri fell a little short of expectation, but both the monsoon and cold weather crops of Juari were excellent. Til was also excellent and Toor and other pulses have yielded an abundant harvest.

Cotton.

78. The chief crop of the State is cotton, and it is in this that the improvement has been most marked and beneficial to the ryot. This has come as a great relief as the outturn was better than in the preceding two years, the quality superior and the prices ruling throughout the season generally higher. The area under cotton increased from acres 32,411 in 1894–95 to acres 33,468 in the year under review. The value of this year's crop is estimated at Rs 15,00,000, as against Rs 9,00,000

in the preceding year. The State demand on account of permanent land revenue for the current year is Rs 5,26,907; so the cotton crop alone covers this demand nearly three times over. The ryot may therefore be said to have a surplus of nearly Rs 10,00,000 out of the proceeds of the cotton crop, independent of what he realized from all the other crops.

Agricultural stock.

79. Though the statistics under this head are not to be thoroughly relied upon, it is satisfactory to note that bullocks have increased from 38,445 to 38,909 in the year under review. The buffaloes also increased by 427; sheep and goats by 133. Cows fell from 41,658 to 37,109 and she-buffaloes from 16,807 to 15,497. In the Jhagadia Taluka there were several out-breaks of cattle disease which carried off a large number of cows. The decrease in she-buffaloes is due to the erroneous returns which were furnished in the last year. There appears to have been an increase of 135 ploughs in the year. Appendix XVI contains full particulars under this head.

Prices and wages.

80. There are very few skilled labourers in this State, and except in the town of Nandod, carpenters, sawyers, and other mechanics have to be brought from British India. Of unskilled labourers there may be said to be a very large number, but they are mostly Bhils, and being lazy and improvident, they cannot be depended upon. In fact I am given to understand that most of the labourers employed on the Ankleshwar-Sarsa section of the Railway have been brought from Northern India and elsewhere. Skilled labourers were paid on an average from eight to fourteen annas per diem, and unskilled labourers three annas. Food grains were as cheap during the year under report as in the last year. For instance Kodra which is largely used by the poor was sold generally at 60lbs per rupee, and in one taluka 90lbs were procurable for the same sum.

Trade and Manufactures.

81. Timber and other forest produce and cotton were the chief articles of export. Grains, Cornelian stones and Mowra were also exported. On Mowra an export duty of Rs 2 per Kalsi was charged and yielded Rs 1,102 against Rs 2,000 paid for the farm by the Abkari Contractor. The loss however is more than made up to him by the facility with which he can procure his own Mowra supplies against outside competition. All other export and import duties were abolished in the early days of the Administration. The principal commodities imported were wheat, rice, sugar, molasses, metals, kerosine oil, articles of European manufacture including cloth &c, &c. There are no manufactures in the State. With the exception of a very small quantity, all the cotton produced in the State was ginned at the factories at Pardi, Avidha and Poicha prior to being exported to Bombay.

Fairs.

82. There are numerous places on the bank of the Nurbaddah within Rajpipla limits which are regarded with great sanctity by the Hindus. Sulpán in the Gardeshwar Taluka is the most important of these, and yearly a fair is held about the end of the month

of Chaitra (April) which is attended by pilgrims from all parts of India. The temples of Sukhdeo at the village of Rundh, Kumbheshwar at Jior, and Hanmanteshwar at Kothara are the remaining most sacred places on the Narbuddah which are visited annually by large numbers of pilgrims. Unconnected with the Narbuddah is the temple of Dhyaniji at Mota Sanja, where thousands of pilgrims, mostly Bhils, attend every year. During this time a fair is held when such articles as cloth, trinkets, copper and brass vessels &c to the value of about Rs 20,000 are disposed of. At Kalimakwana and Amadla "chool" fairs are held when Bhils and Dhankas walk barefooted on "chools" or shallow pits filled with embers in fulfilment of vows. "Kadia Dungar" and "Gumándeo" are also largely resorted to by Hindus. Bávághor is the only important place of pilgrimage for Mohomedans. It is sacred to an Abyssinian saint, and the priests attending at the Shrine are even at the present day "Sidis". Near this shrine is an old "Ryan" tree with a cleft in it where trial by ordeal was practised up to very recent times. If the accused person was able to pass through the cleft he was declared to be innocent, otherwise he was held to be guilty.

Forests.

Area and demarcation.

83. The forests may roughly be said to cover 1,000 sqare miles. Out of this recently about 50 sqare miles or five percent have been formed into Forest Reserves. In addition to this there are about 37 sqare miles of protected forests.

Working plan.

84. Though this State has been under British Administration for upwards of twelve years, still no working plans from a scientific point of view have, the new State Forest Officer complains, yet been prepared in view to improving the condition of the forests. Without a systematically arranged plan to work the forests for a great many years to come, it is absolutely impossible to obtain the fullest advantage from the produce. Moreover the officers are periodically changed and there is consequently no continuity of system. After Mr. Wallinger, the State Forest officer, has seen all the forests he will be asked to prepare such a plan.

Plan of operations for the year.

85. i There are departmental fellings of teak for the supply of sleepers for the Ankleshwar-Nandod Railway.

ii A firewood felling was undertaken in Nandod Range for the benefit of the Public Works Department.

iii The Dan system was continued, that is, the levying of a royalty on the export of major and minor forest produce, at revenue collecting depôts, of which there were 27 during the year under report.

iv Contract for the collection and export of Temru leaves.

v Contract for the export of sixteen lacs of bamboos, which realized Rs 12,000.

Forest Code.

86. The Rajpipla State Forest Code was revised, and, having been approved by Government, was published and brought into force during the year under report. The following table gives the number of offences for the last four years with the way in which they were disposed of and the amount realized as fines.

Year	Number of prosecutions.	Cases compounded.	
		Number.	Amount.
1892–93	2	115	769
1893–94	2	123	734
1894–95	6	158	422
1895–96	8	158	524

The offences against the Forest Code were all of a trivial character, and though the number appears large, it nevertheless is due to the stricter measures which have been adopted against the inhabitants of the Rásti, who are really the chief offenders.

Grazing.

87. Fees were collected departmentally on foreign cattle grazing in the Ráni, but not on those grazing in the Rásti, and a sum of Rs 1,217 was realized. No fees were charged on cows in accordance with a practice prevalent in this State, and as a consequence herds of them found their way into the State and did just as much damage as bullocks, &c. The State professional graziers and the people are allowed to graze their cattle free in the forests.

Reproduction.

88. i Natural reproduction is very bad in most of the forest areas, owing to fires raging unrestricted. There were no "fire traces" run round reserve forests during the year.

ii No artificial means of reproduction were resorted to.

Revenue.

89. The budget estimate for the year under report shows a total revenue of Rs 1,58,450 but there will be a deficit of about half a lac. The actual receipts for the nine months ending the 31st March 1896 were Rs 58,250 and the expected revenue for the next three months may be put down at Rs 57,565 giving a total of Rs 1,15,815. The deficit comes under the head of timber, and is due to the sleeper supply having been a failure. Rs 70,000 were expected to have been realized from sleepers, whereas the value of 10,000, or about Rs 18,000, will actually be placed to the credit of the State on this account. The revenue from bamboos will exceed the estimate by about Rs 18,210. The actual revenue for the year under report was Rs 1,06,045 as against Rs 89,470 for the last year.

Expenditure.

90. The original estimate was fixed at Rs 57,570 and the revised one at Rs 21,414; a saving has been effected under the following heads.

i Salary and travelling allowance of the State Forest officer owing to Mr Clabby's reversion to British service, and the engagement of Mr J. A. Wallinger on a smaller salary.

ii Sleeper sawing and carting owing to the work not having been done.

iii "Executive and working establishment" which is an annual saving.

The expenditure of the year under report was Rs 36,097 against Rs 35,656 in the preceding year.

Condition of forests.

91. The State Forest officer reports that over vast areas of land the valuable trees have been exterminated and that of the inferior trees which remain the majority of them are unfit even for firewood. Teak, Bea, Haldarva, &c are only to be seen in inaccessible places, and though there are a few specimens to be found in less remote parts, they are as a rule deteriorating, knotty and diseased. It is true there is a fairly good crop of very inferior species, but owing to the inaccessible nature of the country in which they are growing, it would not even pay to export them. He is of opinion that under careful management the forests should yield a handsome revenue, but that this is impossible so long as the Dan system is in force and the Bhils are allowed to do practically what they like in the forests. Renewed endeavours should be made to stop the fires for so long as they are allowed to go on unchecked, there can be no forest conservation and advancement. He says there is nothing like "natural regeneration" going on, and argues that seedlings at distances of 200 or 300 yards apart do not constitute "natural regeneration," and are only accidents in regeneration. Natural regeneration being "nil," the forests are called upon to yield much more than they produce, and this drawing on the capital cannot go on for long. The aim of scientific forestry is to remove annually from the forests, when normally constituted (which the Rájpipla forests are not), that which is produced annually in the forests, and when not normally constituted much less, so as to allow of the capital increasing annually, until it has become more or less normal.

Free grants.

92. The value of free grants this year amounted to Rs 3,805. The Thandars can issue permits upto the value of Rs 50, above that the Administrator's sanction has to be obtained.

The Sleeper contract.

93. On the 21st October 1893 the State Forest Officer was asked if he could supply 85,000 sleepers for the Ankleshwar Nandod Railway, 42,000 to be delivered early, and 43,000 later on for the Sarsa–Nandod section. The State Forest officer undertook to supply them and in 1894, 21,507 trees were felled and stacked on the banks of the streams in order to be floated to Nandod, but here the first difficulty occurred as teak will not float in the season in which it has been felled. The 42,000

sleepers had to be furnished by the end of January 1896, and the State Forest officer fearing the logs would not float even in 1895, had them removed from the banks of the streams and stacked in fourteen centres in view to being sawn. Really in 1895 the logs could have been floated to Nandod, when half the sawing expenses would have been saved, and the whole of the cartage which amounts to eight annas a sleeper. At this time it became known that 21,000 of the logs felled in Dediápáda were undersized, and unfit for sleepers, so 25,000 more trees had to be felled making a total of 45,000 in order to produce 42,000 sleepers. In November 1894 a tender to saw the sleepers at Rs. 3–14–0 per 100 running feet and to complete the first 42,000 by the 31st May 1895 was accepted. Owing to the sawyers deserting, and to other reasons, by the stipulated time only 6,000 of the 42,000 sleepers had been sawn. Fortunately the Railway authorities wrote that owing to the non-surrender of land required in British territory for the line, the sleepers would not be wanted till nearly the end of 1896. The contractor then thought of using a steam saw, and as in July he was unable to move his plant about the district, the State Forest Officer proposed to bring the logs from Mandála to Bhutbeda where the engine had been established. Eighty carts were employed on this work but as they were able to move but 150 logs in one day, the expense was considered prohibitive and the scheme was abandoned. Another dificulty came in the way, the engine being old and of insufficient horse power, was unable to do the work required of it, and on the 29th August 1895, the contractor asked for a loan of Rs 7,000 from the State wherewith to buy another engine and saws. He declared that he had been ruined in this undertaking and promised to furnish a security, and in addition to paying interest, to allow the instalments to be deducted from his bills for work done for the State. On the 13th September 1895 the advance was sanctioned, and on the 14th November work was commenced with the engine, but for some time very little was done owing to the contractor having no funds out of which to pay for the engagement of skilled men. The State Forest Officer proposed to work the engine departmentally, but this was considered undesirable, and as this officer was reverting to British service, Mr Motibhai, who had previously served in the forest department for two years was sent to Bhutbeda to endeavour, by personal supervision, to improve matters. There was some improvement at first but it was not continuous and on Mr Motibhai coming into Nandod to receive charge from Mr Clabby, things fell into the old groove. The contractor was summoned to Nandod, where he stated in writing that he could not furnish the balance of 18,000 sleepers by the 1st April, and undertook to pay the additional expense which the State would incur by giving the contract to another man. One Dholidas undertook the work for Rs 8 per hundred running feet. The following work has been done upto this date.

9,000	sleepers sawn	by the	contractor Sorábji.
18,000	Do—	Do—	Dholidass.
200	Do—	Do—	departmentally.
27,200	Total.		

Of these, 10,000 have been handed over to the Railway authorities, and 17,000 remain with the department. The Resident Engineer asks for:—

8,000 at Kharchi in September 1896.
12,000 at Jhagadia in November 1896.
10,000 at Pardi in December 1896.

30,000 which with 10,000 already delivered, will finish the Ankleswar Sársa section.

Timber catching boom.

94. At the present moment about 17,000 sleepers, 15,000 valis, 16,000 logs fit for sleepers, and 20,000 undersized logs unfit for sleepers are lying in the jungle at an average distance of 40 miles from the line of rail. The carriage of this material would cost about forty thousand of rupees, and the loss of revenue on the 20,000 undersized logs would certainly be another Rs 10,000. Mr Wallinger, who is a trained forest officer, suggests suspending all further sawing and carting operations for the present, and to float down to Nandod all the above mentioned sleepers, logs, &c where they will be caught by the "Timber boom" which he proposes constructing across the Karjan at a cost not exceeding ~~Rs 3,000~~ 7,000. The expense of sawing the sleepers will be one half the present rates, and the carting fee of eight annas on each sleeper will be saved, not only on the timber mentioned above, but also on the logs which are being felled for the 43,000 sleepers required in 1897-98. If this scheme succeed, and I do not see why it should not as well here as in Burmah and the North West Provinces, Mr Wallinger will have been the means for saving a very large sum annually to the State. The greater part of the forest produce will then come by water to Nándod where it will be caught by the boom and either sent by river or rail to British India and elsewhere.

State Forest Officer's tour.

95. On the 16th May 1895 Mr. Clabby went into the Dediapada range and demarcated and extended the Kanjal-Chopdi reserve. He returned to Nandod on the 11th June via Mandala. On the 23rd November Mr. Clabby went to Bhutbeda where the sawing of sleepers was going on, and on the 26th idem he returned to Nandod. This officer did not again go into the district as he was expecting daily to revert to British service. On the 6th December Mr. Motibhai went to Bhutbeda and returned to Head Quarters on the 23rd idem. Mr. Wallinger joined on the 26th February and on the 3rd March he went into the district where with the exception of two breaks for a few days he has remained.

Concluding remarks.

96. Much that has been written by the State Forest Officer is true, but the 16,000 Bhils who live in the Rani and are poor cultivators, have a vested interest in the forests, and their rights to fell any but "reserved" timber can only be restricted gradually and then only with very great caution. Endeavours will continue to be made to prevent those fires which cause such injury to the forests with a corresponding loss to the State. The *Dan* system having been in force when the British Administration was established it has been impossible to suppress it at one stroke

of the pen. By raising the dan rates, by increasing the girth of trees to be felled, and by reserving tracts of land for forests, as has hitherto been done, the system will in years be practically abolished, and will give place to departmental working on scientific principles. By these gradual restrictions the Bhils will be compelled to resort to some other means for obtaining a livelihood and by the time the system is extinct, the State will no longer be under the necessity of making a provision for him at the expense of the forests. A working plan will be prepared. The sawing of sleepers will be continued in order to save expenditure in railway construction, and the question of the building of a timber boom at Nandod to facilitate the utilization of water transit for forest produce will be decided.

Bamboos in Reserves.

97. Since writing the above, I learn that the bamboo clumps in most of the Reserves are flowering, and in consequence will die during the year. No systematic or in fact any kind of "thinning" has been carried out in these Reserves, each clump being densely packed with from 150 to 200 culms; now so entangled with each other, that extraction individually would be most difficult. If all the "clumps" now standing had been systematically "thinned" out on a rotation of 3 years, then instead of having about 200 "culms" dying in each "clump" and forming food for the annual fires, we would have about from 20 to 80. Thus we see that not only a very large revenue has been wasted, representing the money return for laks of bamboos, which will be burnt up, but the fires next season will be very destructive, and much damage will result. Seeing that the bamboos had flowered, and had already dehisced their seed, orders were issued to allow the Bheels to remove bamboos from the Reserves at ordinary dán rates, with liberty to stack outside Reserve Forest limits, and to pass them through the Nákás next year. By this it is hoped to save some part of the Forest Revenue, but it must be remembered that the rains are fast approaching and there is not much time left. It is expected however that a good crop of seedlings will result, but these clumps will not be fit for exploitation for another 8 years or so.

Public Works.

Total expenditure.

98. The amount expended during the year under review was Rs 6,13,747 against Rs 1,41,059 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs 4,48,000 were spent on the Ankleshwar–Sársa section of the Railway.

The distribution of the year's remaining expenditure is as under:–

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Buildings	Rs	40,497
Communications	Rs	16,754
Miscellaneous	Rs	53,406
Total	Rs	1,10,657

REPAIRS.

Buildings	Rs	6,172
Communications	Rs	9,422
Miscellaneous	Rs	275
Total	Rs	15,869
Tools and plants and livestock		980
Stock		18,071
Total works		1,45,577
Add establishment		20,170
Grand Total		1,65,747

Of the above, Rs 3,407–5–0 were spent by the Revenue Department. The cost of establishment was Rs 20,170 which gives a percentage of Rs 14.18 on works done by the Department, as against Rs 16.78 percent in the last year.

Buildings.

99. Under buildings the foollowing works among others were carried out:–

Bungalow for State Engineer	7,329
Do— State Forest Officer	7,235
Gora Thána	3,821
Police Lines at Jhagadia	3,632
Additions to Police Lines Gardeshwar	599
Wall and railing at Paga	791
Chora at Wagharáli	861
Do— Dharoli	880
Repairs to His Highness the Rája's Kothár ...	651
Repairs at Gowali School	1,314
Completing School at Jhagadia	2,208

Communications.

100. Under communications the principal works carried out and their cost were as under:–

Nandod–Ankleshwar road	8,679
New Dediápáda road	1,224
Connecting old and new Dediápáda roads... ...	1,019
Wadi road	612
Waghráli–Gulwani road	1,065
Gravel for distillery road	840
Compensation for land taken up for Poicha Road	1,136

Miscellaneous.

101. Under this head the Chief items were:–

Repairs to wells in the State	4,789
Karjan groynes	12,753
Diverting channel near Paddock	2,707
Raising distillery road	10,575
Rajghat work	11,908
Improvements to Rajghat	2,689
Fees to Consulting Engineer	1,232

The bungalows for the State Engineer and State Forest Officer are approaching completion. Owing to the scanty rainfall in the catchment area of the Karjan river, it has been somewhat difficult to determine the advantages resulting from the groynes which were constructed last year in view to protecting the town of Nandod from the flood water coming down this river. From the levels which have been taken, and the sections which have been prepared, it appears that the groynes have had the effect, though only in a slight degree this year, of shifting the river outwards from its present course, and of silting up the sand in the deeper portions of its original bed near the town. This tendency is what is desired, as the fear was that the right bank, which now protects the town, would be washed away, and with it a large part of Nandod.

Railway from Nandod to Ankleswar.

102. The section of about twenty miles from Ankleswar to Sársa is well advanced, and should be open for traffic in March or April 1897. The big bridge over the river Amrávati is now occupying the attention of the Resident Engineer and his staff. A proposal has been made for a feeder line to be constructed from Kharchi to Dhároli on the completion of the Ankleswar-Sársa section, but before this is taken in hand there are a good many points for consideration. Nearly the whole of the forest produce of this State finds its way via Dhároli to Ankleswar, whence it is largly exported to Káthiawar via Bhávnagar, and to other parts of Western India. At Dhároli, where the chief forest Náka is situated, there are a few merchants, but the Bhil who fells the timber and brings it thus far, generally prefers to go on with his load to Ankleswar, a distance of only fourteen miles, where there is a better market. It is calculated that about Rs 3,00,000 are realized annually by the Bhil in Ankleswar in return for forest produce, and this large sum he spends there, to the advantage of the British trader and to the detriment of the subjects of this State. From what I was able to gather at Dhároli the Bhil does not as a rule sell this timber there, and it is generally only in cases where the merchants have given cash advances that he does not go on to Ankleswar. The merchants at Dhároli are mostly representatives of Ankleswar and Broach firms, and they find no inconvenience in transporting the timber to these towns by country carts at a moderate cost, in fact they told me that they saw no necessity for a railway, and they doubted whether, under such altered circumstances, the forest produce could be carried at anything like the present low rate. The best timber comes from near Ságbára and Dumkhal, and it is believed that by improving the old Dediápáda road the timber traffic could be diverted to Nandod, which would result in incalculable benefit to the State generally, and to the Ankleswar-Nadod railway in particular. The distance from Dumkhal to Nandod is about forty miles, and it is about the same from Dumkhal to Dhároli. A feeder line from Kharchi to Dhároli could only be worked in the fine weather, and I doubt whether the traffic, the amount of which is at present unknown, would be sufficient to pay a dividend on the outlay, but this is a matter which can only be determined after a survey has been made and estimates prepared. It must also be remembered that the timber from this State could not be sent

intact to Surat, Bombay, Ahmedabad and other centres of trade as the gauges of the B. B. & C I. and the Rájpipla Railways are not uniform, and it is scarcely necessary for me to remark how the transhipment of goods adds to the freight.

Remarks on the Department.

103. Mr. Rámchandra Govind Apte was Executive Engineer from the 1st April to the 5th June 1895 when he was succeeded by Mr. C. M. Sykes, M. I. C. E. Mr. Apte remained on in State employ as Assistant Engineer up to the 16th December 1895, when he was allowed to resign the service. Under an energetic officer Mr. Apte might have done good work, but when left to his own resources, he was anything but a success, and it has been my duty to recover from him a sum of Rs 916–10–1 on account of excesses over sanctioned estimates, and losses sustained by the State through his negligence. Mr. Ládoba Bhikaji a supervisor was got rid of on the 12th April 1895, and from him I have been obliged to order the recovery of Rs 2700 on account of excesses and work very badly carried out under his supervision. Mr. Sykes, having been offered a more lucrative appointment under the Jámnagar Administration, left this State on the 16th February 1896, and I was very sorry to lose him. He has been succeeded by Khán Bhádur Mánekji Cáwasji Dotiwalla, a pensioned British officer, and I have no doubt that from his experience and ability the Department will improve.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Income and Expenditure.

Receipts and expenditure.

104. Detailed information about receipts and expenditure will be found in appendix XVII. The following information as to revenue and expenditure under main heads and opening and closing balances for a period of 4 years is also given as required.

Balances.

Year.	Opening balance.	Gross receipts.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Gross disbursements.	Closing balance.	Invested reserve at end of year.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1892-3	2,73,684	11,73,821	14,47,505	11,01,260	3,46,245	3,21,000
1893-4	3,46,245	14,94,151	18,40,396	16,42,246	1,98,150	5,37,000
1894-5	1,98,150	10,96,489	12,94,639	10,37,895	2,56,744	5,37,000
1895-6	2,56,744	19,76,091	22,32,835	19,12,377	3,20,458	3,06,000

Receipts.

Heads.	1892–93	1893–94	1894–95	1895–96
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I. Land Revenue ...	5,49,983	5,41,741	5,10,890	6,86,622
II. Forest	97,454	1,23,762	89,470	1,06,045
III. Abkari, Opium, &c ...	1,00,944	1,22,708	1,32,545	1,32,629
IV. Stamps	13,119	15,259	14,941	12,887
V. Registration	1,491	1,493	1,377	1,245
VI. Law & Justice (Courts)	4,902	7,140	6,482	7,456
VII. Law & Justice (Jail)	1,876	2,430	2,327	1,705
VIII. Guaranteed and other allowances	13,634	13,634	13,634	13,634
IX. Debts recovered ...	17,745	895	...	...
X. Miscellaneous... ...	29,843	34,465	52,805	74,146
Total Revenue Heads I to X.	8,30,991	8,63,527	8,24,471	10,36,369
Transfers and Exchange ...	...	...	...	...
Advances	3,07,836	5,95,918	2,39,071	1,83,096
Deposits	34,994	34,706	32,947	63,371
Account with Bank ...	...	...	...	4,62,255
Total Transfers &c. ...	3,42,830	6,30,624	2,72,018	7,08,722
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	...	2,31,000
Total Receipts ...	11,73,821	14,94,151	10,96,489	19,76,091
Opening balance ...	2,73,684	3,46,245	1,98,150	2,56,744
Grand Total ...	14,47,505	18,40,396	12,94,639	22,32,835

Expenditure.

Heads.	1892–93	1893–94	1894–95	1895–96
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I. Administration and Finance	40,994	43,042	41,437	48,390
II. Land Revenue ...	88,219	94.767	96,097	89,792
III. Abkari, Opium &c...	9,963	14,102	8,965	9,259
IV. Forests	25,374	32,695	35,656	36,097
V. Stamps	877	862	1,026	1,122
VI. Registration ...	260	277	288	292
VII. Law & Justice (Courts)	21,089	14,755	14,967	16,201
VIII. Law & Justice (Jail).	6,433	6,371	5,818	5,927
IX. Police	36,801	38,448	44,699	42,915
X. Education	24,167	28,854	31,900	38,426
XI. Medical	10,270	9,967	12,221	13,114
XII. Minor Departments.	11,903	12,217	17,294	17,016
XIII. Public Works ...	1,31,552	1,85,407	1,41,507	6,13,747
XIV. Military and Commissariat	45,520	40,682	48,698	41,198
XV. Tribute	55,144	1,10,288	55,144	55,144
XVI. Guaranteed & other allowances	30,438	35,479	28,784	28,588
XVII. Devasthan and Dharmada	13,383	12,809	12,812	12,135
XVIII. Retired and Compassionate allowances ...	871	794	602	1,076
XIX. His Highness the Rája and Family ...	1,38,518	1,37,225	1,36,964	1,34,419
XX. Debts	1,145	...	...	...
XXI. Refunds	...	...	1,031	...
XXII. Miscellaneous ...	16,547	28,492	14,920	12,440
Total Service Heads I to XXII	7,09,468	8,47,533	7,50,740	12,17,298
Reserve Fund invested in Government paper ...	50,000	2,16,000	...	...
Transfers and Exchange ...	...	...	...	...
Advances	3,09,214	5,39,266	2,54,776	1,69,871
Deposits	32,578	39,447	32,379	59,771
Account with Bank ...	...	...	...	4,65,437
Total Transfers, &c. ...	3,41,792	5,78,713	2,87,155	6,95,079
Total Disbursements ...	11,01,260	16,42,246	10,37,895	19,12,377
Closing balance ...	3,46,245.	1,98,150	2'56,744	3,20,458
Grand Total ...	14,47,505	18,40,396	12,94,639	22,32,835

105. The following table carries the subject further viz to the 30th June which is the day on which the State year ends and is the date from which the annual budget is prepared. In this statement round figures are given and 000's dropped.

Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure according to the State Budget year.

Receipts.

Heads.	Actuals 1893-94 Rs	Actuals 1894-95 Rs	Revised 1895-96 Rs	Budget 1896-97 Rs
Opening balance ...	328	293	203	207
I. Land Revenue ...	571	558½	582	571
II. Forests	98½	94½	116	137
III. Abkari, Opium &c ...	132	133	133	146
IV. Stamps	15	13	12	12
V. Registration	1	1	1	1
VI. Law & Justice (Courts)	7	7	7	6
VII. Law and Justice (Jail)	3	2	1	2
VIII. Guaranteed allowances.	14	1½	26	14
IX. Old debts	½	0	0	0
X. Miscellaneous	29	52½	66	29
Total regular receipts ...	881	863	944	918
Advances, Deposits &c ...	449	271	193	230
Account with Bank ...	0	0	459	85
Reserve Fund	0	0	231	50
Total year's receipts ...	1,330	1,134	1,917	1,283
Grand total including opening balance	1,658	1,427	2,120	1,490

Expenditure.

Heads.	Actuals 1893-94 Rs	Actuals 1894-95 Rs	Revised 1895-96 Rs	Budget 1896-97 Rs
I. Administration and Finance	45	44	43	43
II. Land Revenue Management ...	96	93	88½	90
III. Abkari, Opium &c ...	14	9	10	9
IV. Forests	35	36	45	61
V. Stamps	1	1	1	1
VI. Registration ...	½	½	½	½
VII. Law & Justice (Courts)	15	15	16	16
VIII. Law & Justice (Jail)	6	5½	6	6½
IX. Police	40	44	44	44
X. Education	29½	37	38½	44
XI. Medical	10	12	13	14
XII. Minor Departments	12	19	18	19
XIII. Public Works ...	181	150	678	351
XIV. Military & Commissariat	41	47	40	42
XV. Tribute	55	55	55	55
XVI. Guaranteed allowances	26	33	36	39½
XVII. Devasthan and Dharmáda	13	5	5	5
XVIII. Retired &c allowances	1	1	1	1
XIX. H. H. the Rája and Family	136	137	135	137
XX. Debts	0	0	0	0
XXI. Refunds	0	1	0	½
XXII. Miscellaneous ...	18	13	11½	13
Total regular expenditure ...	775	758	1,285	992
Reserve Fund	121	0	0	0
Account with Bank	0	200	437	0
Advances, Deposits &c ...	469	266	191	230
Total expenditure	1,365	1,224	1,913	1,222
Closing balance	293	203	207	268
Grand total including closing balance	1,658	1,427	2,120	1,490

Explanation of increase and decrease.

106. On the receipts side, Land Revenue shows an increase of somewhat more than a lác of rupees. The season of 1895-96 was a very favourable one, and consequently not only were the arrears on account of past years recovered, but the current year's revenue was also realised in advance of the periods fixed for the

payment of instalments. There is also an increase in Forests which is mainly due to the removal of a larger number of bamboos than in the preceding year. The only other sources of revenue which show an increase are (i) Abkari (ii) Law and Justice (Courts) and (iii) Miscellaneous. The increase under (i) is very small and calls for no remark. As to (ii) it is mainly attributable to larger fines having been imposed and realised. The increase in (iii) is for the most part accounted for by the fact that a sum of about Rs 19,000 was realised in this year on account of premium on sale of Government paper. The heads which show a decrease are (i) Stamps, (ii) Registration, (iii) Law and Justice (Jail). The decrease noticeable in (i) is due to the sale of fewer stamped papers. The same causes tended to lessen the receipts of Registration. The falling off in (iii) Jail receipts is mainly attributable to smaller realisations from the sale of Jail manufactures. On the expenditure side, the greatest increase is to be seen in "Public Works." It is due to the Railway under construction. The increase noticeable under "Administration and Finance" is owing to the appointment of European Administrators who drew exchange compensation and a higher salary than what was allowed to Mr. Dhanjisháh who for some time officiated in that appointment. Increase in "Education" is consequent on (i) the conversion of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nandod into a High school, and (ii) the payment of arrears in the year under review. The appointment of a special public prosecutor to conduct a sessions-case of some importance, and the larger refund of magisterial fines increased the expenditure under "Law and Justice (Courts)." The opening of the dispensaries at Gardeshwar and Dediápáda swelled the expenditure of the Medical Department. The increases noticeable in other heads are trifling and do not call for any explanatory remarks. On the other hand there is a large saving of about Rs 6,000 in the Land Revenue Department which is mainly attributable (i) to the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Junior Assistant Administrator, and (ii) to a smaller outlay on the Revenue Survey. The increase under "Police" amounts to Rs 800, and is made up by a number of small items under different heads. In "Military and Commissariat" there is a large decrease of about 7,500. It is due to the non-recurrence of such charges as the purchase of harness carriage &c. The falling off under "His Highniss the Rája and his Family" is due to less having been spent on keeping up the establishment of the younger Kumárs at the Rájkumár College. The decrease noticeable in the remaining heads is too small to call for any special remarks.

Financial position.

107. The financial position of the State is fairly good. The instalments in connection with the construction of the Railway from Ankleshwar to Sarsa will be paid as they fall due. Up-to date Rs 5,35,000 have already been disbursed to the Railway authorities through the Bank of Bombay. A further provision of 2,07,000 has been made in the budget for 1896-97. Thus there will remain Rs 83,000 to be paid in connection with the first section. This balance of 83,000 will be covered by the sum realized for sleepers to be delivered to the Railway Company. Thus after the completion of about 20 miles of railway there will be a reserve fund of

Rs. 2,54,000 which, with the normal surplus revenue during the five ensuing years will suffice under ordinary circumstances for the second section of the Railway from Sársa to Nandod. If therefore the present financial condition be not disturbed by any extraordinary charges, there is every reason to hope that this state will at no distant date be in railway communication with all the centres of Guzerat.

Working of accounts Departments.

108. The State accounts were audited under arrangements made by the Commissioner Northern Division. This year the officer deputed for this duty was Rao Saheb Bhailal Purshotamdas Mámlatdár of Godhra and the result of his examination showed that the accounts were kept satisfactorily and that the department was properly supervised by the Treasury Officer, Mr. Ravibhadra.

Land Revenue.

Progress in taking up Rasti waste.

109. The percentage of culturable waste to total cultivable area rose from 15 to 15.9 in the year under review. The Valia Táluka is mainly responsible for this falling off in the area under cultivation. In this Táluka cotton is largely grown, and the crops for 1894–95 and 1893–94 being somewhat more unfavourable than in other Tálukas, some persons relinquished parts of their holdings. The ryots in this Táluka are Rajputs, and being, at the best of times, an unthrifty and indolent class, two unfavorable years in succession were too much for them, and some of them had no alternative than to reduce their holdings after paying assessment for 1894–95. Moreover two large landholders in this Táluka became bankrupt and absconded in order to avoid their creditors. This falling off has been particularly marked in the village of Bharan, where there is a complaint of high assessment, though, when compared with that of neighbouring Broach villages, it is low. Only 953 acres were taken up for cultivation against 1957 in the preceding year. The smallness of the area is mainly due to nearly all the really good waste lands having been taken up in past years. There is now very little scope for extension of cultivation in the Nandod and Bhalod Tálukas, except in some of the poorest Bhil villages. The same is the case in many of the better class villages of the Jhagadia Táluka. There is, it is true, a considerable waste area, but it is mostly confined to Bhil villages, and nearly the whole of it may be expected to be taken up on the completion of the Railway. Vália has comparatively a large waste area, but part of this Táluka has, during the last two years, suffered from unfavorable seasons to a greater extent than the other Tálukas of the State. In Gardeshwar there is some waste, but the extension of cultivation there will be very gradual. Dediápáda has not been referred to, as only villages which have been brought under the Survey settlement have been taken into account in this section.

1	2				3				4				5		6
Taluka.	Extent of cultivable unalienated area in.				Area taken up in.				Culturable waste remaining at the end of.				Percentage of cultivable waste to total cultivable area.		Remarks.
	1894–95.		1895–96.		1894–95.		1895–96.		1894–95.		1895–96.		1894–95.	1895–96.	
	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.			
Nandod ...	37,051	34	36,962	28	339	27	212	0	3,073	14	3,079	39	8.3	8.3	In calculating the percentages fractions of an acre have been omitted.
Bhalod ...	35,803	12	35,520	16	736	16	239	34	2,756	29	2,583	11	7.7	7.2	
Jhagadia ...	40,758	2	40,309	36	266	17	167	32	7,173	5	7,282	10	17.6	18.	
Valia ...	42,459	9	40,178	9	549	3	197	14	11,118	15	12,375	29	26.	30.7	
Gardeshwar.	17,848	19	17,934	15	65	28	136	2	1,971	1	1,855	18	11.	10.3	
Total...	1,73,920	36	1,70,905	24	1,957	11	953	2	26,092	24	27,176	27	15.	15.9	

Land Revenue demand.

110. The following table gives information regarding land revenue demands for the year of report and two preceding years.

Heads.	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
Land Revenue	5,24,211	5,31,899	5,26,907
Land Revenue Miscellaneous	60,138	41,876	41,494
Cotton Export Tax	175	Nil.	Nil.
Cornelian Mines	4,640	4,640	4,640
Total	5,89,164	5,78,415	5,73,041

The only remarkable feature in the above table is the decrease of about Rs 5,000 in the fixed land revenue. The Vália Táluka is mainly responsible for this and the reasons which conduced to this falling off have already been given in para 109. Jhagadia shows a small decrease, and the other Tálukás small increases. These increases would have been larger had it not been for the fact that just as a small amount had been added to the permanent revenue of the State by the summary settlement salami of the Alienation Department, there has been per contra, and during this year for the first time, an almost equally large amount taken away from the fixed land revenue by reason of certain lands hitherto shown as "Darbári" or "State" having been made "alienated" during the alienation enquiries. There is a decrease of Rs 380 in the miscellaneous land revenue when compared with that for 1894-95, but it is too trifling to call for any special remarks. On the contrary there would have been an increase under this head, (i) had the figures for the latter year not included certain settlement salámi, and (ii) had the sale proceeds of occupancy rights not been a decreasing quantity, owing to the best waste lands having already been taken up.

Collection for the current year.

111. It will be seen from Appendix VI, that out of a total demand on account of land revenue proper of Rs 5,68,401 no less than Rs 4,12,403 were collected by the end of March leaving an uncollected balance of Rs 1,55,998. When it is remembered that a large proportion of the revenue is expected to be collected only in April, the above results will appear satisfactory. They are owing mainly to the cotton crop, which has enabled many of the ryots to pay at the earlier instalments the whole of the land revenue then due, including the portions not becoming payable until later on in the year. Of the comparatively small amount which remained for collection at the end of March, the greater part will come in during April, and should there remain a trifling balance, it will be realized without difficulty before the close of the Revenue year.

Special tenures.

112. Only a few special tenures now remain in the State. The only lands, the right to cultivate which is disposed of in a manner different from the ordinary right of occupancy, are what

are known as "Kachhi" lands and are annually let for cultivation. These are rich alluvial tracts on the bank of Nerbuddah. The realisations from these lands amounted to Rs 9,946 as against 11,122 in 1894-95. An extensive belt of such land in the Jhagadia Táluka is of a permanent character and forms a village by itself, known by the name of Govali Bet. This was leased to a Parsi gentleman of Surat, Mr. Kaikhoshru Edalji Modi, for a period of twenty years on an annual rental of Rs 20000. The lease has still six years to run, when the permanent occupancy right will yield certainly a lak of rupees, and the annual assessment something like Rs 30000. An island has, in recent years, been forming opposite Jhagadia, and promises in time to yield a considerable revenue. This island was claimed four years ago by the Broach Collector, but was, after a careful enquiry, adjudged to belong to Rájpipla. There exists a tenure known as "Bani" under which land is given to enterprising persons on favourable terms. Besides these tenures there are the two villages of Sanjáli and Dhunda which are held in lease by a relative of the Rája. The lands belonging to these villages have been surveyed and assessed, and the ryots pay according to fixed rates to the lessee. The lease will be continued to this relative, under the orders of Government, during the Administration.

Statistics of population.

113. During the year there was an increase of about 3,000 in the population, which is slightly above normal. In every 100 of the population, 52 are males and 48 females. 11,627 males and 675 females are returned as "educated" or under instruction, the former gives a proportion of 14 percent, and the latter of something less than 1 percent. In a population consisting for the most part of such backward classes as Bhils and Dhánkás, the above figures speak well for the progress which education has made in the State.

Tagai.

114. No Tagai advances were granted during the year under report for agricultural purposes. On the 29th March last 48 houses in the town of Nandod belonging principally to Máchhis and Káchhiás were destroyed. As the majority of the sufferers lost all they had, tagai advances repayable in four years to the extent of Rs 5,125, besides free grants of timber, were made to them.

Tour of Assistant Administrator.

115. The Senior Assistant's travelling was much interfered with owing to his alienation work, and since the 1st March last he has been temporarily detained at Head Quarters for the completion of this work. He was out 46 days during which he visited 27 villages. The Suba who took charge only on the 3rd March was out 24 days and visited 26 villages, and the Special Revenue Officer was out 49 days and visited 33 villages. In the villages visited an inspection was made of the Talátis' dafter, the field and boundary marks, the abkari and opium shops and the Ryots' receipt books. The schools moreover were visited.

Local works.

116. Rs 3,407 were spent by the Revenue Department on "Minor road repairs," i.e. repairs to the ordinary inter-village cart tracks, repairs to buildings and wells, purchase and re-

pairs of boats, and the construction of chowras, Kutcha School-houses, small wells, &c.

General remarks.

117. Khán Báhádur Dhanjisha Edalji, the Senior Assistant Administrator, though almost overwhelmed with work, has performed his duties most thoroughly and satisfactorily. My Personal Assistants Mr. Pránjivan Parbhudas, and subsequently Mr. Jekissandás V. Mehta, were in revenue charge of the Dediápáda Táluka, and both aquitted themselves to my satisfaction.

Abkari.

Source of Abkari Revenue.

118. The Abkari Revenue is derived from:–

1. Country liquor.
2. Sale of Mowhra farm.
3. Europe liquor.
4. Toddy.
5. Opium.
6. Intoxicating drugs (Bhang and Ganja).

In this report the last two sources have been dealt with under separate subheads.

Country liquor.

119. The British still-head duty system is in force in this State. The annual minimum guarantee is ~~Rs~~ 1,12,001, and the contract, which is given for three years, expires on the 31st July next.

Mowhra dan.

120. The right to levy duty at the rate of ~~Rs~~ 2 per Kalsi on Mowhra exported from the State, was acquired by the Abkari contractor for ~~Rs~~ 2,000 per annum, and though he lost ~~Rs~~ 898 in the year under review, he nevertheless benefitted to a very much greater extent by the facility with which he obtained his own supplies.

Europe liquor.

121. The Abkari contractor also bought the right to sell Europe liquor in the one shop in the State, which is at Nandod.

Toddy.

122. For the right to sell toddy in Nandod, ~~Rs~~ 125 were received from the Abkari contractor. The revenue from toddy trees is managed by the State, and during the year under review the sum realized was ~~Rs~~ 4,936. The policy of the State in regard to toddy is very liberal, and is appreciated as such by the people. Owners of toddy trees, mostly Bhils, are allowed to tap the trees on payment of a fee of only four annas, except in the Rasti parts of Valia and Jhagadia where the rate is

one rupee per tree. For these fees the people are allowed not only to obtain the juice for their own consumption, but even to sell it, except in the town of Nandod. The rights of the Bhils over toddy trees are recognized, not only on trees in occupied lands, but also on trees in State waste and unculturable lands, wherever such rights were found to exist.

Receipts.

123. The total receipts for the above four heads during the year under review were :—

		Rs a. p.
1.	Country liquor	1,11,991–0–0
2.	Mowhra Dán	2,000–0–0
3.	Europe liquor and toddy sale license.	225–0–0
4.	Toddy revenue outside Nandod ...	4,936–9–0
		Rs 1,19,152–9–0

Issue and consumption.

124. Liquor is manufactured at the Nandod central Distillery for issue to all the shops within the State, that at Bharan excepted, which, under a special arrangement with the British Government, obtains its supplies from the Broach Distillery. The liquor is of two strengths as in British India, viz 25° under proof, and 60° under proof. Owing to the State being surrounded by British and foreign territory, it has been necessary to divide the area into four zones each with a different rate of duty, conformable to the rate prevailing in the adjoining foreign territory. During the year the issues from the Distillery were 14,347 gallons of liquor 25° U. P., and 1,40,714 gallons of liquor 60° U. P., as against 12,088 gallons and 1,43,202 gallons respectively in the previous year. This gives for the year of report an increase of 2,258 gallons of liquor 25° U. P., and a decrease of 2,488 gallons of liquor 60° U. P. The increase in the consumption of the better class of liquor is due to the greater prosperity of the people, consequent on the better harvest when compared with those of the two preceding years. Liquor 60° U. P. is the drink of the masses, and the consumption was nine times that of the 25° U. P. The incidence per head was 42.7 drams against 42.1 drams last year, (a gallon contains 48 drams), but in comparing this with that of British Districts it must be remembered that (i) Rajpipla has a more exclusively liquor drinking population than most of these districts, the bulk of the population of this State being Bhils, (ii) that more than nine-tenths of the liquor consumed in Rajpipla is of the weaker description, viz 60° U. P., whereas the liquor consumed in a District, like Broach for instance, is almost exclusively the stronger kind or 25° U. P. It is to be expected therefore that the incidence in Rajpipla should be heavier. The contractor realized Rs 1,99,802 from liquor sold during the year, as against Rs 1,97,344 in 1894–95. This gives an incidence of Rs 1–2–7 per head, against Rs 1–2–4 in the preceding year.

Establishment and offences.

125. The Abkari establishment of the State consists of two branches (i) the Distillery establishment, (ii) the preventive Abkari and Opium establishment. The former consists of one Inspector on Rs 100 per mensem, one Kárkun and a guard of one Naique and four constables. A saving of Rs 109 per mensem has been effected by the reversion to British service of the former Inspector, and the employment in his stead of an equally trustworthy man on half the salary. The preventive Opium and Abkari establishment consists of one Head Inspector; 4 Inspectors, 2 Frontier Jemadars and 17 peons. The total expenditure under these two heads comes to Rs 7,185 per annum, but if the opium Contractor's contribution of Rs 1,500 be deducted, the cost to the State is Rs 5,685 per annum. There were 70 cases involving 104 persons in the year under review, as against 59 cases and 73 persons in 1894–95. Convictions were obtained in 64 cases involving 89 persons, as against 55 cases involving 65 persons in 1894-95. Rs 493 were realized as fines as against Rs 255 in the previous year. There were very few cases for tapping toddy trees without permits, in fact this class of offence is now of rare occurrence.

Opium.

Opium system.

126. The minimum guarantee vend system, which was in force in this State, was abolished three years ago. The present system is the same as is followed in British India, and may briefly be described as follows. Every year the farm is given to a respectable man who imports opium from Malwa and other places under passes issued by the Political Agent. The State levies a duty at the rate of Rs 5 per pound. The farmer is further required to contribute a sum of Rs 125 per mensem towards the cost of the preventive establishment. During the year under report the old contractor was allowed to retain the farm. Besides the revenue derived from the duty leviable on opium, the State receives a sum of Rs 500 from the British Government as compensation on account of the abolition of transit duties on opium passing through its limits.

Revenue and sales.

127. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs 12,786 (including Rs 10,599 duty, Rs 500, compensation, Rs 1,625 cost of establishment, and Rs 62, other receipts), against Rs 12,865 last year. The increase of Rs 125 in the cost of establishment is due to the recovery of the last instalment of the past year during the current year. The quantity of opium actually sold was 2,131lbs against 2,204lbs last year and 2,139lbs in 1893–94. The incidence of consumption per head of the population, as per last census, is. 49 tola against. 51 tola last year, and. 49 tola in 1892–93 and 1893–94. The average may therefore be taken at a little less than half a tola. The number of shops for the sale of this drug remained the same as in the last year.

Prosecutions &c.

128. There were only 3 prosecutions during the year against 5 in 1894-95. Conviction was had in all of them. In one of these cases Madat (a preparation of opium) was sold without a license, and this conviction had such a good effect that the club frequented by these opium-smokers is now practically closed against all outsiders. Severe measures are in force to prevent a repetition of these illicit sales. The fines realized amounted to Rs 20, of which Rs 5 were paid as rewards.

Intoxicating drugs.

129. Separate licenses for the sale of bhang and ganja were given in the various Talukas of the State. The revenue realized from this source was Rs 374 against Rs 299 and Rs 220 in the two preceding years reepectively. This steady increase is due to the better management of the farm under the supervision of the Revenue authorities.

Stamps.

Receipts, expenditure.

130. The receipts from stamps and the incidental expenditure for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts	15,099	13,119	15,259	14,941	12,887
Expenditure ...	1,460	877	862	1,026	1,122

The above figures show that there is a decrease in the stamp revenue. 46 applications were made during the year for refunds, of which 40 were admitted and Rs 590, less discount, were returned to the claimants. There was again no prosecution under the Stamp-law.

General Taxation.

Fiscal system.

131. The revenue is chiefly derived from assessment on lands, royalty on forest produce, the sale of the opium and abkari farms, the sale of stamps, and the realizations from court fees and fines. No transit duties are levied, and the only commodity on which an "export duty" is charged, under the sanction of Government, is on "Mhowra flowers." The only approach to an "import duty," is the levy of octroi in the town of Nandod. The rates are moderate, and do not afford any reasonable ground for complaint. The taxes which are levied in the State, be they on land, forest produce or any other source of revenue, have been assessed on well considered and equitable terms.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Hospitals and dispensaries open.

132. One Hospital and five dispensaries were open throughout the year, and from the returns it appears that the inhabitants of the State have resorted to them for relief in large numbers. Dediapada, which was considered so unhealthy that no trained man could be induced to accept the charge, has now its Hospital Assistant. The travelling hospital has not yet been started, as there was no disease of an epidemic character prevalent in the State. For its size, there are few States where the Medical wants of the people are so carefully looked after as in Rajpipla, for independent of the above institutions, relief is afforded in the Rasti parts of the district by the Thandars, and even by the school-masters. When at Valia, I was glad to see a dispensary in course of construction, as the present building is most unsuitable for the requirements of the Medical officer at the head-quarters station of the Taluka. It was unfortunate that the portion of the haveli at Bhalod, in which the Medical Officer lived should have collapsed, and in the budget for the next year, I shall have to include a sum on account of a new building for this important place. The Jhaghadia Medical officer requires a little more accommodation, and when funds will admit, another room might be added to his present quarters. This officer appears to be doing good work, and I am sure his sphere of usefulness will increase with the opening of the Railway for traffic, as Jhaghadia will certainly develop into one of the most important centres of trade in the State.

Nandod Hospital.

133. I find that at this Hospital 54,279 persons were treated against 47,680 in the previous year. This gives a daily average attendance of 148 against 131 in 1894-95.

Attendance.

134. The following table shows the total attendance of in-door and out-door patients at the various institutions for the past four years.

Place.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
Nándod	39,705	43,805	47,680	54,279
Jhaghadia	17,861	18,486	19,662	19,927
Valia	3,230	5,609	6,256	7,484
Gardeshwar	Dispensary	not opened	986	3,445
Dadiapada	1,206	not	registered	3,085
Bhalod	Dispensary	not opened	7,160 for 182 days	16,424
Year's Total...	62,002	67,900	81,744	1,04,644
Daily average...	185	185	249	286

Number of individual cases treated.

135. The following table gives the number of individuals treated, results of treatment and cost per institution.

Place.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.		
							Rs as. ps.	
Nandod Hospital	49	13,299	12,842	353	24	129	6,174– 4–9	148
Jhaghadia ...	15	3,344	3,224	89	6	40	1,696– 2–7	55
Valia	...	928	903	5	...	20	885– 1–6	20
Dediapada ...	...	481	445	24	1	11	804– 3–0	8
Gardeshwar ...	...	1,381	1,280	98	...	3	1,120–12–6	9
Bhalod	...	4,377	4,145	200	1	31	1,047– 6–6	46
Total ...	64	23,810	22,839	769	32	234	11,727–14–10	286

Diseases and Epidemics.

136. During the year the diseases most prevalent were Ague Quotidian, diseases of the cutaneous system and diseases of the digestive system. The diseases of the skin are so common owing to the people using river water for drinking purposes in preference to well water. There were no cases of Cholera during the year, but small pox and measles were prevalent.

Vaccination.

137. Vaccination is superintended by the British Sanitary Department. The figures furinshed to me for the year under review are as follows. The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 5988 against 5738 last year, and 5874 the year before, while that of persons revaccinated was 72 against 119 and 51 in the two preceding years. The percentage of success was 97.54 against 97.35 and 96.80. Out of a total of 685 inhabited villages, 481 were visited. The cost of each successful vaccination was 0–3–3 per head, against 0–3–3 last year and 0–3–4 the year before.

Expenditure.

138. The total expenditure was Rs 13,113–10–6 against Rs 12,220–10–5 in the previous year. The increase was due to two new dispensaries having been opened in 1894–95, and to the expenses in connection with them having been debited to the accounts for the year under review. Taking the revenue of the State at ten lacs, the expenditure comes to 1.5 per cent which the Chief Medical Officer considers moderate.

Remarks.

139. Unfortunately owing to the dangerous illness of Kumar Digvijaisinhji's wife, and to two other serious cases which were under treatment in the Hospital, the Chief Medical Officer was

unable to leave Nandod during the touring season, he will however proceed on inspection duty in the District almost immediately, as there now is nothing of any great importance to detain him here. A vast amount of work appears to have been done at these institutions during the year, and I think Dr. Patel and his subordinates deserve to be congratulated on the results.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

Schools and pupils.

140. The table below gives the number of schools which were open during the year under review and the pupils attending them.

Classes of Schools.	Number of schools open.		Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.		Average daily attendance.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Nandod High School.	1	1	117	159	82.8	103.6
Primary	83	83	3,864	4,028	2,441.4	2,574.9
Girls	5	5	263	285	177.6	178.2
Evening	8	8	132	129	84.4	59.0
Police	1	1	127	95	28.0	17.7
Total.	98	98	4,503	4,696	2,808.2	2,933.4

Nandod High school.

141. The High school, the establishment of which was so long contemplated, was opened in October last in the building which was formerly known as the Anglo-Vernacular school. In these few months the scholars have risen from 105 to 150. At the last annual examination, which was held by Mr. Desai, the new Head Master, out of a total of 96 boys present, only 56 passed and the rest failed. The percentage of passes to the number of boys examined, was thus 58.3 against 61 in the year before. At the request of the Head Master, and with the concurrence of the Educational Inspector Northern Division, I made a slight change in the sanctioned strength of the High school staff, in order to enable him to secure the services of an experienced graduate as his First Assistant. I have also sanctioned the purchase of scientific apparatus. Arrangements have been made for the extension of the present building in order to meet the requirements of the larger number of boys. A gymnasium is being put up in the school compound. I have thus afforded every facility in my power to make the High

school a success, and I hope that Mr. Desai on his part will spare no pains to turn out boys who will do credit to this institution. The total expenditure of the High school was Rs 5,682 against 4,910 in the preceding year, a comparison is scarcely just, as the latter item was solely on account of the Anglo-Vernacular school.

Vernacular schools.

142. No more schools were opened during the year. An English class however was added to each of the schools at Jhagadia and Bhálod. 22 boys attended these classes and about 70 percent of them were successful at the examination. Two Urdu classes were opened in the schools at Bhalod and Tarsáli. There is a slight but steady increase in the number of boys attending the primary schools. The percentage of passes has also risen from 59.25 to 66.90. There was an increase of 12 in the number of girls attending the girls' schools. Owing to the girl's school at Bhalod not being provided with a sufficiently large staff, the results were unsatisfactory, and this has lowered the percentage of the whole passes. I am sorry to say I find a falling off in the attendance at the Evening schools. The Police school requires a better educated and a more energetic master, otherwise I fear there will be a further falling off in the results. A special man should be detailed for this school, as he has to deal with men and not with boys. Except in the primary classes of the Vernacular schools the results were not so good as in the last year, but taken as a whole, the percentage was better.

Expenditure.

143. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs 38,426 against 31,900 in 1894–95 and 28,854 in 1893–94. The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the conversion of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nandod into a High school, and to the payments of arrears.

Bhil education.

144. The number of Kaliparaj boys attending school was 1,388 against 1,421 in the preceding year. The percentage of these to the total population is 1.17 against 1.19 in 1894–95. The percentage however of other classes has increased. Brahmins show a percentage of 11.42, Mohomedans 6.20, Parsees 9.09, other Hindus 7.12. The percentage of boys of all classes to total population is 2.64 against 2.55 in the preceding year.

Female education.

145. No additional schools for girls were opened during the year under review; but still there was a promising increase in the attendance. There was an increase of 56 in the number of girls attending boys' schools. Judging by the attendance, and the results of the examinations, it may safely be concluded that female education is making progress in the State.

Superintendence.

146. The Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Kalanrai Keshavlal, carried out his duties in the State to my satisfaction, and I have, at the recommendation of the Educational

Inspector, consented to increase his salary by rupees five per mensem. Mr. Oliver, the Educational Inspector, and Mr. Nangiani the Deputy Educational Inspector visited this State during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

147. The number of persons killed by wild animals during the year under review amounted to 26. Of these, 20 died from snake bite. ~~Rs~~ 214 were paid as rewards for the destruction of four tigers and seven panthers.

Accidental deaths &c.

148. Accidental deaths were returned at 28, against 45 in the last year. There was one case of suicide against 2 in 1894–95. Fires, accidental and incendiary, numbered 211 and 27 respectively against 186 and 34 last year. The value of the property destroyed by these fires was ~~Rs~~ 56,471 againt ~~Rs~~ 4,16,994 last year.

State Gardens.

149. Dr. Patel, the Chief Medical Officer, was in charge of the Garden Department throughout the year. The present gardens are sufficient for public wants, and the question of a Head Quarters Garden has been abandoned. English vegetables have been successfully raised, and there has been an abundant supply of country vegetables. Fruit trees such as plantains, papayas, limes and pomelos grow luxuriantly. The Swami's Bag, which is situated outside the town, is resorted to of an evening by native gentlemen. The want of water is the greatest difficulty which Dr. Patel has to contend against, I however hope that before another year has gone by this will have been obviated by the arrangements which are now in progress for an abundant supply. In the year under review the expenditure was ~~Rs~~ 2,916 against ~~Rs~~ 3,195 in the previous year.

Cemetery.

150. The small Christian Cemetery, which is situated in the Administrator's compound, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Bombay on the 14th March 1896. The graves are carefully looked after by the Superintendent of the Public Gardens.

Records.

151. The cost of the Record Office establishment was ~~Rs~~ 1,704 1667 against ~~Rs~~ 1,674 last year. ~~The small increase is due to the appointment of a more highly paid Kárkun.~~ The roof of this building leaked so badly that extensive repairs to it were absolutely necessary, and are now in course of completion. More accommodation will soon

be required, as records are accumulating from day to day, and very little space is now available.

Printing Press.

152. The cost of this department was Rs 3,400 against Rs 2,934 in 1894-95. The value of the work done was Rs 3,461 this year against Rs 3,548 last year. All the vernacular work, and a large proportion of the English, was turned out in this establishment, and the administration report for the year under review will be printed here. Hitherto this report was printed, either in Bombay or Surat, at a cost of about Rs 200. There is one private printing press in the Town of Nandod, and the proprietor publishes fort-nightly a newspaper named the "Satya–Vijaya."

Library.

153. The State contribution to the Library was continued as usual. This institution is not as largely supported by private subscribers as it should be. It contains a good selection of books, and the newspapers, English and Vernacular, which are taken in, are an additional attraction to the educated classes in Nandod.

Post and Telegraph.

154. The postal arrangements have continued on the same footing. The receipts of the Telegraph office amounted to Rs 539 against Rs 402, and the State made good the deficiency of Rs 1,711.

Administrator's tour.

155. I joined in August 1895 and up to date I have been 74 days in the district. The Judicial work was so heavy, that on three occasions I was obliged to bring my tour to an end, in order to be able to dispose of sessions cases. I have visited five out of the six talukas, and have done the Jamabandi of two. I moreover was in Sagbara towards the close of the district season, as I was anxious to see the condition of the road beyond the Rajpipla Frontier in the direction of Khandesh.

Resumé of the year's work.

156. The year has been one of steady improvement. The season was a prosperous one for the cultivators, and there was consequently no difficulty in realizing the regular revenue. Education received much attention, and the Nandod High School has at last been established, and already 10 boys are preparing for the next Matriculation examination. Settlement operations were commenced in 38 Ráni villages in the Vália Táluka, and the work in connection with 31 Jhaghdia villages, which was taken in hand last year, is approaching completion. The alienation work is being pushed on, and will be finished during the ensuing year. The Railway line from Ankleshvar to Sársa is well advanced, and should be open for traffic in March 1897. The Forests have been placed in the hands of a trained officer, under whose management good results may be expected in a few years, judging from the arrangements he has already initiated, and the interest he takes in his work. Some work has been done by the Public Works Department, but

not as much as I should have wished, I however hope that under Khán Báhadur Dhotiwálla, who is an old British officer, better results will be forthcoming, and less money will lapse to the State at the close of the year owing to the non-execution of works for which budget provision had been made. There appears to have been a slight improvement in the work of the Police, and this is a good augury for the future. The Abkari and Opium Departments have provided the wherewithal for carrying out improvements in many other branches of the Administration. In conclusion I must acknowledge that all the Heads of Departments have assisted me to the fullest of their ability in carryiug on the Administration of this State.

NANDOD,
25th May, 1896.

F. W. SNELL, LIEUT. COLONEL,
Administrator,
Rajpipla State.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS of NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money		Estimated population	Schools	Persons being taught	Persons who have been vaccinated	Prevailing diseases	Supposed gross revenue	Military Force	Transit duties levied or not	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mine.	Remarks
	Amount.	To whom payable										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajpipla	Rs. a. p. 65,000 0 0 (Babasai.)	Baroda Government.	1,71,771.	98	4,696	1,18,714	Ague and diseases of the skin next to these were the diseases of the Digestive system and small pox in the latter part of the year	About nine lacks (British rupees)	Horse 23 Regular, 26 Irregular Foot. 75*	Not. levied	Forest produce, Cornelian stones, Cotton, grain, &c.	* In this are included police, haveli guards or revenue peons

F. W. SNELL Lieut. Colonel.

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix II.

NATIVE CHIEFS, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How & where educated.	How employed	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gambhirsinhji Verisalji	Nandod.	Raja.	Rajput, Gohil, Hindu.	50	Private.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Chhatrasinhji ...	Do.	Sons of Raja.	Do.	34	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	Special Magistrate with 1st Class powers, and Special Revenue officer Nandod and Gardeshwar Talukas.				
3	Ramsinhji	Do.		Do.	26	Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Private,					
4	Kiritsinhji	Do.		Do.	24						
5	Narsinhsinhji ...	Do.		Do.	21	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.					
6	Digvijaisinhji ...	Do.		Do.	19 Ys. Ms.						
7	Parakramsinhji ...	Do.		Do.	6 – 8	.....					
8	Vijaisinhji	Do.	Son of No. 2, Chhatrasinhji.	Do.	6 – 2	.....					

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political Control, 1895-96.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters Towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Northern Division	Rajpipla State Rewa Kantha Agency.	6 Talukas.	About 1,457¾ square miles.	1,71,771	Nandod.	10,819	773	One, excluding the Administrator.	8	About 30 miles.	About 15 miles.	217 including 9 police sowars.	Rs 42,915-8-6	About six lakhs.	About nine lakhs.	

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel,

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix IV.

Population of the State.

Commissionership.	District	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Caste Nationality									Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.				
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Rajpipla State.	33,090	88,503	83,268	...	...	1,71,771	118	-	24	-	1,62,686	6,414	295	269	2,079	4	...	...	Gujarati.	Immigrated 958 families. Emigrated 603 families.

Note.—The above are all the figures to be found in the Presidency Census Report.

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel,
Administrator Rajpipla State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the RAJPIPLA STATE, 1895-96.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men,								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Remaining this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged,, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	2	21	6,516	
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry ...	75	5	...	3	3	...	6	71	1	...	...	...	*8	63	5,912	* one of these is British Military Pensioner.
Total.	98	5	...	3	3	...	6	94	2	4	...	...	10	84	12,428	

F. W. SNELL, LIEUT COLONEL,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE in the Rajpipla state.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Superintendent of Police ...	1	Rs 400		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	„ 100		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables	6	„ 60,50,40,30		...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Jamadars	5	„ 22,20,15		...	1	...	...	...	5	...	
Havildars	9	„ 12	42,915-8-6	...	2	...	...	1	8	1	
Naiks	19	„ 10		...	2	...	...	1	14	4	
First Class Constables ...	54	„ 9		...	10	1	...	1	16	34	
Second Class Constables ...	106	„ 8		1	9	2	...	3	25	65	
Police Sowars	16	„ 28,25,23		...	...	...	...	...	9	4	
Total.	217			1	24	3	...	6	85	108	

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year ending 31st March 1896.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		A		*B*		*C*		*D*							
Rajpipla State.	488	521	516	611	396	500	221	302	172	180	42.83	49.43	55.81	60.4	

A. Out of 521 cases reported 64 have been struck off as no crime leaving 457 true cases.

B. 597 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State under the Indian Penal Code and other acts.
5 were arrested on "Prima facie" cases in connection with offences committed in other State.
9 were arrested by mistake.
611 Total.

C. 500 accused were sent for trial.
96 were released on bail.
1 escaped from Police custody
597 shown in *B.*

D. 302 accused were convicted.
180 Discharged.
17 Pending before Magistrates.
1 Died while being taken to Magistrate
500 shown in *C.*

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel.
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the RAJPIPLA STATE during the year ending 31st March 1896.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1894–95	1895–96	1894–95	1895–96	1894–95	1895–96	
	Rs as. ps.	Rs as. ps.	Rs as. ps.	Rs as. ps.			
Rajpipla State.	10,406–14–0	13,777– 7–4	2,213–11–3	7,962–11–5	21.27	57.80	

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel.

Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year 1895-96,

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1895-96.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1895-96.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance on 31st April, 1895.	Committed during 1895-96.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII, sections 141 to 160	1	12	13	13	...	77	32
2	Contempts of the Lawful authority of Public Servants, Chapter X, Section 172 to 190.	...	13	13	13	...	16	9
3	False evidence and offences against Public justice Chapter XI. Sections 191 to 229.	...	25	25	21	4	29	16
4	Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 294 A...	...	8	8	8	...	9	9
5	Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV, Sections 295 to 298. ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
6	Offences affecting the Human body, Chapter XVI, Sections 302 to 374							
	A. Offences affecting life, Sections 302 to 311.	1	10	11	8	3	8	4
	B. Hurt, Sections 319 to 338.	2	123	125	117	8	200	26
	C. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Sections 341 to 348	...	12	12	11	1	26	9
	D. Criminal force and assault, Sections 352 to 358.	...	8	8	8	...	14	5
	E. Kidnapping, abduction slavery and forced labour, Sections 363 to 374	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	F. Rape, Section 376.	...	3	3	2	1	...	...
7	Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Sections 379 to 462. ...							
	A. Theft, Sections 379 to 382.	2	225	227	164	63	201	115
	B. Extortion, Sections 384 to 389.	1	2	3	3	...	3	2
	C. Robbery and Dacoity, Sections 392 to 402.	2	20	22	18	4	40	11
	D. Criminal misappropriation of property, Sections, 403 and 404.	...	6	6	5	1	5	4
	E. Criminal breach of trust, Sections 406 to 409.	1	9	10	10	...	8	4
	F. Receiving of stolen property, Sections 411 to 414.	1	6	7	7	...	15	7
	G. Cheating, Sections 417 to 420.	...	3	3	3	...	2	1
	H. Mischief, Sections 426 to 434 and 437 to 440.	1	32	33	33	...	50	19
	I. Mischief by fire, Sections 435 to 436.	...	20	20	9	11	4	2
	J. Criminal trespass, Sections 447 to 462.	4	122	126	50	76	80	23
8	Offences relating to documents, Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 477.							
	Section 466.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Section 477.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
9	Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498. ...	...	8	8	8	...	9	1
10	Dafamation, Chapter XXI, Section 500 to 502.	...	10	10	10	...	22	...
11	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII, Sections 504 to 510.	1	94	95	87	8	133	9
	Total Penal Code. ...	17	775	792	611	181	954	310
	Offences under Special Laws.							
1	Opium Act	...	3	3	3	...	3	3
2	Abkari Act.	1	71	72	70	2	107	90
3	Forest Law.	...	8	8	8	...	15	12
4	Municipal Act.	...	20	20	20	...	24	17
5	Cattle Trespass.	...	13	13	13	...	16	5
	Total Special Laws. ...	1	115	116	114	2	165	127
	Total Penal Code and Special Laws. ...	18	890	908	725	183	1119	437

Note.—(1) 165 Offences remained undetected at the end of the year.

(2) 77 Cognizable offences were struck off as untrue: 5 non-cognizable cases were dismissed before the issue of process.

(3) 53 Offenders were awaiting or undertrial before the Courts: 6 were awaiting investigation by the Police.

IX.

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the RAJPIPLA STATE, ending 31st March, 1896.

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Inprisonment.								Remarks.
Inprisonment.		Inprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under ..... 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above ..... 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	22	...	...	10	...	32	45	...	...	14	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	2 struck off as untrue.
...	...	...	...	9	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	4	3	3	...	16	13	...	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 struck off as untrue.
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1 struck off as untrue.
...	3	1	2	20	...	26	152	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 Do— Do—
...	9	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Do— Do—
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Do— Do—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Do— Do—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Do— Do—
6	80	1	17	5	6	115	85	...	...	73	17	1	5	4	3	1	...	...	32 struck off as untrue.
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	6	3	...	...	11	16	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6 struck off as untrue.
...	1	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 struck off as untrue.
...	4	...	3	...	...	7	8	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 Do— Do—
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	10	6	...	19	31	...	...	...	...	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	5 struck off as untrue.
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5 Do— Do—
...	12	...	11	...	...	23	44	...	...	7	2	2	4	5	2	1	...	...	9 Do— Do—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	6	...	9	120	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	152	12	53	77	8	310	586	...	...	133	28	15	22	15	5	3	1	3	76 struck off as untrue.
1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	23	1	12	53	...	90	15	...	1	29	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 struck off as untrue.
...	2	...	...	10	...	12	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	17	...	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	26	1	13	85	...	127	36	...	1	32	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1 struck off as untrue.
10	178	13	66	162	8	437	622	...	1	165	32	18	25	15	5	3	1	3	

F. W. SNELL, Lieut. Colonel,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year ending 31st March 1896.

No	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial 1895–96.					Total.							Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		1894–95.	1895–96.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	13	
2	Sir-Nyáyádhish Court	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	14	...	...	3	
3	Nandod Town 1st Class Magistrate.	242	275	20	153	59	208	...	14	391	454	77	190	143	11	...	33	
4	Nandod Táluka Magistrate Court	4	12	1	1	4	11	...	3	5	20	...	10	9	1	...	...	
5	Jaghadia 1st Class Magistrate ...	122	126	...	144	57	31	2	6	189	240	67	66	83	24	...	...	
6	Bhálod Táluka 2nd Class Magistrate	110	96	...	72	38	28	...	2	150	140	17	86	36	1	...	...	
7	Vália Do— Do— ...	53	55	1	55	9	31	...	1	81	97	12	29	54	Ø	...	2	
8	Gardeshwar Do— Do— ...	45	28	...	27	13	3	...	6	74	49	2	21	24	...	...	2	
9	Dediápáda Do— Do— ...	3	32	...	36	4	1	6	...	4	47	1	9	36	...	1	...	
10	Special 1st Class Magistrate ...	2	26	...	3	10	21	...	...	3	34	6	16	12	...	...	...	
11	Ságbára District Magistate ...	10	13	...	12	2	7	...	4	19	25	4	1	19	1	...	...	
12	Vádi Táluka 2nd Class Magistate...	4	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
	Total.	595	667	25	506	197	341	8	36	921	1113	186	436	437	38	1	53	

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year ending 31st March 1896.

STATE.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																														Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences. Confirmed.				Sentences. Modified.				Sentences. Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c, ordered				Pending.				
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rajpipla State ...	Huzur Court ...	16	2	2	1	2	13	19	10	11	1	6	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	68	2	...	1	...	36	46	19	34	7	9	6	9	29	36	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	84	4	2	2	2	49	65	29	45	8	15	7	11	30	38	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

F. W. SNELL, LIEUT COLONEL.
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Nandod Jail and Lock-ups in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year, ending 31st March, 1896.

Stations.		Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
			Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
					1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nandod Jail ...	Convicted ...	259	36	223	150	259	39	51	56	Rs 5,888-8-2	No death among convicts during the year.
	Under trial ...	146	1	145	72	146	2	4	18		
Lock-ups ...	Convicted ...	175	5	170	127	175	$3\frac{127}{365}$	$2\frac{221}{365}$	...	176-14-5	
	Under trial ...	208	...	208	192	208	$5\frac{147}{365}$	$3\frac{179}{365}$	...		
Total ...	Convicted ...	434	41	393	277	434	$42\frac{127}{365}$	$53\frac{221}{365}$	56	Rs 6,065-6-7	
	Under trial ...	354	1	353	264	354	$7\frac{147}{365}$	$7\frac{179}{365}$	18		

F. W. SNELL. Lieut Colonel.
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1895-96.									Suits disposed of in 1895-96.							
													Subject matter			Number and value.						Disposal.					Average duration.		
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value.	Suits regarding land and houses, &c.	Suits on money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the files, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13		
1	Sir-Nyayadhish Court.	109	111	735	643	844	754	733	641	111	113	44,378-5-9	80	554	9	548	88	5	2	...	95	300	152	94	49,753-12-7	...	2	16

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1895–96.	Applications brought to the Registrar.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
		1894–95.	1895–96.		1894–95.	1895–96.	Value for 1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Value total for 1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Value for 1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Value of closing balance for 1895–96.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	98	112	13,376-5-8	532	573	42,659-13-7	630	685	56,036-3-3	518	582	46,265-7-7	112	103	9,770-11-8	87	11	5	

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel.
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents Presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents Registered.		Documents refused registration.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
		Total presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.							
		1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	Nandod Registrar	189	127	104	77	70	45	8	3	...	...	7	2	183	119	89,597-13-10	66,156-5-10	4	7	2	1
2	Bhalod Do- ...	219	209	171	139	38	60	6	4	...	1	4	5	205	197	92,480- 8- 2	1,25,618-3- 3	11	11	3	1
	Total ...	408	336	275	216	108	105	14	7	...	1	11	7	388	316	1,82,078- 6- 0	1,91,774-9- 1	15	18	5	2

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel.
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix XVI.

Agriculture.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the RAJPIPLA STATE, during the year 1895-96.

No.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses	Mares.	Camels	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Nandod	9,836	9,699	151	4,380	154	158	7	450	12,730	4,166	...	216	1,078	
2	Bhalod	9,273	8,562	69	5,176	163	263	...	143	7,419	3,674	...	201	1,370	
3	Jhaghadia ...	6,896	6,044	794	2,971	139	118	...	31	4,786	3,448	...	162	1,647	
4	Valia	7,264	7,058	35	1,820	106	85	1	3	4,696	3,577	...	156	1,580	
5	Gardeshwar ...	3,506	2,687	41	632	48	31	...	1	2,514	1,830	...	15	99	
6	Dediapada ...	2,134	3,059	3	518	23	2	...	...	805	1,067	...	6	496	
	Total ...	38,909	37,109	1,093	15,497	633	657	8	628	32,950	17,762	...	756	6,270	

F. W. SNELL, Lieut Colonel,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Appendix

31st March 1896 compared with those of the year ending 31st March 1895.

INCOME.

Heads of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance on 1st April ...	1,98,150	2,56,744	58,594	...
I. *Land Revenue*:—				
(a) Former years	5,553	17,937	12,384	...
(b) Current year:–				
1 Ordinary and Fixed	4,56,984	6,06,372	1,49,388	...
2 Miscellaneous	48,353	62,313	13,960	...
Total I. Land Revenue ...	5,10,890	6,86,622	1,75,732	...
II. *Forest*	89,470	1,06,045	16,575	...
III. *Abkari, Opium &c*:—				
(a) Liquor	1,19,381	1,19,469	88	...
(b) Opium	12,865	12,786	...	79
(c) Drugs	299	374	75	...
Total III. Abkari, Opium &c.	1,32,545	1,32,629	84	...
IV. *Stamps*	14,941	12,887	...	2,054
V. *Registration*	1,377	1,245	...	132
VI. *Law and Justice (Courts)*	6,482	7,456	974	...
VII. *Law and Justice (Jail)*	2,327	1,705	...	622
VIII. *Guaranteed Allowances*	13,634	13,634	...	...
IX. *Debts*	...	...	...	...
X. *Miscllaneous*	52,805	74,146	21,341	...
Total Revenue Heads I to X.	8,24,471	10,36,369	2,11,898	...

XVII.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year ending

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. *Administration and Finance*:—	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(a) Administrator's office	33,286	40,270	6,984	...
(b) Account Department and Treasury.	8,061	8,120	59	...
Total I. Administration and Finance.	41,347	48,390	7,043	
II. *Land Revenue Administration*:—				
A. Assistt. Administrator's Establishment.	22,674	16,625	...	6,049
B. Taluka Establishment	25,228	26,407	1,179	...
C. Village Establishment	23,116	23,648	532	...
D. Revenue Survey and Settlement Establishment	24,951	21,569	...	3,382
E. Refund of land revenue	128	1,543	1,415	...
Total II. Land Revenue Administration.	96,097	89,792	...	6,305
III. *Abkari, Opium, &c*:—				
A. Abkari:-				
(a) Sadar Distillery	3,697	3,904	207	...
(b) Miscellaneous	181	284	103	...
(c) Refunds	218	1	...	217
B. Opium	...	...	...	...
C. Intoxicating Drugs	...	...	...	...
D. Preventive Establishment	4,869	5,070	201	...
Total III. Abkari, Opium &c.	8,965	9,259	294	...
IV. *Forests*:—				
A. Superintendence	10,531	9,087	...	1,444
B. Conservancy	12,835	11,849	...	986
C. Working	11,502	15,015	3,513	...
D. Formation of Reserves	764	143	...	621
E. Refunds	24	3	...	21
Total IV. Forests.	35,656	36,097	441	...
V. *Stamps*	1,026	1,122	96	...
VI. *Registration*	288	292	4	...
VII. *Law and Justice (Courts)*:—				
A. Sir-Nyayadhish's Court	11,110	11,318	208	...
B. Magisterial Courts	2,575	2,804	229	...
C. Miscellaneous	1,282	2,079	797	...
Total VII. Law and Justice (Courts).	14,967	16,201	1,234	...
VIII. *Law and Justice (Jails)*:—				
A. District Jail	5,767	5,852	85	...
B. Lock-ups	51	75	24	...
Total VIII. Law and Justice (Jails).	5,818	5,927	109	
IX. *Police*:—				
A. Superintendence	7,659	7,372	...	287
B. Forces	37,040	35,543	...	1,497
Total IX. Police.	44,699	42,915	...	1,784
X. *Education*:—				
A. Inspection Establishment	1,230	1,294	64	...
B. School Establishment	24,775	30,776	6,001	...
C. Miscellaneous	5,895	6,356	461	...
Total X. Education.	31,900	38,426	6,526	...

Appendix

INCOME.

Heads of Receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Advances:—				
Tagávi	4,124	4,986	862	...
Miscellaneous	2,34,947	1,78,110	...	56,837
Total Advances	2,39,071	1,83,096	...	55,975
Deposits	32,947	63,371	30,424	...
Account with Banks	...	4,62,255	4,62,255	...
Total Debt Heads	2,72,018	7,08,722	4,36,704	...
Reserve Fund	...	2,31,000	2,31,000	...
Total Receipts	10,96,489	19,76,091	8,79,602	
Total including the opening Balance.	12,94,639	22,32,835	9,38,196	...

XVII. (continued)

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
XI. *Medical:*—				
A. Hospital	6,039	6,174	135	...
B. Dispensaries	4,637	5,554	917	...
C. Vaccination	1,387	1,386	...	1
D. Miscellaneous	158	"	...	158
Total XI. Medical.	12,221	13,114	893	...
XII. *Minor Departments:*—				
A. Record Department	1,674	1,667	...	7
B. Printing Press	2,935	3,399	464	...
C. Veterinary and Horse breeding Operations	4,404	3,115	...	1,289
D. Improvements of Agriculture and Horticulture...	3,195	2,917	...	278
E. Nandod Municipal Department ...	5,086	5,918	832	...
Total XII. Minor Departments.	17,294	17,016	...	278
XIII. *Public Works:*—				
A. Establishment:-				
(a) Superintending Establishment ...	11,397	11,360	...	37
(b) Executive Do- Do-	8,628	8,809	181	...
B. Works and repairs including Railway charges	1,21,488	1,45,578	24,096	...
		4,48,000	4,48,000	...
Total XIII. Public Works.	1,41,507	6,13,747	4,72,240	...
XIV. *Military and Commissariat:*—				
A. Superintending Establishment ...	3,142	3,189	47	...
B. Forces	22,244	24,011	1,767	...
C. Stables	17,446	7,651	...	9,795
D. Commissariat (Kothar)	5,866	6,347	481	...
Total XIV. Military and Commissariat.	48,698	41,198	...	7,500
XV. *Tribute*	55,144	55,144	...	...
XVI. *Guaranteed Allowances*	28,784	28,588	...	196
XVII. *Devasthan and Dharmada Allowances.*	12,812	12,135	...	677
XVIII. *Retired and Compassionate Allowances.*	602	1,076	474	...
XIX. *H. H. the Rxja and Family* ...	1,36,964	1,34,419	...	2,545
XX. *Debts*	...	...	...	...
XXI. *Refunds*	1,031	...	...	1,031
XXII. *Miscellaneous*	14,920	12,440	...	2,480
Total of Service heads I to XXII.	7,50,740	12,17,298	4,66,558	...
Advances:—				
Tagavi	13,484	95	...	13,389
Miscellaneous advances	2,41,292	1,69,776	...	71,516
Total Advances	2,54,776	1,69,871		84,905
Deposits...	32,379	59,771	27,392	...
Account with Banks...	...	4,65,437	4,65,437	...
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...
Total Disbursements	10,37,895	19,12,377	8,74,482	...
Closing Balance...	2,56,744	3,20,458	63,714	...
Grand Total	12,94,639	22,32,835	9,38,196	...

F. W. SNELL, Lieut. Colonel,
Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Printed at the "Rájpipla Darbári Printing Press,"
No. 417/ 27–6–96. (40) Nandod.

RAJPIPLA STATE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

for the year

1902-3

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No. of 1903-4.

Rájpiplá State, Nándod, 15th July 1903.

From,

His Highness

Maháráná Shri Chhatrasinhji,

Rájá of Rájpiplá.

To,

G. Carmichael, Esquire, I. C. S,

Political Agent, Rewákántha.

My Friend,

I have the honour to submit the annual Report on the Administration of this State for the year 1902-3.

2. As you are aware, the State official year ends on the 30th of June whereas the year for the submission of the Administration Report is that ending the 31st of March. The information embodied in all the Statements accompanying the Report, and in a considerable portion of the Report itself, therefore, embraces broken periods of two State years and is not a perfect presentment of the finally closed and adjusted accounts of one complete State year. Portions of the Report will, of course, deal with events of general importance which occurred upto the end of the State year (30th June 1903).

State year and year for the submission of the Administration Report.

3. The Report is divided into the following ten main heads.

Main sections of the Report.

I Boundaries, population, area, &c.

II Political.

III Land Administration.

IV Protection.

V Public health and Medical Institutions.

VI Education.

VII Public Works.

VIII Production and Distribution.

IX Revenue and Finance.

X Miscellaneous.

I BOUNDARIES, POPULATION, AREA, &c.

Boundaries.

4. The river Narbada forms the Northern boundary of the State with the exception of a small corner in the North-East where land on the Northern, as well as the Southern, bank of the River is Rajpipla territory. This constitutes a portion of the Gardeshwar Taluka, and here the Northern boundary of the State is formed by the Sankheda Mehvas. On the East, the State is bounded by Chhota-Udeypur and the Kanti, Raisingpur, and Chikhli Estates of the Khandesh Mehvas. The River Tapti bounds the State on the South for a few miles, on the Eastern side, and the rest of the Southern boundary is formed by Gaekwari territory, then, for a few miles, by the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District, and again by Gaekwari territory, whilst on the West the State is bounded mainly by the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District and the River Narbada.

Physical features-Hills.

5. As shown in the last paragraph, the Eastern frontier of the State marches with the Khandeish Mehvas. From the Khandeish Satpuda Mountains run spurs of hills into Rajpipla, known as the Central and the Southern ranges of the Rajpipla Hills. The former is the most important of these, and, with depressions here and there, as well as with many ramifications- particularly in the Eastern part-, runs right down the middle of the State and as far West as the village of Rantanpur in the Jhaghadia Taluka. The Southern range consists mostly of insignificant hills along a portion of the Southern frontier of the State. In the North of the State, the only hilly tract is a portion of the Gardeshwar Taluka. The hills in this part also are a continuation of the Khandeish Satpudas.

The Devsatra Hill. Juná Rajpipla and Navá Rajpipla, the former capitals of the State.

6. The highest peaks are situated in the Central Range. Some of these are as high as 2800 feet, in the extreme East, where the spur commences. By far the most important peak in this Range is the well-known Devsátrá Hill, rising to over 2000 feet. Pipla, now known as "Juná", or old, Rajpipla, situated on a ledge below the Devsátrá Peak, was the original capital of the State. It consists now of only a few huts and is all but inaccessible except to the nimble hill-climbing Bhil. Down below, in a valley near the junction of the rivers Karjan and Taráo, is situated *New* Rajpipla, which became the capital of the State after Juná Raj and continued as such until less than a century ago when the seat of government was shifted to Nandod, the present capital. "Navá", or new, Rajpipla is connected with Nandod by a good Ghaut road and many old fortifications, now in ruins, within a short distance of the village, bear witness to its importance as a seat of government in the troublous times which preceded the advent of the benign British Government under whose ever generous, beneficent, and powerful protection, all the fortifications that the happy and grateful feudatories of His Majesty's Indian Empire now need are a just administration of their respective States and a genuine regard for the well-being of their subjects.

Rivers.

7. The most important river is, of course, the Narbada. For some distance after it enters the State, and particularly in the Gardeshwar Taluka, it has a rocky bed. As the River goes farther West, however, there is a great improvement in this, and some of the most valuable alluvial lands in the Broach District are situated on the upper

bank of the River. On the Rajpipla side of the River the alluvial deposits are, with a few exceptions, not so valuable. The other Rivers of importance are the Karjan, on the banks of which Nandod is situated and which is a tributary of the Narbada; the Tara'o, a tributary of the Karjan; the Dev Nadi (a tributary of the Narbada) on the Kanti frontier; and, in the Western part of the State, the Kim, the Umravati, the Kaveri, and the Madhuvati.

Other Physical features

8. The hilly parts of the State, in the East and the South, are covered more or less with jungle. In the West, and to a large extent, also in the North, the ground is mostly a fertile plain, much of it growing cotton and other crops of the same excellence as those grown in the adjoining Broach District.

Area.

9. The State has an area of 1517½ square miles, approximately about two-thirds of which consist of hilly or more or less jungle-covered tracts and the remaining one-third of good arable land.

Population.

10. The State has a population of 1,17,175 souls according to the last General Census. The bulk of this consists of the aboriginal tribes of Bhils and Dhankas, and after them come, approximately in the order of their numerical importance, Kanbis, Kolis, Rajputs, Mussalmans, Brahmins, Machhis, Banias, the depressed classes (Dheds, Bhangis, and Khalpas), and others.

II POLITICAL.

(i) *Celebrations in connection with the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor.*

Submission of an Address of congratulation to His Imperial Majesty.

11. As one of the humblest but most loyal and faithful of His Imperial Majesty's Feudatories, it was my ardent desire to be permitted to proceed to England to have the high honour and privilege of being in attendance on His Imperial Majesty at the time of the Coronation in England. But as only a very limited number of Chiefs- and only one from the Bombay Presidency could be permitted to attend, I was not fortunate enough to have my wish gratified. Government were graciously pleased, however, to accord the requisite sanction for the submission by me of an Address to His Imperial Majesty, and I had, accordingly, the great pleasure and privilege of submitting my humble but heartfelt congratulations on that auspicious occasion to His Most Gracious Majesty, as per correspondence ending with your letter No. 1672 dated the 23rd July 1902.

Copy of the address.

12. As the submission of this address on an occasion of such unique importance, was one of the most important events in the history of the State for the year, I venture to think that a report like this, which purports to be a record of that history, would be incomplete if it omitted a reference to the sentiments of humble but heartfelt loyalty to which I had the great happiness to give expression

in the address, I hope I may be excused if I venture to give, below, a copy of it.–

" To

" His Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

" May it please your Imperial Majesty,

" As one of the loyal and devoted Feudatory Princes of your Majesty's Indian Empire, I desire, on this most auspicious occasion of YOUR MAJESTY'S CORONATION, to approach your Imperial Majesty with this humble tribute of my heartfelt congratulations and good wishes.

" Succeeding a SOVEREIGN of the world- beloved character and unique position of Her late Most Gracious Majesty, QUEEN VICTORIA, Empress of India, of Ever Blessed Memory, to a world- wide Empire, greater, happier, and more beneficently ruled than any known to History, your Majesty has before you a glorious future of unparallelled brilliancy and opportunities of beneficently influencing the destinies of the world. It is my humble but earnest prayer that God Almighty may for ever keep your Majesty's Empire under His special protection and bless your Majesty with a long and happy life, surrounded with every blessing, long to rule over that Empire and over the hearts of the hundreds of millions that constitute that Empire.

" With feelings of deep loyalty and sincere attachment to your Most Gracious Majesty's Person and Throne,

" I beg to remain

" Ever your Imperial Majesty's most humble and devoted Feudatory and Servant

Sd. Chhatrasinhji
Raja of Rajpipla."

Postponement of rejoicings on 26th June 1902.

13. For the 26th of June 1902, the date originally fixed for His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in England, elaborate preparations had been made for giving expression to the feelings of sincere devotion and loyalty to his Majesty and of unbounded joy on this most auspicious occasion, which filled the hearts of all. On the day previous, however, our joy was turned into the deepest consternation and anxiety on receipt of a telegram announcing His Majesty's indisposition and the indefinite postponement of the Coronation. All the functions previously arranged were postponed, and, on the morning of the 26th, all the leading citizens, officials, the religious heads of all communities, and myself assembled at the Temple of Harshidhi Mata, the Tutelary Goddess

of the Rajpipla ruling family, where earnest and heartfelt prayers were offered for His Majesty's early recovery.

Rejoicings and thanks giving on the 9 th of August 1902, the date of His Majesty's Coronation in England.

14. When at last, the prayers for our beloved Sovereign's recovery, which ascended from every part of the world, were answered by an Almerciful Providence, and His Majesty's restoration to perfect health was announced, and the 9th of August, fixed for His Majesty's Coronation in England, the relief, and gratitude, and joy which filled the hearts of us all in this remote corner of His Majesty's Empire were as great and as sincere as they could have been anywhere in His Majesty's world-wide Dominions and the day was devoted throughout the State to heartfelt rejoicings and thanksgiving. Thanksgiving meetings were held, the poor were liberally feasted, and banquets given. Twenty-two prisoners were released from the Nandod Jail, including all the female prisoners in the Jail, one of them a life-convict.

The Delhi Coronation Durbar.

15. Government were graciously pleased to do me the honour to invite me to the Great Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and,ardently desiring to participate in this unique and historic function and to join my humble tribute of respectful, heartfelt, and affectionate homage to our dearly beloved Sovereign to that which would be rendered there by His Excellency the Viceroy and the brilliant assemblage to be held under His Lordship's presidency,I had made every preparation for this purpose. When most of my preparations were nearly complete, the fact of my intention to proceed to Delhi came to the knowledge of a high medical authority under whose treatment I had been for some months previously for an ailment which I had never viewed as being, in any way, serious, and he peremptorily forbade the attempt on account of the state of my health. My disappointment was great and I was very anxious that if possible I should be saved from what would be a life-long disappointment to me, and I assured the Doctor that I should take every care and precaution he might think fit to order if he could see his way to permit me to go and thus to save me from what really was a great personal misfortune to me. After a careful further examination, however, he was still emphatically of opinion that the strain of attending the Durbar at Delhi would be certain to prove detrimental to me. I had, thus, no alternative but to forego the great honour and pleasure which I had so ardently been looking forward to. I beg to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor, as well as to yourself, for the extremely kind sympathy which His Excellency was so graciously pleased to show to me in my sad disappointment.

Local celebrations on the Delhi Coronation Durbar Day.

16. On the Delhi Coronation Durbar Day, viz. the 1st of January 1903 great and sincere rejoicings were held throughout the State. A grand Durbar was held by me at Nandod which was very largely attended. After the recital of songs, specially composed for the occasion, invoking blessings on His Most Gracious Majesty and his Empire, His Imperial Majesty's Gracious Proclamation was read and I, then, addressed the Durbar in the following terms:-

"You are aware, Gentlemen, that His Excellency the Viceroy is holding an Imperial Durbar today at Delhi in honour of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and of his Royal Consort, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The Gracious Proclamation of His Imperial Majesty, which is to be read there, has just been read over to you.

"To take part in this ever-to-be-remembered historic function I was favoured with an invitation by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, and I had made every preparation to avail myself of that high honour and pleasure. In consequence, however, of urgent advice, in connection with the state of my health, from very high medical authority, I had most reluctantly to give up the idea. The fact of my, thus, not having had the good fortune to be present at this great function will ever be a source of the most sincere sorrow to me.

"It is some consolation to me, however, to have this opportunity of manifesting, before an assemblage of my subjects, my heart-felt joy on this most auspicious occasion and of having my people to participate with me in that joy.

"The first Ruler of that Glorious British Empire- under the *aegis* of which the Native States of India are enjoying the inestimable blessings of peace, security, and prosperity, blessings for which they owe the deepest gratitude, loyalty, and affection to the benign Paramount Power, and which would have been impossible but for that Power, who assumed the honoured title of "Kaisar-i-Hind" was Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, of ever blessed memory, whose beloved and glorious name will ever be remembered in this country, as in the rest of the world-wide British Empire, with the deepest and most genuine affection and veneration.

"The next "Kaisar-i-Hind" is our present Most Gracious Emperor, His Majesty King Edward VII, who ascended the Throne on the 22nd January 1901. His Imperial Majesty's Coronation was celebrated in England on the 9th August 1902, and is being celebrated in India to-day by His Excellency the Viceroy at the brilliant Imperial Durbar at Delhi; and we are gathered together here to participate in that celebration and to manifest our heartfelt joy on this most happy and auspicious occasion.

"May the ever Merciful God Almighty bless His Majesty the King Emperor and his Royal Consort, Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with a long life and with every happiness. May His Majesty's career be one long succession of ever increasing glory, as was that of His Majesty's Revered Predecessor, of ever blessed memory, and may the world-wide British Empire ever flourish in unabated glory! These are our earnest and heartfelt prayers to God Almighty.

"May the blessing of the Almighty ever attend their Most Gracious Majestics! Amen!"

Local celebrations on the Delhi Coronation Durbar Day continued.

17. Before the proceedings of the Durbar were commenced, a review of the State troops, which had been paraded before the Durbar *Shamiana*, was held by me, and, at the close of the Durbar proceedings, three hearty cheers for their Majesties were given by all assembled in the Durbar as well as by the troops, and a salute of 101 guns was fired.

Local celebrations on the Delhi Coronation Durbar Day continued.

18. At midday, a feast was given to all the poor of the town, and at night there was a Banquet in honour of the occasion. The principal streets of the town and all public buildings were brilliantly illuminated and there was a grand display of fireworks. Sweetmeats were distributed to the children (who had all been assembled near the Durbar *shamiana*) of all the schools in the town and to the troops and Police. A State building was given by me as a Boarding House for students from other places attending the Nandod High school. At all the Taluka and Mahal headquarter stations also, similar rejoicings were held, viz. Durbars were held, songs invoking blessings on His Majesty recited by the school children who were assembled at the places where the Durbars were held, sweetmeats were distributed to all these children, feasts given to the poor, and the public buildings and principal streets illuminated at night. On two of the highest peaks of the Rajpipla Hills, viz. Devsatra and Khania Dungar, huge bonfires were lighted at night and were visible for miles round. Twenty-seven prisoners were released. Throughout the State the rejoicings were most hearty and general, and will, I am happy to think, be a very pleasant memory of this auspicious event of His Most Gracious Majesty's Coronation, to the present generation and to its successors who–as school children–had, everywhere, a most prominent part in those rejoicings.

(ii) *Class of State*, &c.

Class, salute, &c.

19. Rajpipla is a First Class Native State. Its Ruler has a salute of 11 guns. There is a sanad authorizing adoption, and the system of primogeniture is followed.

The Heir-apparent.

20. My eldest son, Kumar shri Vijayasinhji, now 13 years old, has continued his studies throughout the year, at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He is, at present, in the 4th class, and seems to be making satisfactory progress. In his last half-yearly Report, the Principal of the College writes concerning him–

> " Considering his very recent promotion deserves great credit for the place he has taken in the class."

Younger Sons.

21. The other Kumars are Champaksen, now 3 years old, and Himatsinhji who was born during the year under report, on the 18th December 1902.

(iii) *External Relations.*

22. The relations of this State with other Native States, as well as with the neighbouring British Districts, have continued to be satisfactory.

Relations of the State with neighbouring Native States and Britsh Districts.

23. His Highness the Guicowar contemplates constructing a line of Railway from the Kosumba Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to Jhankvav and Vajpur in His Highness' territories. A portion of this line (about 5 miles) passes through Rajpipla territory, and I have had great pleasure in agreeing to give all the lands required for the purposes of this Railway within the limits of the Rajpipla State entirely free of compensation to me. I have also agreed to cede jurisdiction over the portion of the line passing through my territories, on certain conditions specified in the correspondence ending with my letter No 1069 dated the 28th, June 1902.

Co-opeartion in the proposed Kosumba - Jhankvav - Vajpur line of Railway.

(iv) *Feudatories.*

24. The conduct of my Feudatories, the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi, and the administration by them of the affairs of their respective Estates during the year have been fairly satisfactory.

Conduct of the Feudatories and the administration by them of their respective Estates

25. Fatesing, the Sagbara Vasava, seems, on the whole, to be a good-intentioned man. He lacks, however, the influence which his father, old Damji Vasava, possessed over the Bhils not only of Sagbara itself but also of places beyond. The Taluka has suffered grievously during the Famine, and its restoration to its former prosperity will take many a long year to come, though considerable advance in that direction was made during the year under report. The Vasava is deeply in debt. Though a fine and intelligent looking young man when compared to the puny and drowsy looking late Vasava, he lacks the real grit and ability which Damji concealed under an unpromising exterior. Fatesing's police arrangements require a good deal of looking after and complaints are received now and then from the Khandeish authorities. As already stated, however, he is a good intentioned young man and is amenable to advice. Sagbara forms an integral part of Rajpipla territory and its Vasava as well as its people are subject to Rajpipla laws and Rajpipla jurisdiction as completely as any other subjects of the State. Within his Taluka, the Vasava is authorized to exercise the powers of a District Magistrate, complete Civil powers, and Police jurisdiction, and is held responsible for the efficient Police management of his Taluka. He has full revenue and forest rights within his Taluka, excluding, of course, Abkari and Opium.

Sagbara.

26. Karamsing, the Vasava of Vadi, has Third Class Magisterial powers and full civil jurisdiction and Police powers: also full revenue and forest rights except Opium and Abkari – within his Taluka. Much of the substance of this Taluka is eaten up by Bhayats, a large sum being disbursed annually in cash allowances to them in addition to their enjoying the privilege of free cultivation within the Taluka and of removing – free of duty – a certain quantity of timber from the forests of the Taluka.

Vadi.

Like Sagbara, Vadi also forms an integral part of the Rajpipla State, and the Vasava and the people of the Taluka are completely under Rajpipla laws and jurisdiction. Like Sagbara, too, the present Vasava of Vadi has nothing of the ability or energy of his father, the late Vasava Amarsing Kagu, whom the State had entrusted with Second Class Magisterial powers.

(v) *Payments to, and from, other States, and from Government.*

Payments to the Baroda Durbar.

27. The Rajpipla State has to make two annual payments as shown below to the Baroda Durbar:–

(1) A "*Ghas-dana*" payment of Rs 65,001 Babashye (= Rs 50,000–12–4 British)

(2) The "*Rundh Mahal* compensation" of Rs 13,351 Babashye (= Rs 10,270 British).

The *Ghasdana* payment.

28. The "*Ghasdana*" payment, sometimes also knowu by the name of "Tribute", is paid through the British Government in fixed instalments. Its payment is regulated by a treaty which expressly stipulates for the grant of a remission whenever there is an "×*Asmani*" or "**Sultani*" calamity. Accordingly, in past years, large remissions used to be granted even for damage caused even by such events as floods, local deficiency of rainfall, and the like. In accordance with this practice and with the express terms of the Treaty on the subject, for the disastrously bad years of Samvat 1956 (A. D. 1899–1900) and 1958 (A. D. 1901–2), no "Ghasdana" has been paid. For the comparatively good year Samvat 1957 (A. D. 1900–1) as also for the year under report, Samvat 1959 which ended on the 30th June 1903, and which, I am thankful to say, was a very good year, the *Ghasdana* amounts have been paid up in full, and punctually on the due dates.

Rundh Mahal compensation allowance.

29. The *Rundh Mahal* compensation allowance is also paid through the British Government. It is paid in connection with an exchange of territory, which took place many years ago, and, in the treaty existing in connection with this allowance, there is no stipulation for the grant of a remission on account of "*Asmani*" or "*Sultani*" misfortune. Unlike the "*Ghasdana*" payment, therefore, this compensation allowance is payable in bad years as well as in good, and was duly and punctually paid in the famine years St. 1956 and 1958 as well as in St. 1957 and 1959 (the year under report).

Giras allowances received by the State.

30. The State receives a Giras allowance of Rs 12,286 per annum from the Broach Treasury and one of Rs 1221–14–9 per annum from Baroda, also an opium compensation allowance of Rs 500 per annum from Government.

× Due to natural causes. Literally- "Heavenly."

* Due to earthly causes. Literally- to the acts of the Sovereign, the "*Sultan*".

(vi) *Official visits.*

31. The Political Agent's visits in the course of his annual tours were as shown below during the year of report:–

By the Political Agent.

1902– April 10th to 13th

1903– March 25th to April 2nd

On each occasion, the Jail, the Hospital, and the Schools, &c, were inspected and the usual visits and return visits exchanged.

III LAND ADMINISTRATION.

32. The Physical features referred to in para: 8 of this report divide the State into two broad and natural divisions called the "*Rasti*" and the "*Rani*". The former comprises the flat and fertile plain in the West and the North of the State and the latter the more or less hilly tract in the East and the South, referred to in para: 8 above quoted.

Broad and natural divisions of the State. "*Rasti*" and "*Rani*".

33. The "*Rasti*" or settled, tract (literally the "civilized tract", the tract under a fixed system.) comprises the greater parts of the Nandod, Bhalod and Jhagadia Talukas of the State and parts of the Valia and Gardeshwar Talukas. The whole of this tract is at present under a survey settlement analogous, in all essential particulars, to the settlements in force in the British Districts of Gujrat.

The "*Rasti*" tract system of management.

Survey Settlements.

34. Prior to the introduction of the existing Survey settlements, too, the system in force in this "*Rasti*" tract was somewhat similar in principle, in as much as revenue was calculated on a fixed unit of land measurement (The "*Bigha*" = $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, in some parts, and, in others, the "*Kumbha*" = $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre). This system, called the "*Bighotia*", from the "*Bigha*", was, however, based neither on systematic measurements of the land nor on any attempt at a classification of the soil. Inequalities and irregularities confronted one at every step. A field, recorded as measuring one *Bigha* was, often, in reality equal to three, and the rate of assessment too did not always depend upon the quality of the land. There was no fixed permanent right of occupancy. Lands were supposed to be liable to be taken away from one occupant and given away to another. In many cases this liability was disputed. Endless bickerings and trouble were the consequence. Villages, too, were often given in *Izara* to farmers, which resulted in all the evils attendant on a farming system. To do away with all these evils, a Revenue Survey Department was organized. The lands of every village were measured, field by field, and each bit of land carefully classed on the same principles as those followed in the Gujrat Revenue Survey and by men trained under that Survey, and, as each Taluka was finished, the work both measuring and classing was carefully tested by European Officers of the Gujrat Revenue Survey Department, specially called for the purpose, and was always warmly approved by them. After a most careful grouping of the villages in each Taluka maxima rates were decided upon and the assessment

System in force prior to the introduction of the existing Survey settlements.

of each field worked out therefrom. Very carefully considered settlements were then applied to each Taluka, ensuring a fixity of tenure and certainty in regard to all rights and privileges appertaining to the position of survey occupants. This was the grandest work of the British Administration and will always be most gratefully remembered as such by Rulers and Ryots alike.

The "*Rani*" tract system of management.

35. The "*Rani*", or forest, tract (from "*Ran*" a forest) comprises small portions of the Nandod, Bhalod, and Jhagadia Talukas, the greater parts of Valia and Gardeshwar, and the whole of Dediapada. The system of land management throughout this tract is the "*Halbandi*" or Plough-tax system under which land revenue is levied at so much per plough, (i-e- per pair of bullocks used in agricultural operations). There is, of course, no fixity of tenure, and the cultivator is at liberty to abandon one piece of land and to take up another without having to give any notice to the Revenue authorities. The system has many drawbacks but it has the great advantage of being the one best suited to the primitive habits and nomadic tendencies of the Bhils inhabiting these more or less forest-covered tracts. Many of the villages in this *Rani* tract consist of only a few huts, and the desertion of one village and settlement in another is of frequent occurrence. Cases of sickness, the appearance of rats in the fields, or the mere nomadic instinct inherent in the Bhil, suffice to induce him to decide at once upon such changes.

Conversion of *Rani* villages to "*Rasti*".

36. The conversion of "*Rani*" Villages into "*Rasti*", as soon as they are ripe for the change, is an object constantly kept in view. And several *Rani* villages held formerly under the plough-tax system, have been brought under the Survey settlement as soon as they were fit for it by reason of forest clearing from their vicinity and of the people having become sufficiently advanced to appreciate the benefits of a more settled and permanent system. Many more villages have had the measuring and classing operations completed in them and have been ready for the introduction of the Survey settlement for a considerable time. But the settlement has had to be postponed on account of the Famine and the several bad years which preceded the Famine. The year under report has fortunately been a very good year and as soon as we have had a year or two more of the period of returning prosperity on which, I humbly hope, we have entered, the question of introducing the settlement into these villages will at once be taken in hand.

Special treatment of alluvial lands in the *Rasti* tract.

37. Besides the Survey tenure in the *Rasti* and the Plough-tax system in the *Rani*, there are a few special systems of land management for dealing with certain cases of a special character. One of these is that in connection with the management of alluvial lands in the "*Rasti*", or surveyed, tract. Such lands are not given on the ordinary permanent occupancy tenure, but are leased out annually or for a fixed term of years according to the character of the land.

"*Dajhias*" and "*Jhumtas*" in the *Rani* tract.

38. Similarly, in the *Rani* tract, there is a special system of land revenue collection in the case of land cultivated not with the plough but subjected to the "*Dajhia*" and "*Jhumta*" treatment. For the former, the cultivator selects a patch of ground, cuts as much wood as is necessary for the purpose, in the neighbourhood, brings it to the selected patch of ground, and burns it there. Afterwards he turns up the ashes and sows his seed. For a "*Jhumta*" a bit of a hill slope is selected and all the trees standing on it are burnt down, after which the ashes are turned up and the seed sown. In both cases revenue is levied according to the area of the "Dajhia" or the "Jhumta". Both systems are wasteful and destructive of the forest property of the State. The "Jhumta" is particularly such and the burning of a "Jhumta" is discouraged as much as possible.

Free cultivation in the Rani.

39. In the Rani villages cultivation with the hand, by means of a "Kodali" (a hatchet), of small bits of land – not exceeding half an acre – by the Bhils is free of the payment of any land revenue to the State.

No complicated land tenures.

40. With the exception of the Survey and Rani Systems as described in paras: 33 @ 39 above, there are no complicated systems of land tenures in the State.

Land alienations.

41. Excepting free ploughs allowed to the village servants, and a few bits of land assigned to temples in some villages, there are no alienated lands in the Rani villages. In the Rasti villages, on the other hand, there is a great deal of alienated land held either as Personal Inam, Dewasthan (assigned to temples), Personal charitable Inam, Inams assigned to a public charity, and lands held for service–either to the community or to the State. All these lands are, of course, surveyed in the same manner as all the State lands situated in the same villages. They have been further subjected–except as regards lands held purely on State service–to an alienation enquiry, as the result of which a sanad has been granted for every bit of alienated land in all State villages, and future disputes concerning such lands between the State and the land holders have thus been rendered impossible.

Talukas.

42. Of the six Talukas into which the State is divided, Nandod, Bhalod, Jhagadia, and Valia, are under Thandars, and the remaining two, Gardeshwar and Dediapada, under officers styled "Mahalkaris". All these officers are immediately subordinate to the Suba who moves about the Talukas supervising the work of the Thandars and the Mahalkaris.

IV. PROTECTION.

(i) *Legislation.*

Laws in force in the State.

43. The British Penal Code and the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure, the Mamlatdar's Court's Act, the Evidence Act, the Opium and Abkari Acts, as also some of the other important Acts of the Indian Legislature have been

adopted by the State, with modifications necessary to meet local requirements. On such subjects as Limitation, Registration, Stamps, Forests, Land Revenue, &c., &c., the State has enacted laws of its own.

Legislative work of the year under report.

44. The only important piece of legislation enacted during the year under report was an Arms Law. The State already had an Arms Act of its own. Some modifications were introduced into it during the year under report, and the Act thus modified was promulgated in other parts of the Rewakantha as well as in this State during the year. The requisite rules under the Act have also been duly notified. New rules were also framed during the year for regulating the import and transport of Explosives.

(ii) *Civil Justice.*

Courts of original and appellate Civil Jurisdiction.

45. There is only one Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the State viz-that of the Sir Nyayadhish who has power to receive suits upto any amount and Small Cause Court powers in cases not exceeding Rs 100 in value. Appeals against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions lie to the Huzur Court.

Civil jurisdiction of the Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi.

46. The Vasavas of Sagbara and Vadi have, as stated in paras: 25 and 26 above, full Civil jurisdiction within their respective Talukas. So far, however, not a single Civil suit appears ever to have been filed in the Court of either Vasava.

Mamlatdars' Courts.

47. Powers under Bombay Act III of 1876, the Mamlatdars, Court's Act, which has been adopted by the State and is in force with an important modification introduced in the year 1900, are exercised by all the Thandars and Mahalkaris. Applications for review of their decisions are allowed to the Huzur Court. During the year under report, 109 cases under the Act were disposed of by the Thandars. Applications for revision were made in 4 cases, in 2 of which the Thandar's decision was set aside and in 2 remained uninterfered with.

Places where the Sir Nyayadhish's Court is held.

48. The Sir Nyayadhish holds his Court in Nandod throughout the year except for the months of January and May during which the Court is held at Bhalod. At Nandod plaints are received from parties belonging to any part of the State. At Bhalod they are received only in regard to causes arising within the limits of the Jhagadia, Bhalod and Valia Talukas. The work at the two Courts is kept distinct and a suit is dealt with till final disposal-including execution proceedings-in the Court in which the plaint was originally filed. Thus the people of the three important and somewhat distant Talukas of Jhagadia, Bhalod and Valia. while at liberty to take their plaints to Nandod during ten months of the year, have the Court brought nearer their homes during the remaining two months, and most of the regular original civil work appertaining to the three Talukas is done during these two months. Many of the plaints filed at Bhalod are disposed of in the month in which they are filed. Those that are not so disposed of have to wait till the next term.

49. Details of the Civil work done during the year have been given in Appendices III and IV from which it will be seen that 362 suits were filed during the year under report which added to the 212 remaining outstanding at the end of the last year made up a total of 574, out of which 411 were decided during the twelve months under report, leaving, at the end of the year, an undisposed of balance of 163. For the year preceding, the numbers of cases decided and remaining undisposed of at the end of the year were, respectively, 667 and 212. Of the 9 appeals and applications for revision against the Sir Nyayadhish's decisions, heard during the year under report, the decision was upheld in 3 cases, varied in 4, and set aside in 2.

Details of Civil work done during the year Appendices III & IV.

50. By far the largest number of the suits filed was, as usual, in regard to money transactions. There were 58 affecting houses and land, and ouly one in regard to other rights.

Nature of suits filed.

(iii) *Registration.*

51. There are two registry offices in the State, viz at Nandod and at Bhalod. At the former place the Town Magistrate does the registration work and at Bhalod the Clerk of the Sir Nyayadhish's court. 180 documents in all were presented for registration during the year under report as against 351 during the year preceding, the property represented by the former being valued at ~~Rs~~ 92,252 as against ~~Rs~~ 1,59,252 for the year preceding.

No. of Registry Offices. No and value of documents registered.

(iv) *Criminal Justice.*

52. Including the Sir Nyayadhish, who exercises the powers of a District Magistrate, there are eight stipendiary magistrates in the State. The Thandar of each Taluka is also the Magistrate for the Taluka, generally, with Second Class powers. The Thandar of the Jhagadia Taluka is specially invested with First Class Magisterial powers in order to obviate inconvenience to the people of the Bhalod, Jhagadia, and Valia Talukas. The first class magisterial work of Bhalod & Valia goes to the Magistrate at Jhagadia, other cases going to the Second Class Magistrates of the respective Talukas. The officers at present holding the posts of Mahalkari at Gardeshwar and at Dediapada are invested only with Third Class magisterial powers, because they are comparatively new to the work. Besides the Taluka Magistrates, there is a special magistrate for the town of Nandod. He generally does the magisterial work of the Nandod *Taluka* also, thus leaving to the Thandar of that important Taluka more time to devote to his revenue duties. The present incumbent of the Town Magistrate's Office holds the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class. First class cases belonging to the Nandod, Gardeshvar, and Dediapada Talukas are heard by the Sir Nyayadhish.

Stipendiary magistrates.

53. The Sir Nyayadhish also exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. Cases beyond his competence to try, as such, are committed to the Huzur Court. All cases in which the Sir Nyayadhish, as Assistant Sessions Judge, passes a sentence of imprisonment exceeding four years require confirmation by the Huzur Court.

Sessions powers.

54. The Sir Nyayadhish has the power to hear appeals from all decisions passed by the Magistrates, and second appeals in all such cases, as well as appeals from original decisions passed by the Sir Nyayadhish are allowed to the Huzur Court.

Criminal appellate work.

55. 972 persons were brought before the Magistrates during the year under report as against 1123 during the year preceding, the decrease in numbers being due to the comparatively prosperous character of the year under report. Of the 972 persons thus dealt with by the Magistrates 195 ware discharged, 226 acquitted, and 515 convicted.

Details of Magistrate's work during the year.

56. Appeals against the decisions of the subordinate Magistrates were presented by 63 persons to the Sir Nyayadhish during the year under report. In 46 of these cases the Magistrate's decision was upheld, in 6 modified, and in 11 reversed. Second appeals against the Sir Nyayadhish's appellate decisions and appeals against original decisions passed by him were presented to the Huzur Court in 22 cases, in 17 of which the decision of the lower court was confirmed, in 4 modified, and in 1 reversed.

Appellate Criminal work.

(v) *Police.*

57. There was no alteration during the year in the strength of the permanent Police Force of the State, which consisted, as before, of

Strength of the Police Force.

1	Superintendent.
1	Inspector.
6	Chief Constables.
193	Head Constables and Constables.
16	Mounted Constables.
217	

(This is exclusive of the Sagbara and Vadi Police which consisted of 4 mounted and 18 foot police).

58. In reference to the strength of the Executive Police force, as detailed above, it must be observed that many of the duties performed elsewhere by members of the Regular Police are in this State performed by men belonging to the Paltan and the Risala (to be dealt with in part vi below) and that, therefore, these forces, though designated and dealt with as troops, may be regarded, in reference to the duties they actually perform, as being, to a large extent, an auxiliary Police Force.

Police duties performed by men belonging to the Risala and the Paltan which may, to that extent, be regarded as an auxiliary Police force.

59. The total cost of the Regular Executive Police Force of the State, (exclusive of the Sagbara and Vadi Police and, of course, not including the auxiliary forces above referred to) as detailed in para: 57 above, was Rs 36909 during the year under report as against Rs 34353 during the year preceding. The increase is due mainly to the employment of additional police

Cost of the Regular Executive Police force of the State.

men in the town of Nandod during the outbreak of plague in it last monsoon and to the fact of a portion of the cost of the light dress of the force, for the previous year having been brought to account during the year under report. The cost of the Sagbara and Vadi Police is borne by the Vasavas of those Talukas and has, of course, not been included in the figures above given. For the year under report it came to Rs 1786 as against Rs 1940 in the year preceding.

Statistics regarding the work of the Police. Reported cognizable cases, arrests, number sent up to Magistrates and results.

60 The number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year was 399 as against 643 during the year preceding. 502 prisoners were arrested by the Police during the year under report as against 800 during the year preceding. This very satisfactory decrease in crime is accounted for by the prosperous character of the year under report as compared with the year which preceded it. The principal decrease was in cases of theft and other offences affecting property, these being the class of crime influenced most by the character of the season. Cases of robbery and dacoity show a very satisfactory decrease of over 77 per cent, the numbers having fallen from 31 to 7 (Vide Appendix XVIII).

Percentage of convictions on arrests and on number sent up for trial.

61. As shown in Appendix XVI, the percentage of convictions on arrests was 63.75 and that of persons convicted on the number sent for trial 66.95 during the year under report as against 60.87 and 63.99 during the year preceding, showing a satisfactory improvement in both cases.

Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.

62. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, during the year preceding that under report, was not satisfactory (being only 32.96) owing to a variety of reasons, the chief of which were the absence of recovery in cases of petty grain thefts and the fact of a large sum being involved in a single case which had remained undetected. During the year under report there has been a very satisfactory improvement in this respect, the value of property recovered being as high as 56.27 per cent of the value of the property stolen, as shown in Appendix XVII.

Satisfactory character of the work done by the Police force.

63. The work of the force has been most satisfactory, particularly in connection with the security of property in the town of Nandod when it was evacuated during the plague out-break.

(vi) *The Fouz.*

The Paltan, Risala, and Bindressi corps.

64. The auxiliary forces referred to in para: 58 above, and ordinarily included under the general head " Fouz " or " Troops, " consist of 122 men, 47 mounted and 75 foot, as shown below:-

(1)	The Paltan, consisting of	75	men.
(2)	The Risala, " "	21	mounted men.
(3)	The Bindressi corps, "	26	"
		122	

65. The " Paltan " furnishes guards for the Jail, the Treasury, the Palace, and the Durbar Havelis, work ordinarily performed in other places by the ordinary Police. Similarly, the Risala sowars furnish escorts, and the " Bindressi " sowars- so called because they have no regular military uniform like the Risala sowars or the Paltan men – are employed mostly on orderly work. Whenever occasion arises, the Risala and Bindressi sowars are deputed to help the ordinary Police in Patrol work also.

Work done by the above forces.

66. The Department is under the control of a Special Fouj Officer, a specially created stipendiary appointment held by my brother, Kumar Digvijayasinhji. He is assisted by a Fouj Superintendent who is a qualified Veterinary Graduate and does duty as the State Veterinary Officer also.

Control of the Fouz Department.

67. The total cost of maintaining the forces above referred to was Rs 25702-12-7 during the year under report as against Rs 26825-8-10 during the year preceding. The figures shown against item 8 on the expenditure side of Appendix XI are inclusive of the cost of maintaining the State Pagas, and the State Veterinary Department as well as of the Military forces referred to in this section.

Cost of maintaining the forces.

(vii) *The Jail.*

68. There is a Central Jail at Nandod and lock-ups at the several Taluka Head Quarter stations other than Nandod itself. All prisoners tried and sentenced at Nandod are sent to the Jail, whatever the term of their imprisonment. Of those tried and sentenced at the Talukas, convicts with sentences not exceeding two months' imprisonment serve out their time at the Taluka Lock-up, all others being sent to the Jail at Nandod.

The Central Jail at Nandod and Taluka Lock-ups.

69. Excluding under-trial prisoners, the number of convicts at the Nandod Jail at the end of the year under report was 84 as against 134 at the end of the year preceding.

No. of persons at the Nandod Jail.

70. Twenty-two prisoners were released from the Nandod Jail in honour of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty on the 9th August 1902. Twenty prisoners from the Nandod Jail and six undergoing various terms of imprisonment at the Taluka Lock-ups, were similarly released in honour of the celebration of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in India on the 1st January last.

Prisoners released in honour of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation.

71. Excluding under-trial prisoners, the cost of working the Nandod Jail during the year under report was Rs 9,422-1-2. Deducting prisoners' earnings, viz 3904-14-2, the nett cost was Rs 5517-3. The latter sum represents principally receipts from out-door work done by the prisoners in the State Gardens and sale proceeds of the Jail factory work which includes carpets, dungri cloth, cane and bamboo work, &c., &c.

Financial results, Nandod Jail.

72. The total expenditure under the head " Jail ", as shown in Appendix IX, is, it will be observed, ~~Rs~~ 9783-9-10 for the year under report. This sum is made up of ~~Rs~~ 9422-1-2, on account of the expenditure of the Nandod Jail and ~~Rs~~ 361-8-8 the cost of maintaining convicted prisoners who served their respective terms at the Taluka Lock-ups. The cost of maintaining under-trial prisoners, both at the Nandod Jail and at the Lock-ups, is not included in the above figures, this charge forming an item under the head " Law and Justice ".

Total Jail expenditure.

73. The Jail is under the control of a Superintendent who is also the Chief Medical Officer of the State. It has, I am glad to say, fully maintained, during the year, the high reputation it had acquired for the excellence of its management. At the annual inspection the Political Agent was pleased to record the following opinion on the subject:-

Jail management.

> " Visited the Jail with H. H. the Maha Rana. Found everything in excellent order and the premises scrupulously clean. The convicts are all provided with plenty of useful work. The management of the Jail is very creditable to all concerned. There are now 85 convicts. "

Colonal M. J. Meade, Resident at Baroda, was also good enough to inspect the Jail during a visit to Nandod and has recorded the following remark:-

> " H. H. the Maha Rana kindly showed me the State Jail. It appears to be in excellent order and reflects much credit on all concerned. I was glad, being here on a visit, to have the opportunity of seeing it. "

(viii) *Municipality.*

74. Nandod is the only town in the State having a Municipality. It is managed not by a committee but as an ordinary State Department and is under the control of a " Municipal Officer " who is also the State Treasury Officer.

The Nandod Municipality-managed as a State department.

75. The revenues of the Municipality are derived from a light octroi duty, and from the sale proceeds and rent of State lands within the town of Nandod. These do not suffice for the ordinary Municipal expenditure, and the deficiency is borne by the State Treasury, i. e. the general revenues. The total Municipal revenue from all sources during the year under report was ~~Rs~~ 4,832-11-8. The expenditure was ~~Rs~~ 5,799-13-9 on all items other than (1) the construction and maintenance of roads within Municipal limits and (2) the working of the town Fire-Protective water works. Both these are charges not on the Municipality but on the Public Works Department. The total expenditure during the year on the first of the two items above named was ~~Rs~~ 1788-9-0, and, on the second, ~~Rs~~ 676-4-1. So that the total expenditure on objects which might properly be classed as " Municipal ", comes, for the year, to ~~Rs~~ 8264-10-10 (~~Rs~~ 5799-13-9 + ~~Rs~~ 1788-9-0 + ~~Rs~~ 676-4-1), against an income of ~~Rs~~ 4832-11-8, the deficiency being borne, as already stated, by the general revenues.

Municipal Income and expenditure.

76. The principal items of Municipal expenditure are given below, together with the amount expended on each during the year:-

Principal items of Municipal expenditure.

1	Road Conservancy	Rs 2215-11- 7
2	Public Latrines	" 1050- 2- 1
3	Street Lighting	" 781- 9- 4
4	Fire Engine Establishment and Road watering	" 565- 6- 7
5	Establishment	" 1187- 0- 2
		Rs 5799-13- 9

Items not debited in the accounts to the Municipality, but to the P. W. D.

(1)	Repairs and maintenance of roads within Municipal limits.	" 1788- 9- 0
(2)	Fire- protective water works-working expenses.	" 676- 4- 1
		Total. 8264-10-10

The Municipal Officer gets no separate salary as such. The municipal duties are merely attached to those of the Officer holding the Treasury officership. The Regular fire-engine establishment is small, consisting of one fireman and an assistant, but the Paltan men work as a fire-brigade whenever occasion arises and they are made to practise with the fire-engines once a week. No portion of the salaries of these men falls on the Municipality.

77. The State is provided with water works on a small scale, intended mainly as a protection against fires. Water is pumped up by steam power from a well near the Durbar Haveli and stored in a Reservoir, and pipes are laid along the principal streets, with stand - posts at convenient intervals. Tanks have also been placed in different localities, and, being connected with these water works, are kept always filled. This small scheme of water works, named the Snell Fire Protective water works, in honour of Col. F. W. Snell, has proved of the greatest value as a Protection against fire. The supply of water connected with this scheme would not be adequate to justify any distribution of water to the people. The scheme, therefore, remains for the present confined mainly to its primary object of affording protection against fires but is availed of also for supplying water to the Jail and the Paltan and State Pagas.

The Snell Fire-protective Water Works.

V. PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Nandod Civil Hospital and Taluka Dispensaries.

78. There is a Civil Hospital at Nandod and a Dispensary at the head quarter station of each of the Talukas other than Nandod, viz. at Jhagadia, Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, and Dediapada. The Civil Hospital is, of course, by far the most important medical institution of the State, whilst amongst the Dispensaries the chief in importance are those at Jhagadia and Bhalod. The Civil Hospital is under an able and experienced graduate of a British University who is styled the "Chief Medical Officer" who, besides being in charge of the Civil Hospital, is the Administrative head of the State Medical Department The Dispensaries are under Medical officers duly qualified as Hospital Assistants with the exception of the officer at Dediapada who has had considerable practical training though he has not passed in the Hospital Assistant's Examination.

Number of patients treated and average daily attendance.

79. The following table gives the total number of patients treated (new admissions, out-door patients) and the average daily attendance at each of these institutions:-

No.	Name of Institution.	Total no. of new out-door patients treated.		Average daily attendance.	
		1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3
1	Nandod Civil Hospital ...	23,476	21,961	277	271
2	Nandod Jail Infirmary ...	44	57	1	1
	Total Nandod	23,520	22,018	278	272
3	Jhagadia Dispensary ...	3,796	4,268	74	85
4	Bhalod „ ...	3,186	4,682	41	52
5	Valia „ ...	2,454	2,415	36	40
6	Gardeshwar „ ...	620	183	15	9
7	Dediapada „ ...	356	290	7	6
	Total	33,932	33,856	451	464

In-door patients.

80. There is accommodation for indoor patients at the Jhagadia Dispensary as well as at the Nandod Civil Hospital. 24 indoor patients received treatment at the Hospital during the year as against 25 in the year preceding. While at Jhagadia the number of indoor patients during the year was 4 against 5 in the year preceding. The stay of each patient in Hospital averaged 24.1 days in the case of Nandod and 21.5 days in the case of Jhagadia.

81. By far the most prevalent disease was-as usual-malarial fever, a long way after which came bowel complaints and lung and skin diseases. Public health throughout the State was good and there was no epidemic disease in any part of the State with the exception of a sharp outbreak of plague in the town of Nandod about the middle of the year.

Prevailing diseases and the state of public health during the year.

82 This out-break commenced on the 8th September 1902. The last case of plague occurred on the 24th December 1902, and the last death of a plague- infected person took place on the 25th of the same month. During this interval of about 3½ months there were, in all, 390 cases, of which 245 proved fatal, in a town with a population of about 11,000.

Plague in the town of Nandod-8th September 1902 to 25th December 1902-390 cases, 245 deaths.

83. Till about the end of November 1901, this State had the good fortune to enjoy perfect immunity from plague. There had been no cases excepting a few imported ones which had been detected on arrival and detained in " Quarantine Camps". As shown in para: 32 of my last Administration Report, the first indigenous case occurred on the 22nd November 1901, at the village of Pardi, due -probably- to infection brought from the Guicowari village of Sansrod. Evacuation, the segregation of the sick (and their attendants), disinfection, medical treatment, and other measures for eradicating the disease from the village and preventing its spread to others, were taken without loss of time. Other villages, however, became infected, and the epidemic, which had commenced, as above, on the 22nd November 1901, lasted till the end of March 1902, though a few cases occurred in one of the infected villages in the month following. During this interval, 34 villages, in all, were infected with a total of 300 cases and 188 deaths. The procedure followed in these 34 villages for combating the plague and the measure of success which attended the various steps taken, have been fully detailed in the last Administration Report (paras : 32,34). Evacuation of the entire village was the one remedy perfectly successful in all cases, and it was carried out in the case of every village. Two villages were rather obstinate. Attempts were made to conceal cases, and the measures taken elsewhere were not willingly acquiesced in. These villages paid the penalty of their obstinacy by the comparatively large number of deaths in them. As soon as this state of things was remedied, however, the same satisfactory results as those obtained elsewhere ensued in these two villages also. One of the 34 places infected as above, was the town of Nandod. It was almost the last place to be infected, the first case in the town having occurred only on 18th March 1902. Only a small portion of the town was infected, however, that portion was entirely evacuated and the measures already referred to were promptly and thoroughly carried out. Of the totals, for the State, of 300 cases and 188 deaths, as mentioned above, 31 cases and 19 deaths belonged to the town of Nandod. The out-break was then over, and the State was entirely free from plague as it had been before, as shown in the last Administration Report.

Previous immunity of the State from Plague: cases of plague in the year preceding that under report.

84. During the year under report, all the other villages in the State remained perfectly free from plague, but there was a recrudescence in the town of Nandod-in September 1902-with the results detailed in para: 82 above (390 cases and 245 deaths). It is difficult to trace the causes of this out-break. It commenced in a locality different from, though not quite unconnected with, that in which the 31 cases and 19 deaths referred to in the last paragraph had taken place in the outbreak of five months before. It is quite possible plague germs of that time had remained dormant, though the localities concerned had been evacuated and thoroughly disinfected. And these dormant germs might have infected the parts affected by this out-break of September 1902. On the other hand, it is equally possible that infection may have been brought from some one of the many infected places near the State. As already shown, the outbreak commenced early in September, when, owing to the rains and to the fact that most of the lands suitable for the construction of sheds were either under crop or under water, recourse to evacuation or to thorough segregation of the sick (measures which had proved so successful during the epidemic referred to in para 83 above) was impossible. All that could be done, however, was done. Some Iron sheds were constructed in a convenient locality for the sick and their attendants. But owing to the rains, recourse to these sheds was anything but popular; segregation within the house itself was attempted as far as possible, but much in this direction was not possible. The medical requirements of the sick were, however, carefully attended to and all measures of disinfection taken. During September 1902, the month in which the epidemic commenced, there were as many as 165 cases and 97 deaths.

Plague in the town of Nandod during the year under report as shown in para: 82 above; measures taken.

85. As the rain ceased and available open spaces became dry and fit for human habitation, "Mandvas" were built on such spaces, and evacuation of each part of the town was then taken in hand, and gradually completed, the whole town being eventually evacuated with the exception of a few detached buildings which had never come under the influence of the prevailing epidemic. Each sick person was kept in a *mandva* by himself with a separate *mandva* close by for his attendant to sleep in. Whenever a sick person died, the materials of his *mandva* as well as his clothes and bedding were burnt. For the sick of the Bania and Brahmin communities three extensive "Vádis" were set aside. For the first few days of the epidemic one, and afterwards, two, duly qualified medical officers were appointed to the sole special duty of attending to the sick-subject to supervision by the Chief Medical Officer. Where sick persons had no relations to attend to them, attendants were provided by the State, medicines and disinfecting materials were, of course, given gratis to all, but where a sick person had not the means ready to hand, food, &c, for himself and his attendants was also provided by the State. During September as well as October and subsequent months, preventive pills were freely distributed to all. During the prevalence of the epidemic as also during the progress of the general disinfection operations described in para: 87 below, the burning of Neem leaves in the streets was one of the measures constantly resorted to. As destroying mosquitoes, &c, this measure has, I think, a distinct and appreciable value.

Measures taken for combating the epidemic.

86. During a considerable portion of October, the virulence which the epidemic had assumed in September, at the very start, remained unabated, or, if anything, rather increased. Towards the latter end of the month, however, there was a marked decrease in this virulence. The totals for the month (October) were 191 cases and 120 deaths. In November, the improvement which had commenced in the latter part of the previous month, became much more marked, and the totals for the month were 28 cases and 25 deaths, and in December 1902, there were only 6 cases and 3 deaths, the last case having occurred on the 24th of the month and the last death on the 25th, the totals during the entire epidemic being 390 cases and 245 deaths as shown in para: 82, the monthly details being as shown below:-

Progress of the epidemic.

		cases	deaths
September	1902	165	97
October	„	191	120
November	„	28	25
December	„	6	3
		390	245

87. A general disinfection was then ordered, and every house in the town, whether situated in an infected locality or not, was thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of State officials. The whole town was divided, for the proper carrying out of disinfecting operations, into 3 wards, each under a Superintendent. (The three Superintendents were the Municipal Officer, the Superintendent of Police, and the Suba). Each ward was subdivided into as many sub-sections as were necessary, and each sub-section had an Inspector who had under him one or two peons and a gang of labourers according to requirements. The Inspectors were all drawn from the regular Establishments. The Chief Medical Officer and the Special Plague Medical Officers supervised the preparation of the disinfecting lotion and advised and assisted as to the disinfecting work generally.

General disinfection of the town.

88. The following was the process of disinfection adopted:-

Process of disinfection adopted.

(1) Removal of tiles (work already done after the commencement of the out-break in the case of most of the houses).

(2) Removal and clearing of furniture, &c.

(3) Burning of dry grass on the floors (after the floors were cleared, as above, of furniture, &c) wherever this was possible without risk of fire.

(4) Washing of all floors and walls with the perchloride of mercury lotion.

(5) Digging up of earthen (" lipped " or " cowdunged ") floors and burning the refuse dug up as well as all other refuse at appointed places outside. The " re-lipping " of the floor and sprinkling it again with the perchloride of mercury lotion.

(6) Whitewashing (To be done where possible, but compulsory in the case of all houses in which a plague case had occurred).

(7) Replacing the tiles and burning of neem leaves and disinfecting materials (sulphur and coal tar) inside the houses.

The perchloride of mercury lotion and other disinfecting materials, brushes, &c, were furnished to all by the State gratis. Water was also allowed to be taken free by all from the Fire Protective water works. All the other work was to be done at the expense of the householders, but in those cases in which the latter were too poor to afford this expenditure the entire disinfecting work was done at State expense. It was after every house in a street or portion of street was thus thoroughly disinfected that the reoccupation of the houses in that street or portion of street was permitted.

Cost to the State of special plague measures during the year under report.

89. The extra cost to the State during the year under report on account of special plague measures was a little over Rs 4,000 not including the cost of medicines which were supplied from the Nandod Civil Hospital.

Vaccination work.

90. The State employes four Vaccinators who are under the control of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration District. The amount of work done by these officials during the year was satisfactory. As shown in Appendix VI, there were, during the year of report, 3646 primary, and 37 secondary, operations as against 1769 of the former and 19 of the latter during the year preceding

Total expenditure of the Medical Department.

91 The total expenditure of the Medical Department for the year under report was Rs 16018-14-10 as against Rs 12677-1-3 during the year preceding. The former figure includes Rs 3509 out of the special expenditure of Rs 4000 mentioned in para: 89 above.

Veterinary Hospital at Nandod

(treated as part of the Fouj Department)

– Cattle Disease –

92. There is a Veterinary Hospital at Nandod under an experienced Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College. But as already stated, (para: 67 above), expenditure under this head is dealt with as a charge on the Fouj Department and not on the Medical Department. At the Veterinary Hospital at Nandod any cattle brought by the public as well as State animals and the horses of the three mounted corps are treated. Whenever there is an out-break of cattle disease in any of the villages of the State, medicines and instructions are sent out from the Hospital, and, if necessary, the Veterinary Officer also visits the village. There was, I am glad to say, no serious outbreak of cattle disease anywhere in the State during the year under report.

VI. EDUCATION.

Control and management of the Department.

93. The State Educational Department has been exclusively under State control since its transfer, under the orders of Government, from the Bombay Educational Department during the year 1901-2. The Chief officers of the Department are

(1) the Head Master of the High School and

(2) the Inspector of Primary Schools.

The latter officer is in charge of all the Gujarati and Urdu schools in the State. Each of the primary schools comes under a regular examination by him once a year and there is also a second inspection of as many schools as possible during the year. In the primary schools as well as in the High School, the Standards of Instruction are the same as in Government schools in the Bombay Presidency, and the Masters and Assistant masters of all the schools are entitled to pensionary privileges from the Rewa Kantha Education Pension Fund to which the State makes regular contributions, at the prescribed rates, for the purpose.

The High School at Nandod.

94. For English Education, there is a High School at Nandod with a staff consisting of a Head Master and nine Assistants. The Head Master and two of the Assistants are graduates in Arts, the rest of the assistant masters are under-graduates. The school succeeded in passing 5 boys at the University Matriculation Examination during the year under report as against 3 during the year preceding. 2 Boys passed in the Second Grade Public Service Examination against 4 in the year preceding. The annual Examination of the different standards is held by the Head Master and staff. The results of the examination so held during the year under report were satisfactory.

Results at the University Matriculation and Public Service Examinations.

Annual Standard Examinations.

Profession taken up by students who passed the last University Matric. Examination.

Scholarship given by the State for the purpose.

95. Of the five boys who passed the University Matriculation Examination during the year of report, two have joined the Grant Medical College and one the Gujrat College with the intention of joining the Medical College later on. The latter has been awarded a scholarship by the State which will enable him to go through the Previous Examination course at an Arts College and the whole of the L. M. and S. Examination course at the Grant Medical College. Of the remaining two successful students one has taken up the Arts course and the other Law.

Primary Schools.

96. There were 81 Primary Schools in the State at the end of the year under report as against 88 at the end of the year preceding as per details below:-

	1902-3	1901-2
Gujrati, Boy's Schools	75	82
Urdu "	1	1
Gujrati Girl's Schools	5	5
	81	88

The decrease of seven under the head of "Gujrati Boy's Schools" is due to the closing of five Evening Classes and two inferior Schools in Bhilori Villages, for want of attendance. It is with considerable reluctance that the closing of Evening Classes is sanctioned. But it must be admitted that the experiment of working these classes has proved a failure. They were kept on and on in spite of repeated recommendations from the Educational Department for closing them on account of the very small attendance at them, in the hope that they would gradually attract more pupils. But this hope was not realized. Some of the classes had to be closed during former years and the remaining 5 have been closed during the year under report. The two ordinary Inferior schools closed will be reopened if there appears any likelihood of their attracting even a small number of boys. The standard of attendance expected for these schools is not high.

Trained Teachers for Primary Schools.

97. Excepting schools in small Bhilori Villages most of the Boy's Primary Schools have Trained Teachers who have duly qualified at the Ahmedabad Training College. Similarly, the Head Mistresses of all the Girls' Schools and one of the assistants at the Nandod Girls' School are "Trained teachers".

Scholarships.

98. A sufficient number of scholarships is maintained at the Training College to allow of a regular recruitment of trained teachers as vacancies occur. Besides these scholarships and the scholarship referred to in para: 95 above, a sufficient number of scholarships is maintained in the Nandod High school to enable poor students from outside Nandod to prosecute their studies at the High school. At all Primary schools monthly prizes (which answer to small scholarships) are awarded for attendance to all the boys belonging to the backward classes– (Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis, Mahomedans, &c). In the Girls' schools these monthly prizes are awarded to all students. They are distinct from the annual prizes which are awarded for proficiency as determined at the annual Examinations.

Exemption of all girls, and of boys belonging to the backward classes from payment of school fees. Free-studentships for boys belonging to the more advanced classes.

99. All boys belonging to the backward classes (Bhils, Dhankas, Mahomedans, &c, and all girls – (without distinction as to class)– attending the primary schools are exempt from the payment of the ordinary school fees. In regard to boys belonging to the more advanced classes also free studentships are permitted on a liberal scale at all the schools.

Boarding House attached to the Nandod High school,

100. For the convenience of boys from outside attending the Nandod High school, a State building was presented during the year under report in honour of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, as a Boarding House.

Physical Education.

101. There is a Boys' Cricket Club, in addition to a Gymnasium, attached to the High school at Nandod. Separate grants are made for both. The Gymnasium, which is intended for boys belonging to all the schools in Nandod, is under a well qualified and specially Trained Gymnastic Teacher who is also a good Cricketteer. Both the Cricket Club and the Gymnasium appear to be much appreciated by the boys who attend them in large numbers and with great regularity. Outside Nandod also, the physical education of the boys receives due attention and Gymnastic classes are

attached to all the principal Primary schools where the School masters are able to impart instruction in the subject.

Public Library.

102. Nandod has a Public library towards the maintenance of which the State contributes an amount equal to $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the receipts realized from members' subscriptions, in addition to occasional presents of books. The Library is in a flourishing condition. It has a good stock of useful works to which additions are made from time to time, and subscribes to many of the leading newspapers of the Presidency.

Educational Statistics.

103. The following table gives the usual Educational statistics in the form prescribed by your Vernacular No. 284 dated 6th May 1898:-

Name of State.	Class of schools	1901-2			1902-3			Remarks
		No. of schools	No. of students on the Register	Average Daily attendance	No. of schools	No. of students on the Register	Average Daily attendance	
Rajpipla.	I Nandod High School	1	185	154.91	1	147	123.4	
	II Primary Schools for Boys (Gujrati & Urdu)	83	3265	2429.12	76	+3063	*2183	+ 894 of these were boys belonging to the "Kaliparaj" classes (Bhils, &c)
	III Primary Schools for girls	5	616	412.12	5	‡709	§468.4	* 523 do do ‡ 51 Girls do § 25 do do
	Total Primary Schools.	88	3881	2841.24	81	3772	2651.4	
	Grand Total	89	4066	2996.15	82	3919	2774.8	

104. Fluctuations in the number of schools have been explained in para: 96 above. Those in the number of students on the Register and the average daily attendance are, it will be seen, small. As regards "number on the Register," they are accounted for by a variety of reasons. The closing of the 5 Evening Classes and 2 Inferior schools referred to in para: 96 above, necessitated the removal from the Register of the students *nominally* "attending" these classes. As to the Nandod High School, some of the students would appear to have left because for men in their circumstances the taking up of some employment was felt to be necessary. The attendance was affected in all the schools in the town of Nandod by reason of the plague. The number on the Register and the average daily attendance in the case of the girls' schools, on the other hand, exhibit a small, but satisfactory, increase.

Fluctuations in numbers.

105. The total expenditure on education during the twelve months under report was Rs 45,776–1–4 as against Rs 40,600–8–11 in the year preceding. The total expenditure of the year on education gives, on the revenues of the State for the year (Rs 5,56,928- excluding debt heads), a proportion of 8.2 percent during the year of report as against a little under 7 percent. during the year preceding.

Total expenditure on Education during the year, and percentage of the same on the year's revenue.

VII

(a) *Ordinary Public Works and Railway.*

106. As shown in Appendix XII, the total expenditure on ordinary Public Works (as distinguished from famine works) was Rs 70,067–15–9 during the year under report as against Rs 98,803–7–8 during the year preceding. The expenditure on the Rajpipla State Railway, included in the above figures, was Rs 29,112–3–6 for the year of report as against Rs 41,407–13–4 for the year preceding. This very satisfactory decrease in the cost of working the Railway was due to economy by officers, particularly of the Traffic and Resident Engineer's Departments, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway by whom the Line is managed, and to the very liberal treatment accorded to the Line by that Company in discontinuing the charge, on the Rajpipla State Railway, on account of superior general supervision, until the Line should be in a position to show better results. For this exceedingly considerate and liberal treatment of a line which has had to contend against immense and unforeseen difficulties at the very start, our best thanks are due to the Board of Directors of the Company and to Colonel Olivier, the Agent. Our best thanks are also due to Messrs. Hanson and Fleischer, the Traffic Superintendent and District Traffic Superintendent, for economical management and most zealous and constant attention to the interests of the Line. I shall feel much obliged by your kindly conveying this expression of my cordial thanks to the Board and to the Officers above named.

Expenditure on ordinary Public Works (as distinguished from famine works) and the Railway.

107. When the Line first commenced working, plague surrounded the State on all sides and very strict regulations had to be maintained which could not fail to have an unfavourable effect on traffic on the Line. Then came famine, the combined effect of both being to very considerably des-

Difficulties which the Rajpipla State Railway has had to contend with.

troy - at least for some time to come – the pretty large export which formerly existed, of Bamboos &c from the State to Kathiawar and other parts. During the Famine, however, the Railway proved an immense boon in the matter of bringing in supplies of Burma Rice and Sholapur Juvar for the famine-stricken people.

Railway Receipts. Future of the Railway.

108. The revenue (gross) of the Line from all sources was Rs 40,753 during the year under report against Rs 50,530-11-2 during the twelve months preceding, as against the expenditure figures shown in para : 106 above. It is necessary to explain, however, that the above figures do not represent the amounts actually received and disbursed in connection with the working of the Railway during the two years above specified, but only the adjustments made in the State accounts during the periods in question. And these adjustments are made, long after the period to which the transactions relate, when the State receives the finally made up accounts of the Line from the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. As a matter of fact, during the last 8 months, Railway Receipts have been showing a remarkable improvement which, I hope, will continue. Owing to a variety of misfortunes, the Line has not had a fair trial so far, but I am perfectly hopeful of its future, and, irrespective of the question of earning a profit, there can be no doubt that it has already proved of immense value and will have a most potent indirect influence on the future prosperity of the State.

(*b*) *Famine Relif works and other expenditure in connection with Famine Relief.*

Expenditure on Famine Relief works during the early part of the year under report.

109. This, I hope, will be the last Administration Report in which I shall have occasion to refer to the subject of Famine. The year under report was not, I am thankful to say, a famine year but the aftermath of the rat-famine of 1901-2 could not but have an effect on the early part of the year following, and, accordingly, there was considerable expenditure – during the first half of the year under report, under this head. The total, (from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903), as shown in Appendix XIIA, comes to Rs 31,408-1-1, which is entirely independent of the expenditure dealt with in paras: 106 @ 108 above, and consists of the following items: -

(1)	Relief works proper (principally roads) ...	Rs 20,833-1-10
(2)	Relief measures other than works. (Principally the purchase– for cash paid by the State – of forest produce cut by the Bhils in localities where there are no purchasers to whom they could sell such produce)	Rs 5,580-2- 9
(3)	Gratuitous relief	Rs 608-4- 5
(4)	Establishment (principally doles to Village Police remunerated in land) &c. ...	Rs 4386-8- 1
		31408-1- 1

110. As already stated, the year was not one of famine. On the contrary, it was, I am thankful to say, one of unusual plenty. But during the few months which preceded the monsoon (of 1902–3) relief was required for some in consequence of the destruction of crops wrought by rats during the previous monsoon, and the works and other relief provided as above, amply sufficed to meet all requirements of those few months affected by the shortcomings of the preceding year.

Year under report was a very favourable year but the earlier part of it was affected by the aftermath of the previous year's(rat) famine, and required some relief for which the provision made was ample.

111. During the twelve months 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903, Rs 36613-13-9 were granted as Tagavi Advances against Rs 36,075-5-3 during the preceding 12 months. These advances were granted mainly for the purchase of cattle to continue the process of making good losses undergone, in this most valuable of their assets, by agriculturists during the Famine period. As will have been seen from previous reports, as much as could be done in this direction was done during previous years. There was room for more being done during the twelve months under report and amounts were advanced during this period as shown above. During April, May, and June 1903, the last three months of the State year, large sums have been given for the purpose and I hope to give further sums during the coming state year also.

Tagavi Advances during the year under report.

112. The figures in paras: 109 and 111 above, refer only to the period of the Administration Report, 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903. As I humbly hope, the present Administration Report will mark the close of the Famine period which commenced with the state year samvat 1956 (1st July 1899 to 30th June 1900), the year of *the* Famine. The next year, Samvat 1957 (A. D. 1900–1901, ending 30th June 1901) was comparatively a good year, but the earlier part of it was necessarily much influenced by the calamities of the year preceding. The third year, Samvat 1958 (A. D. 1901–2, ending the 30th June 1902) would have been an excellent year, but the ravages caused by rats turned it into one of calamity but little short of complete Famine. The last year, Samvat 1959 (A. D. 1902–3, ending the 30th June 1903) has, through the goodness of Providence, been an entirely prosperous one, though, as already stated, its earlier months were influenced by the calamitous character of the year preceding. In paras; 43, 44 of my last Administration Report (my No 201 of 28th August 1902) I have given a brief abstract of Famine relief operations from the date on which relief works were first started (middle of August 1899) to the end of the state year 1901–2 (ending 30th June 1902). In this Report, which, as above stated, I hope, will be the last to refer to famine matters, I beg to give, in the statement below, a brief summary brought down to the close of the state year 1902–3 (ending 30th June 1903):-

A brief recapitulation of the Famine period now happily ended.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Item	Amount spent in 1899-1900 & 1900-1 i. e. from the commencement (middle of Aug. 1899) to 30th June 1901 *	State year 1901-2 ending 30th June 1902.	State year 1902-3 ending 30th June 1903. Note A	Total	Remarks.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Relief works (including labourers & non-working dependants of labourers).	1,15,047	29,584	10,221	1,54,852	* (i. e. the Famine year and the comparatively good year which succeeded it but which required some relief on account of the bad effects of the Famine year)
Poor-houses and charitable relief in other shapes (free doles).	37,326	+ 3,660	+ 482	41,468	+ Free doles only.
Cheap grain shop expenses.	600	0	0	600	Note A. with reference to the figures given in col. 4 and those given in paras: 109 & 111, above, it must be noted that the former are for the State year ending 30th June 1903 whilst the latter are for the year of report, ending 31st March 1903, and include the three months April to June 1902 when expenditure on relief works was necessarily heavier than subsequently, these three months coming immediately after the distressful year 1901-2.
Tagavi Advances for cattle, seeds, kutcha well digging, &c, &c.	66,458	33,187	24,716	1,24,361	
Tools and plant specially purchased for relief and Special Establishment, including doles to members of the village Police remunerated by rent-free lands.	17,653	0	2,180	19,833	
	2,37,084	66,431	37,599	3,41,114	
Value, at the lowest rates, of Forest produce, the property of the State permitted to be taken away free of payment to the State, for sale by the Ryots (which comfortably maintained large numbers for a considerable period as explained in Reports on the subject of Famine Administration, No. 308 of 5th November 1900, &c.)	5,55,300	0	0	5,55,300	
	7,92,384	66,431	37,599	8,96,414	

(c) *Principal Public Works of the State (including those carried out as Famine Relief since August 1899) constructed since the year 1875.*

113. By your No. 298 of 18th February last, I was asked to furnish a Statement of the Principal Public Works in my State, constructed since the year 1875, and this was furnished as per my No. 1017 of the 16th May following. As this is the first Administration Report which I am submitting in a *printed form* in accordance with the suggestion which Government were pleased to make in very kind and appreciative terms on my Administration Report last year, and for which I beg to tender my best thanks, it would probably be useful to embody the following brief abstract of the said Statement in this place.

A brief abstract showing Principal works constructed since 1875, from the statement furnished as required by the Political Agent's No. 298 of 18th February 1903.

	Works	Cost. Rs.
(1)	The Rajpipla State Railway	13,04,697
(2)	The Karjan Training works (for the protection of the town of Nandod from the in-roads of the River Karjan)	81,978
(3)	54 Wells	34,000
(4)	12 Tanks	81,000
(5)	Roads – metalled and un-metalled – (a total length of 235 miles)	6,46,862
(6)	Hospitals and Dispensaries	44,868
(7)	School Houses	68,964
(8)	Jail and Police & Paltan Lines	1,57,721
(9)	Public offices at Nandod & Thana Kacheris	1,98,269
(10)	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Gateway, Victoria Jubilee – Library, Harshidhi Tank and Temple, and other Public – Buildings	3,12,648
(11)	Distillery and Fouj Buildings and Stables, Taluka Bangalows and Havelis, the Palace, Bangalows for officers and for State purposes &c.	4,72,679
(12)	The Nandod Water-works (including the Snell Fire-Protective water- works for the town and the water works at the Summer Villa. The latter are useful at present for supplying water to the Palace and the Summer Villa, but they have been so constructed as to permit of connection with the Fire Protective water works and to give a complete water supply for domestic purposes, to	

the Town. The cost of the connection is estimated at Rs 30,000 and the laying of extra Pipes for the purpose of giving a water supply to the town as above, an additional Rs 30,000. It is intended to take this extension of the work in hand when funds permit)	89,526
Total	34,93,212

114. The above figures do not, of course, include any expenditure incurred on works prior to 1875, nor any incurred since then on ordinary repairs of any works or on the construction of minor works. Nor do they include the Shewan Memorial Clock Tower, a fine structure which adorns the town of Nandod and which was constructed by subscription, in honour of Mr. Alexander Shewan, I.C.S, who was Administrator of the State for a period of close upon seven years and to whom we owe a deep debt of gratitude for constant and self-sacrificing work done during that period in the best interests of the State.

No expenditure incurred prior to 1875, nor any incurred *since then* on repairs or on the construction of minor works, included in the above summary. Nor that on the Shewan Memorial Clock Tower.

VIII. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*) *Agriculture.*

(1) Season and rainfall.

115. As will have been seen from remarks made in the foregoing parts of this report, the season, on the whole, has proved a most favourable one. It is impossible to give adequate expression to the sense of relief and gratitude which filled the hearts of all when the prospects of the season were assured, when it was felt that we had again been blessed with an abundant harvest and a really prosperous year and that the dark days of the Famine were at last over. It is the humble and fervent prayer of all that the year might prove the dawn of an era of uninterrupted prosperity such as agriculturists in these parts had been accustomed to before the Famine.

Favourable character of the season.

116. The monsoon commenced late. The total rainfall in June was only 93 cents, distributed over eight days. The same state of things continued till the middle of July, and keen anxiety in regard to the character of the season began very generally to be felt. On the 16th of July, however, there was a fall of 1½ inch of rain, followed by 8 inches 20 cents the next day. This most timely rain saved the situation and all anxiety for the time was over. The total rainfall for July was 12.98 inches and there was equally favourable, though less heavy, rain during August and September. For October there was, practically, only one rainy day, viz the 14th, when 85 cents were registered, and, with 2 cents more on the 25th of the month, the monsoon came to an end. About the end of the 1st fortnight of December, however, we had rain again, 2 inches and 86 cents being registered, but unseasonable as this rain was, far from doing any harm, it proved very beneficial to all Rabi crops, and even to cotton. The following table gives

Progress of the monsoon.

details in regard to the rainfall of the year of report as registered at the Civil Hospital at Nandod.

		Inches
April and May 1902.		nil.
June	"	0-93
July	"	12-98
August	"	9-82
September	"	6-13
October	"	0-87
November	"	0- 0
December	"	2-86
January to March 1903		0- 0
		33-59

(2) Agricultural Produce.

117. The most important of the crops grown in the State are:-

Crops grown in the State.

Juvar (Kharif and Rabi)
Bajri
Kapas (Cotton)
Kodra
Rice (Chiefly of coarse kinds)
Til (Sesamum)
Castor oil seeds (Diveli)
Toor
Other pulses.

These are the staple crops. Besides these, tobacco, sugarcane, garden produce, &c are grown to a limited extent, but the cultivation of these crops is confined to a few villages in the Nandod, Bhalod, and Jhagadia Talukas. *Banti* and *Morio*, two inferior food grains, are grown in the Rani villages, in addition to *Kodra*, coarse rice, sesamum, *toor*, &c., Mowra and mangoes are the chief produce of fruit trees grown in the State.

Cotton.

118. By far the most important crop of the State, from a commercial point of view, is cotton. In an ordinary year the value of the cotton crop raised in the State would alone suffice to pay the whole of the State's Land Revenue demand several times over. Even during the year under report, following as it did a very bad period, this has been the case. The total area under cotton during the year was 32,797 acres. The average yield may safely be assumed to have been half a "Bhar" per acre. (A "Bhar" = 960 lbs), and the average price realized, Rs 80 per Bhar. So that the total value of the year's cotton crop may fairly be taken at about Rs 13,11,880 ($32,797 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 80$) against a land revenue demand of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This one crop, thus, sufficed to pay the whole of

Realizations from the cotton crop. comparison of the State's Land Revenue demand with the said realizations.

the State's land revenue demand and left with the Ryots a balance of about 8½ lakhs. The acreage under cotton approximately represents only about ⅕th of the total area cropped. On the remaining ⅘ths valuable crops of food grains and oilseeds are raised, and, the entire land revenue demand of the State being, as above, represented by only about ⅓rd of the value realized for cotton, the whole of the value of the food grains and oilseeds as well as about ⅔rds of that of cotton remained with the Ryots.

Other crops.

119. Almost the whole of the cotton grown in the State is exported to Bombay Via Ankleshwar. A great deal of Bajri and Juar as also Toor, &c, used to be exported to other parts in ordinary years. But this year, the people, having learnt a lesson from the famine, have *stored* a good deal. Much of the valuable oil seed crops-Til (sesamum) and castor seeds is also exported. Kodra and the inferior food grains (Banti, Morio, &c) grown in Rani villages are retained for local consumption.

Disposal of the crops raised.

120. In occupied lands under the survey settlement the produce of the valuable Mowra tree as well as of other fruit trees vests, of course, in the survey occupant, but in the case of mowra flowers, the State permits the Bhils to gather these, free, from the State waste and forest lands also. Only when mowra flowers are exported they are liable to pay a duty of 2 annas a maund. Besides the articles of export named in the last two paragraphs, mowra flowers and mowra seeds ("Doli", an important oil seed) are also exported in considerable quantities.

Mowra flowers and Doli.

121. During the year under report, rice was the only crop that suffered and that to a considerable extent- owing to the deficiency of the early rains. But in many places other crops were sown in the place of rice and yielded good results. Kharif Juvari also suffered to a certain extent but Rabi Juvari, Bajri, Kodra, til (sesamum) castor oil seeds, &c, and, above all, cotton yielded an excellent harvest.

Yield of the principal crops during the year of report.

(*b*) *Forests*.

122. Roughly, about two-thirds of the entire area of the State, (1,517½ square miles) consists, as stated in para: 8 of this Report, of a more or less forest-covered tract. It is only about a half of this, however, that would really deserve to be called "Forest". The demarcation of the best portions of this latter area has been in progress for the last few years, with a view to their being formed into Reserves, and, with the exception of a small tract in Dediapada, is now complete. It will cover an area aggregating a little over 405 Square miles, and when the small demarcation work that now remains in the Dediapada Taluka is completed, Reserves will be formed (some have already been formed and notified in previous years) and the preparation of working plans will be taken in hand.

Forest area and Demarcation.

123. The system of working the State Forests, at present in force, is the "Dán" system, under which, subject to certain restrictions and reservations, State subjects are at liberty to cut and remove forest produce, and to export it outside the State by prescribed rates, paying "Dán", or duty, at the time of export. Although styled "Dán", or duty, and although levied at the time of export, this payment to the State is, it will be seen, not of the nature of an export duty, but merely represents the value-or rather a fraction of the value- of the State's right of proprietor ship over the forest produce removed from its forests.

The "Dán" System.

124. Very valuable privileges are conceded by the State to the Bhils and other State subjects in regard to the free use of forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes. The Bhils, for instance, are allowed to cut and remove by cartloads as well as by headloads, all *firewood* they require for their own use, and also for sale within the State for domestic purposes, entirely free of any payment to the State either by the Bhil or by the purchaser of such firewood. Similarly, grazing in the State Forests by cattle belonging to State subjects and the cutting of grass by or for all State subjects is entirely free. Several other privileges in connection with inferior timber and other Forest produce are permitted to the Bhils, all liable, of course, to modification at the pleasure of the State, and all limited to consumption within State limits. During the Famine these privileges were extended even to the case of export beyond State limits in head-loads, and to the more valuable kinds of timber in connection with which no privilege was previously conceded.

Privileges enjoyed by the Bhils and other State subjects.

125. Teak and other timber trees, bamboos, firewood, and inferior Forest produce are the main items from which the State's Forest revenue is derived. Till lately, bamboos were the principal source of this revenue. During the last two years, however, bamboo has seeded in many parts of the State. This has reduced, and will continue to do so for some years yet, the production of bamboos in the State Forests. The demand which formerly existed, moreover, in Kathiawar for bamboos from this State has also been greatly reduced since the commencement of plague in that province and the State's revenue from this item of forest produce has–owing to the combination of the above circumstances, been much reduced. We hope, however, for gradual but steady recovery in this direction in the course of the next few years.

Principal items of the produce of State Forests.

Bamboos.

126. Teak had been completely reserved, i-e- not allowed to be cut at all under the "Dan" system, before the Famine year. During that unfortunate year, that restriction and others in regard to other kinds of timber had to be removed, a measure which allowed many State subjects to earn a comfortable livelihood during those calamitous times, but which had, at the same time, the effect of practically ruining parts of the State Forests for years to come, though eventual improvement in this direction also is hoped for.

Teak and other timber trees.

127. Notwithstanding the heavy drain –(without, of course, corresponding revenue to the State, in consequence of the concessions already referred to)– on the firewood supply of the

Firewood.

State during the Famine period, there are still ample supplies left. In consequence, however, of want of enterprize in local merchants and in outsiders (who formerly engaged in this trade, but whose numbers and ability for the work were destroyed by plague and famine) the export of firewood also had considerably fallen. The only thing possible under such circumstances was departmental work, and good and fairly profitable work was done under the careful and energetic personal supervision of the State Forest Officer in the matter of the cutting and selling of firewood by departmental agency.

Control of the Forest Department.

128. The Forest Department is controlled by the State Forest Officer who is an able and experienced officer holding the appointment of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in British Service. He is also a Graduate in Engineering and combines with the post of Forest Officer that of Executive Engineer for the State. Under the State Forest Officer are Range Forest Officers – each for a Taluka – and a staff of Round Guards and Beat Guards; and a number of Nakedars has to be engaged for levying " Dan " at the various " Nakas " or duty - levying stations on the roads taken by Forest traffic.

(c) *Trade*

Exports.

129. As will have been seen from remarks already made, the principal items of export are

(1) Forest Produce
(2) Cotton
(3) Til (sesamum), castoroil seeds, and Doli oil seeds.
(4) Mowra flowers
(5) Bajri, Juvar, and other grains (in ordinary times).

Do. continued. Akik stones.

130. Near the village of Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka are mines of Akik stones which are exported to Cambay and form the raw material out of which the beautiful articles known under the general name of " Cambay agate work " are made.

Imports.

131. The principal items of import are.

(1) Wheat and rice (But little of the former and not much of the latter of superior kinds are grown within the State).
(2) Groceries
(3) Ghi
(4) Kerosine Oil
(5) Salt
(6) Metals and artieles made of metals.
(7) Piece goods.
(8) Other articles of European Manufacture, &c.

Local Manufactures.

132 Under the head of "manufactures" there is not much to say. The population of the State is mainly agricultural and the chief sources of their maintenance are cultivation of the land and forest work. Of manufactures there is not much, excepting the weaving of coarse Dungari cloth, the making of baskets, mats, and other articles of bamboos, flat trays of wood, &c. Near the village of Kohond, in the Valia Taluka, a soft kind of stone is found and mortars, grinding stones, &c. are manufactured of it.

Ginning Factories.

133 There are ginning factories at the following places within the State:-

1 At Poicha in the Nandod Taluka.

2 " Pardi
3 " Avidha } in the Jhagadia Taluka.

much of the cotton grown in the State is ginned at these factories before export. Some, however, is exported unginned and is taken generally to the ginning factories at Ankleshwer.

Fairs and places of pilgrimage and trade done at them.

134 There are several places of pilgrimage within the State where annual fairs are held. Both banks of the Narbada are held to be sacred and several places situated on the banks of that River within the limits of the Rajpipla State are held in particular sanctity. The chief of these is Shulpaneshwar near the Khandesh frontier. Kumbheshwar near Jior, is another place of pilgrimage on the Narbada, and there are several others. At Mota Sanja near Jhagadia a fair is held, at Dnyaniji's Temple, which continues for a month and at which a considerable trade is done. Gumandev near Jhagadia is another important place of pilgrimage. These are all Hindu places of pilgrimage. The shrine of Bavaghore near Ratanpur in the Jhagadia Taluka is held in great sanctity by the Mahomedans. Besides its importance as a place of pilgrimage it used to be held in great importance as a place for trial by ordeal. Suspected persons used to be brought from many parts of Gujrat to prove their innocence by successfully undergoing the ordeal of passing through a cleft in a Rayan tree. Failure to accomplish this was held to prove the guilt of the unfortunate person submitting to the ordeal. This was put a stop to by the State about 15 years ago. As an ordinary place of pilgrimage, however, the shrine still retains all its previous importance. At two villages, Amadla and Kali, what are called "chul" fairs are held every year. People who have taken vows to do so, come here and walk, barefooted, on a small bit of ground covered with hot embers. At the former place about 5000 pilgrims assemble every year. The total of pilgrims attending the annual fairs at these places of pilgrimage, is estimated at about 40,000, and the amount of trade done at only about Rs 7000 per annum. Of all these places of pilgrimage, those having more than a local importance are Shulpaneshwar, Gumandev, and Bavaghore.

IX.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a) *General remarks.*

135. The chief sources of the revenue of the State are -

Chief sources of the State's revenue. Land, Forests, Abkari and Opium.

(1) Land
(2) Forest
(3) Abkari and Opium.

136. A large annual revenue used formerly to be derived from Import, export, and transit duties, but these were abolished some years ago, and, since then, there is no revenue of this kind coming to the State, with the *sole* exception of that on the produce of the Mowra tree which pays a small duty of two annas a maund when exported to foreign territory. But, as has already been stated, the privilege of gathering this produce from all mowra trees, those situated in State waste lands and forests as well as in occupied lands, has been conceded to the Bhils free of any payment to the State. Nor is any part of the State's forest revenue of the nature of a duty or impost of any kind. Though levied at the time of export, it is not an export duty but, as already stated, represents merely a fraction of the value of the State's proprietory right in the forest produce. And there are no taxes on trade, or the like.

Abolition, some years ago, of Import, Export and Transit duties which formerly existed

No tax on trade &c.

137. The State's revenue, thus, consisting mainly of the items mentioned in the last paragraph, (items which depend almost entirely on the character of the season), the famine of Samvat 1956 (A.D. 1899-1900) and the " rat famine " of Samvat 1958 (A.D. 1901-2), naturally, not only had a most disastrous effect on the revenues of the *years concerned*, but also did damage of a more or less permanent character to the finances of the State, generally. Thus, not only was the recovery during the above years of the land revenue due for them only a small fraction of what it ought to have been, not only had large remissions, general and special, to be given as shown in previous Administration Reports, but also the *permanent* land revenue of the State has suffered a substantial decrease. This revenue which was reduced to about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs after the assignment of villages to my brothers has, by the effect of the two famine years above mentioned, been brought down to something like $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs *for good years in future* unless there is extension of cultivation which, I hope, there will be. Forests, before the famine, yielded a normal revenue of about a lakh. By reason of the free concessions made during the famine year, portions of the State's forest were so completely ruined that - owing to these and the other reasons already referred to (Para : 125 above)- the State's forest revenue has been reduced to only about a third of the normal amount above mentioned. During the year under report the revenue realized was only 33,168, during the year preceding Rs 38,497, and for the year under report, the realizations would

The more or less permanent effect of the famine years 1899 - 1900 and 1901-2 on the finances of the State generally- Reduction of normal revenue.

have been much less than the sum above mentioned (Rs 33,168) had it not been for the departmental work in connection with firewood, referred to in para: 127 above. Abkari and Opium revenue has suffered similarly.

Debt.

138. Further effects of the two famine years on the finances of the years following are to be seen in the legacy of debt which they have left for the future. A sum of Rs ¾ lakh which had remained in the hands of the B. B. & C. I. Railway out of the advances made for the construction of the Rajpipla State Railway after fully paying the cost of the construction of the Line (Rs 13,04,697), was recovered from them, and Government were graciously pleased to favour me with loans aggregating Rs 6¼ lakhs. With this assistance of Rs 7 lakhs in cash, and by exhausting the resources of the State and economizing in ordinary expenditure as much as possible, attempts were made to meet the exigencies of the unfortunate period. And here, I hope, I may be pardoned for repeating an expression of my heart-felt gratitude to Government for their most timely and generous assistance but for which I do not know what I should have done. In repayment of the loans so graciously granted by Government, instalments were paid on due dates as shown below:-

Rs 22,500	in May	1901
22,500	„ „	1902
1,00,000	„ „	1903
1,45,000		

(b) *Receipts and Disbursements of the year.*

(1) Land Revenue.

Land Revenue Realizations during the 12months under report and preceding 12months.

139. As will be seen from Appendix VIII Land Revenue realizations for the year of report, 1902-3 (ending 31st March 1903) came to Rs 3,84,994 as against Rs 3,54,747 during the year 1901-2 (ending 31st March 1902). As shown in para : 91 of my last Administration Report (Nº 201 of 28th August 1902) , however, the revenue for the *State year* 1901-2, included in the latter item of collections during the *year of report* 1901-2 (Rs 3,54,747) was only Rs *1,53,432* the balance representing collections on account of the previous year, 1900-1901, which-as already stated-was comparatively a good year. As already explained, the State year ends on the 30th June whereas the year of report ends on the 31st March. The year of report 1901-2, therefore, included 3 months (April, May, and June 1901) of the State year 1900-1901 (a good year, as above stated) , and nine months (July 1901 to March 1902) of the State year 1901-2, the year of the damage caused by rats. This damage was done and its effects felt, *after July* 190,1 however, and during the April May,and June preceding, a good deal of revenue was realised on account of the good State year 1901-2 of which these three months formed part.

Land Revenue demand for the State year 1902-3: collections and balances.

140 The following figures will give a clearer idea (than can be gathered from the treasury figures for the 12 months ending the 31st March 1903) of the land revenue collections &c. for the State year 1902-3, which ended on the 30th June 1903:-

Total Land Revenue demand for the year 1902-3 (ending 30th June 1903) ...	Rs 4,68,858
Collections during the year against the above demand	4,40,143
Balance remaining outstanding on account of the year, on the 30th June 1903 ...	28,715

141 The following table will show that more land was taken up and less relinquished during the year 1902-3 than during the year preceding. If the improvement inaugurated in this respect by the year 1902-3 continues we may hope for a speedy recovery of ground lost during the Famine period:-

Lands relinquished and taken up during 1902-3 and 1901-2.

Year.	Lands relinquished.		Lands taken up.		Improvement during the year, i. e. excess of lands taken up over lands relinquished.		Deterioration during the year, i. e. excess of lands relinquished over lands taken up.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs	
1901-2	7,543	15,782	2,937	8,233	0	0	4,606	7,549	
1902-3	2,012	6,633	4,185	10,187	2,173	3,554	0	0	
more in 1902-3 than in 1901-2	0	0	1,248	1,954	2,173	3,554	0	0	
less in 1902-3 than in 1901-2	5,531	9,149	0	0	0	0	4,606	7,549	

It will be seen from the above table that whereas in 1901-2 the excess of lands thrown up over lands taken up came to 4,606 acres assessed at Rs 7,549, in 1902-3 facts were the other way and the excess of lands taken up over lands relinquished came to 2,173 acres assessed at Rs 3,554.

(2) Forests

142. Forest collections during the year under report and the year preceding, have been given, and the causes of the great deterioration in forest revenue have been fully explained in paras : 125 - 126 above. I have, in this place, but little more to do than (1) to explain that the deterioration appears to be in common with that observable in the case of other forests in Gujrat and is due to unavoidable causes and (2) to give details of the total receipts which are as shown below: -

Collections during the year of report and the year preceding,

Items		1901- 2	1902- 3
Timber ...	...	5,272- 2- 4	3,706- 8- 2
Firewood ...	...	3,622-12-10	8,056-11- 8
Bamboos ...	...	16,300- 4- 5	11,211- 9- 8
Grass ...	...	1,823-12- 8	3,657- 8- 4
Minor produce	...	8,647- 3- 9	6,105- 2-11
Miscellaneous	...	2,831- 5-10	431- 5- 7
	Total	38,497- 9-10	33,168-14- 4

(3) Abkari.

143. The chief sources of the State's Abkari Revenue are

Chief Sources of Abkari Revenue.

1 Country liquor
2 Toddy
3 Europe Liquors
4 Duty on mowra flowers exported.
5 Hemp drugs.

144. The central Distillery and Still head duty system prevails in connection with the distillation and retail sale of country liquor. There is a Sadar Distillery at Nandod where all liquor required for consumption within the State is manufactured and is thence sent to the several shops, duty being charged at the time of issue.

Country liquor. The Central Distillery and Still-head duty system.

145 There are four rates of duty, based upon the rates prevailing in the neighbouring British, Baroda, and Mehvas Districts. The tracts into which the State has been divided for this purpose, and the rates of duty in force in each tract are given below:-

Rates of duty.

			Duty on liquor	
			25° U. P.	60° U. P.
1	Highest Duty tract	Rs	2– 4	1– 4
2	Second tract	...	2– 0	1– 0
3	Third tract	...	1– 8	0–11
4	Lowest Duty tract	...	0–12	0– 6

Number of shops.

146. The number of liquor shops open at the end of the year under report was 88 as against 89 open at the close of the year preceding.

Consumption of Country liquor. Incidence per head.

147. The total consumption of Country liquor during the year under report as compared with that during the year preceding is shown below–

Kind of liquor	1901–2	1902–3
	Gallons	Gallons
25° U. P.	8,000	8,384
60° U. P.	29,300	30,875
	37,300	39,259

Taking the population of the State at 1,17, 175 souls, this gives a consumption per head of over 16½ drachms for the year as against a little over 15 drachms for the year preceding.

Country liquor Farm, Minimum Guarantee.

148. The right to manufacture and retail country liquor is given to a Farmer who guarantees a minimum revenue. The farm is generally for a period of three years, and the amounts of the minimum guarantee for the triennial term ending the 31st of July 1903, were as shown below:–

1900 – 1901	...	Rs	60,000
1901 – 1902	...	...	80,000
1902 – 1903	...	...	80,000

Remission of Rs 64,000 sanctioned during the year under report in favour of the Abkari Farmer.

149. The above amounts have not been duly paid. In consideration of the difficulties which the Farmer has had to contend against, a remission in his favour of Rs 64,000 was sanctioned during the year under report.

Toddy.

150. The privilege of tapping toddy-trees-on payment of a fee – is conceded to the Bhils in respect of toddy trees, not only on lands in their occupation, but also on State waste and Forest lands. The fee levied is rupee 1, per tree in the Rasti villages of the Jhagadia and Valia Talukas and only four annas per tree everywhere else in the State. In return for this small fee the privilege conceded extends to the drawing of toddy, from the tree for which the fee is paid, not only for personal consumption but also for sale everywhere in the State except in the town of Nandod. In the latter the toddy owners must sell their toddy to the Abkari Farmer who alone has the privilege of retailing it at appointed shops in the town. For this privilege he pays the State a separate fee which, under the present contract, is Rs 150 per annum.

151 There is one Europe shop in the State at present-viz at the town of Nandod. The privilege of selling Europe liquors at this shop also forms part of the Abkari contractor's farm, and he pays a separate fee (which is Rs 150 per annum under the present contract) for that also.

Europe Liquors.

152 The right to levy duty-at the rate of 0-2-0 per maund, or Rs 2 per Kalsi-on Mowra flowers exported also forms part of the Abkari contractor's Farm. Under the present contract he pays the State Rs 2,200 per annum for the privilege of levying this duty.

Duty on Mowra flowers exported.

153 The revenue which the State derived from the sale of the right to retail Ganja and Bhang has been almost wholly lost to it, as shown in para: 84 of the last Administration report, since the promulgation of the new arrangements under which the State has to purchase whatever Ganja and Bhang it requires for consumption within its limits, only from one of the Government Depots and on prepayment of the full duty. There is a separate correspondence on the subject awaiting final disposal.

Intoxicating drugs

154 A sufficient preventive Establishment is maintained for supervising the Abkari and Opium shops and for preventing and detecting (in conjunction with the ordinary Police) offences. There were 114 cases under the Abkari Act, implicating 136 persons, during the year under report as against 152 cases implicating 172 persons during the year preceding. Of the 136 persons for the year under report, 109 were convicted, 25 acquitted, and the cases against 2 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Abkari offences.

155 The total realizations from all sources of Abkari revenue came to Rs 34,992 during the year under report as against Rs 67,332 during the year preceding. The latter amount includes a sum of about Rs 32,000 due to an account adjustment on account of the price of certain Distillery plant, so that the actual receipts during the two years were nearly the same. The following table gives details of the two years' realizations:-

Abkari realizations during the year under report as compared with the year preceding.

Item		1901-2	1902-3
Country Liquor	Rs	* 62,280	28,434
Toddy		2,668	4,172
Europe Liquor		150	150
Mowra Dan		2,200	2,200
Miscellaneous		34	36
	Total	* 67,332	34,992

* Including about Rs 32,000 adjusted as above.

(4) Opium

Sources of Opium revenue

156 Under a special arrangement, the State is permitted to purchase all opium required for local consumption free of duty. The right to retail opium is farmed and the farmer pays the State a duty of ~~Rs~~ 5 per lb. on actual sales (there is no minimum guarantee) . The following are the chief sources of opium revenue :-

(1) The duty above mentioned.

(2) An establishment contribution made by the farmer at the rate of ~~Rs~~ 125 per mensem.

(3) A compensation allowance of ~~Rs~~ 500 per annum from the British Government on account of loss to the State of opium transit duty formerly levied by it.

Number of shops

157 There were 22 shops for the retail sale of opium at the end of the year under report against the same number at the end of the year preceding.

Sales and incidence of consumption per head

158 Lbs.1026-10 tolas, and 77½ grains of opium was sold during the year under report as against lbs 833-21-115½ during the year preceding. The increased sales were due to the more prosperous character of the year, but are still very much under the figures of pre-famine days. The incidence of consumption per head comes, for the year under report, to 63 grains as against 51 grains for the year preceding.

Opium offences

159 There were 2 cases, implicating 2 persons, under the Opium Act during the year as against 12 cases implicating 13 persons during the year preceding. Of the two persons one was convicted and one discharged.

Opium revenue realised during the year under report and the year preceding.

160 The Opium revenue realized during the year was ~~Rs~~ 7,814 as against ~~Rs~~ 8,867 during the year preceding. (It is necessary to observe here that there will be no tally between the quantity of opium sold and the duty realized during a particular period. Both figures are for the year of report ending 31st March. The sales represent the quantity actually sold during that period. The receipts represent amounts actually received during that period, but according to instalments fixed with reference to the State year which ends on the 30th of June.) The following are the items included in the amounts realized as above mentioned

		1901 - 2	1902 - 3
(1)	Duty on sales ~~Rs~~	6613	5939
(2)	Establishment contribution	1750	1375
(3)	Compensation from Government	500	500
(4)	Confiscations	4	0
		8,867	7,814

(5) Other heads of receipts-

Disbursement heads.

161 Realizations under other heads of revenue, and disbursements under the different heads, for the year under report as compáred with the year preceding have been shown-and explanations for important increases and decreases given in Appendices Nºs VIII and IX, prepared according to forms received from the Agency.

Amounts, and explanations for increases and decreases.

X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

162. Under this section information is furnished on certain subjects regarding which such information is required to be furnished by the Agency, and on a few others.

Subjects dealt with.

163. There were 86 fires during the year under report, 65 of them accidental and 21 suspected to be due to incendiarism. Of the above numbers the cases in which houses were affected were 48, 38 of them being accidental and 10 suspected to be due to incendiarism, these 48 cases involving a total loss of ~~Rs~~ 8809. The figures for the year preceding that under report were as shown below. Total number of fires, 153, of which 115 were accidental and 38 suspected to be due to incendiarism. Of the above numbers the cases in which houses were affected were 59, 45 of them being accidental and 14 suspected to be due to incendiarism, the total loss caused by these fires being estimated at ~~Rs~~ 15372. The decrease during the year under report is satisfactory. Eight persons concerned in cases of incendiarism were prosecuted during the year under report, of whom 3 were discharged and 2 convicted, the cases against the remaining 3 were not disposed of on 31st March 1903. All three were subsequently convicted. The number prosecuted during the preceding year was 12 of whom one was convicted, nine acquitted or discharged, and the cases against two were not disposed of at the end of the year. It is extremely difficult to obtain satisfactory evidence in cases of this kind. On the other hand, many of the cases of supposed incendiarism have nothing more than suspicion, based on the fact of existing enmity, to support them and the chances are at least equal of some of them being due to accident. Every possible enquiry is, however, made in all these cases.

Fires.

164. There were, during the year under report, 17 deaths due to snake-bite as against 7 during the year preceding and 10 persons died of injuries inflicted by panthers and other animals during the year as against 16 during the year preceding. Rewards, ranging from ~~Rs~~ 3, for a cub, to ~~Rs~~ 12 for a full grown animal, are granted for the destruction of panthers and twice these sums for the destruction of tigers. ~~Rs~~ 48 were given as rewards for the destruction of these animals during the year as against ~~Rs~~ 55 during the year preceding.

Wild animals.

165 By your Vernacular No 284 of 6th May 1898 information is required to be furnished regarding the prices of certain food grains, &c, therein mentioned. The following table embodies this information for the year under report as compared with the six preceding years, in connection with retail sales in the town of Nandod:-

Prices of food grains

Names of food grains &c.	Lbs. per rupee - during						
	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3
Bajri	22 3/16	20 9/16	33 3/16	15	19 13/16	27 5/16	30 1/2
Ooreed	20 3/8	21 1/16	29 5/16	16	17 1/4	18 13/16	22 3/4
Mung	23 3/4	21 3/4	34 1/8	16	18 13/16	20 5/16	20 13/16
Til	14	13	13 1/4	9	10 13/16	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bavto	41	29 3/8	40 15/16	20	21 1/2	29 3/4	30
Gram	20 13/16	15 3/8	24 3/4	17	16 1/8	14 11/16	17
Toor (Split) Dall ...	16	13 7/16	20	13	14	16	18 9/16
Gram (Split) Dall ...	11 3/4	10 9/16	12 1/4	11	13 1/4	9 3/4	15 3/16
Rice 1st sort ...	10	0	11 1/4	9	10 5/16	0	12 1/8
Rice 2nd sort ...	13	11 9/16	12 1/4	0	10 11/16	12	16
Rice 3rd sort ...	14 3/4	0	12 5/8	18	18	13	11 1/4
Maize	33	27 13/16	17	19	23 7/16	28	27 15/16
Mung (Split) Dall ...	16	13 7/8	23	11	13 1/16	13	14 1/8
Mowra flowers ...	80	53 13/16	41 1/4	50	30	68 1/16	87 1/2

166. The year's harvest, of course, affects the prices prevailing during only some of the months of that year. The prices prevailing during the other months are affected by the harvest of the previous year, and in the statement above, an average of the twelve months has been taken for each year. But, irrespective of this circumstance, "prices of produce" are not now the criterion they once were of the excellence or otherwise, in any given area, of the year's harvest as compared with other years. The ease with which, thanks to the extension of Railways, food stuffs could be imported from a District which had plenty of them to one which lacked them, has a levelling tendency on prices which makes any sound con-

Prices of produce not now the criterion they once were of the excellence of a year's harvest as compared with other years.

clusions on this subject, based only on a comparison of prices, impossible. This objection would not, of course, apply to the case of any articles of which there were no considerable imports or exports (though in the case even of such articles, previous stores, &c, would be elements that would come in). For instance, of all the articles mentioned in the last paragraph, mowra flowers is the one in regard to which it could be said that the prices as given in the statement are fairly representative of the outturn of the years in regard to which comparison is made. The flowers sold during the year under report at 87½ lbs the rupee, and during 1896 - 97 at 80 lbs, whilst during some of the years dealt with they were as dear as 30 lbs and 41 lbs per rupee. These rates are fairly proportionate to the yield of the different years concerned (during which, owing to various reasons, there was not much export of mowra). The same cannot be said of most of the grains included in the statement and of other important food grains such as Juvar. For instance, in the year 1896 - 7, there was a fairly plentiful crop of Juvar in this State, but, owing to large exports to one of the Deccan Districts where famine conditions prevailed, the prices here were not very much below those prevailing in that District. Similarly, the produce of Juvar, Bajri, and Rice was next to nothing in this State during the Famine year, 1899 - 1900, and during 1901 - 2, and yet, owing to large imports of Burma rice and "Sholapuri Juvar," in the former year, and owing to that reason and to storage of the previous year's crops, in the latter, all these grains sold at fairly reasonable rates in the State during both years.

Printing Presses

167 There are two Printing Presses in the State, viz the State Press, in which the "Darbar Gazette" is published every fortnight, and a priniting press owned by a private individual, as shown in Appendix VII, where simple job work is done.

Post Offices

168. There are Government Sub Post Offices at Nandod and Jhagadia and Branch Post Offices at Bhalod, Valia, Gardeshwar, Dediapada, Rajpardi, Avidha, Pratapnagar, and Dehli.

Telegraph Offices.

169 Besides the Railway Telegraph Offices at Nandod, Rajpardi, and Jhagadia, there is a Government Telegraph Office at Nandod in connection with the local Post Office.

170 The usual statements in the forms prescribed by the Agency are attached hereto, Appendices I@ XXI.

I beg to remain,
your ever sincere friend,

DH.E.

CHHATRASINHJI.
Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix I.

Political Relations— Rajpipla State.

1902-3.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons vaccinated during the year.	Prevailing diseases.	Gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Remarks.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajpipla.	~~Rs~~ 65,001 Babasai=~~Rs~~ 50000-12-4 British.	H. H. the Guikwad.	1,17,175	82	3,919	3,683	Fever, diseases of the digestive system, and skin diseases.	5,56,928	21 Horse 75 Foot — 96	Not levied.	

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Appendix II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Name of individual, state and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race or religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrashinhji, Raja of Rajpipla.	Nandod	Ruler of the State.	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	41	Rajkumar College, Rajkot.	In affairs of the State.	Yes.	Yes.	3 Sons. Age years 1 Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji 13. 2 Kumar Champaksinhji. 3. 3 Kumar Dilawarsinhji. (born 18-12-1902)	
Dhanjishah Edalji.	Ahmedabad	Dewan.	Parsi.	48	Elphinstone College, Bombay.	Assisting in administering the State	...	...		

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of Civil justice in the Rajpipla State during the year 1902 - 3.

No.	State.	Tribunals (courts of original jurisdiction.)	No. of cases on file at the end of the year 1901-2.	No. filed during the year 1902-3.	Total.	No. disposed of.		Balance remaining at the end of the year.		Remarks.
						1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rajpipla.	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	212	362	574	667	411	212	163	

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Appendix IV.

Statement showing original Civil suits filed, disposed of, &c. in the Rajpipla State during the year 1902-3.

No.	Tribunal.	No. of suits remaining at the end of 1901-2.	No. of suits filed during 1902-3.	Total.	No. of suits disposed of during 1902-3.	No. of suits remaining at the end of 1902-3.	Nature of suits filed during 1902-3.					Period taken for disposal.			No. of appeals to the Agency.	Value of suits filed during 1902-3.			Value of commission received.			Remarks.
							Suits regarding land.	Suits on money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Suits regarding houses.	Total.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	212	362	574	411	163	26	303	1	32	362	163	3	29	0	26062	5	6	2569	15	0	*Results of appeals to the Huzur Court shown in the Report para: 49
													average =		No. *							
												0	4	23	appeal allowed.							

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix V.

Statement showing revenue and expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year 1902-3 (as per Political Agent's Ver. Circular No 5 dated 14th May 1902).

No.	Name.	Opening balance.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	Remarks.
			Samvat 1957-58 i. e. from 1-4-01 to 31-3-02	Samvat 1958-59 i. e. from 1-4-02 to 31-3-03	Samvat 1957-58 i. e. from 1-4-01 to 31-3-02	Samvat 1958-59 i. e. from 1-4-02 to 31-3-03	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Annual receipts & expenditure.							
	Rajpipla	40,409-6-10	5,86,599- 8- 2	5,56,928- 0-0	7,12,184- 9-11	7,77,522-11-10	0	29,671- 8- 2	65,338- 1-11	0	2,04,893-11- 0	Causes of increase and decrease have been given in statements No VIII & IX.
					Advances and deposits & Accounts with Banks							
			11,903- 1-10	29,804- 7-3	36,075- 5-3	36,613-13-9	17,901- 5-5	0	538- 8-6	0		
					[illegible] deposits [illegible] Tagavi							
			2,72,490-12-10	6,98,415- 4-1	2,62,909-12-6	3,06,526-13-7	4,25,924- 7-3	0	43,617- 1-1	0		
					[illegible] deposits & accounts with Banks							
			2,84,393-14- 8	7,28,219-11-4	2,98,985- 1-9	3,43,140-11-4	4,43,825-12-8	0	44,155- 9-7	0		
					Grand total of receipts & expenditure							
			8,70,993- 6-10	12,85,147-11-4	10,11,169-11-8	11,20,663- 7-2	4,43,825-12-8	29,671- 8-2	1,09,493-11-6	0		

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Appendix VI.

Abstract of the result of Vaccination in the Rajpipla State for the year 1902-3 contrasted with the returns of the four preceding years.

District.	1898-1899.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.			1901-1902.			1902-1903.			Remarks.
	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	No. of Vaccinators	No. of primary operations.	No. of re-vaccinations	
Rajpipla.	4	6125	50	4	5955	23	4	2370	12	4	1769	19	4	3646	37	

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Raja of Rajpipla

Appendix VII.

Statemeut showing details relating to Presses in the Rajpipla State for the year 1902 - 3.

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat.		
			A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	
Rajpipla, Nandod.	Rajpipla Darbari Press.	Rajpipla Darbar.	Fortnightly Darbari Gazette.	...	
—Do—	Nandod Private Printing Press.	Parbhudas Bapuji.	...	...	

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing receipts of the Rajpipla State for the period from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903- St. 1958-59. (The "heads" as shown in black ink are those required by the Agency form of the Statement. The red ink entries are for showing the items of State account included under each of the above heads).

No.	Heads.	1901-2.			1902-3.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	
1	Land Revenue. ...	3,54,747	6	8	3,84,994	7	10	30,247	1	2	0	0	0	Increase due to the favourable character of the year as compared with the year preceding.
2	Local Cess. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Sale proceeds of lands. ...	1,833	7	7	1,467	7	2	0	0	0	366	0	5	
4	Opium Revenue. ...	8,867	7	2	7,814	4	8	0	0	0	1,053	2	6	Increase in the year preceding due to the recovery of outstandings from the opium farmer in that year.
5	Abkari Revenue, including Ganja &c.													
	Liquor and Toddy ...	67,332	6	1	34,992	13	2	0	0	0	32,339	8	11	The actual revenue from this source is nearly the same as that in the year preceding, but in the year preceding, about Rs 32,000,-were adjusted against this item on account of the price of the plant and the liquor handed over by the old farmer to the present farmer. The old farmer was indebted to the State in a great amount for liquor duties. This amount was therefore credited to this item and shown as an advance to the new farmer.

	Bhang, Ganja &c. ...	756	4	2	128	1	4	0	0	0	628	2	10	The recovery of outstanding balance from the old Ganja farmer has swollen the amount of receipts in the year preceding. In the year under report, there being no such recovery, the receipts fell down to Rs 128 as shown in the statement.
	Total Abkari &c	68,088	10	3	35,120	14	6	0	0	0	32,967	11	9	
6	Forests.	38,497	9	10	33,168	14	4	0	0	0	5,328	11	6	The yield of crops during the year under report was, on the whole, very good. Few people stood in need of maintenance from other sources. Again labour was ample and brought in good wages. On the other hand, the market for forest produce was very low and very few people were, therefore, induced to betaka themselves to this source of maintenance. The result was that timber and bamboos and minor produce were exported in small quantities.
7	Jama &c from Bhayats & Patawats.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Customs Receipts. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Judicial receipts (including Stamps).													
	Law & Justice (courts)	5,622	1	4	4,151	10	2	0	0	0	1,470	7	2	The decrease is to be noticed in Process fees (518) and Miscellaneous (726) and Rs 226 in other items. Owing to an outbreak of plague in the town of Nandod fewer suits were filed leading to the above reductions. This accounts also for much of the decrease under " Stamps " and " Registration ".

	Stamps.	11,786	2	0	8,088	8	0	0	0	0	3,697	10	0	
	Registration. ...	1,260	4	0	727	1	6	0	0	0	533	2	6	
	Jail.	4,949	14	8	3,904	14	2	0	0	0	1,045	0	6	The number prisoners during the year was smaller and hence their earnings were also smaller
	Police	36	7	0	91	5	9	54	14	9	0	0	0	
	Total Judicial receipts	23,654	13	0	16,963	7	7	54	14	9	6,746	4	2	
10	Educational receipts (fees &c.)	3,884	0	10	3,564	3	0	0	0	0	319	13	10	
11	Guaranteed rights. ...	13,633	9	10	13,633	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Extraordinary receipts. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Other receipts													
	Medical Department...	21	11	6	16	1	3	0	0	0	5	10	3	
	Fouj Department ...	2,145	3	7	1,612	3	0	0	0	0	533	0	7	The receipts of the year preceding included the proceeds realised by the sale of some State horses to the Horse Fund. There being no such recovery during the year under report, the receipts appear to be less.
	Public Works Department	5,594	14	6	3,277	15	0	0	0	0	2,316	15	6	Materials &c left over from works are transferred to a "Stock" account. When any materials are subsequently taken over for other works they have to be paid for against the estimates for such works and the value is credit-

Municipal Department	7,406	15	4	4,680	1	4	0	0	0	2,726	14	0
Garden Department...	627	13	3	716	2	2	88	4	11	0	0	0
Press	108	4	9	76	3	0	0	0	0	32	1	9
Other Departments Huzur &c.	8	4	9	0	12	0	0	0	0	7	8	9
Interest	257	4	7	360	9	0	103	4	5	0	0	0
Exchange & discount	5,006	9	10	2,341	12	11	0	0	0	2,664	12	11
Railway receipts ...	50,530	11	2	40,753	5	10	0	0	0	9,777	5	4
Other receipts ...	899	0	11	6,353	5	11	5,454	5	0	0	0	0

ed to the Stock account. There were fewer such sales from the Stock account during the year under report than during the year preceding, which accounts for the decrease noticed.

The decrease is due to the non-payment of the instalments due by the Octroi farmer.

The Tribute payable by the State to the Gaekwar was fixed in Babashai. At present payments are made in British currency at the rate of 130 Babashai= 100 British. The difference between this rate and the rate shown on this account in the State books is credited under this item. Two instalments of tribute paid to the Gaekwar in 1900-1 were adjusted in the year preceding and hence the larger amount shown under that head during that year.

The increase in this item is mainly due to the payment of a debt due by Buxi Purshotam of Baroda.

Contributions ...	785	8	10	12	3	8	0	0	0	773	5	2	
Total Other receipts	73,392	7	0	60,200	11	1	5,645	14	4	18,837	10	3	
Total 1 to 13	5,86,599	8	2	5,56,928	0	0	35,947	14	3	65,619	6	5	
Transfers & Exchange													
Advances	1,99,013	12	6	1,97,610	0	10	0	0	0	1,403	11	8	
Deposits	35,445	7	1	4,68,914	10	11	4,33,469	3	10	0	0	0	Includes Rs 4,00,000 advanced as loan by Government.
Accounts with Banks	49,934	11	1	61,694	15	7	11,760	4	6	0	0	0	
Total Transfers and Exchange	2,84,393	14	8	7,28,219	11	4	4,45,229	8	4	1,403	11	8	
Total Receipts	8,70,993	6	10	12,85,147	11	4	4,81,177	6	7	67,023	2	1	
Opening Balance ...	1,80,585	11	8	40,409	6	10	0	0	0	1,40,176	4	10	
Tolal with Opening Balance.	10,51,579	2	6	13,25,557	2	2	4,81,177	6	7	2,07,199	6	11	

Dh. E.

CHHATRASINHJI.

Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Rajpipla State for the year ending 31st March 1903 - St 1958-59. (The "heads" as shown in black ink are those required by the Agency Form of the statement. The red ink entries are for showing the items of State account included under each of the above heads).

No.	Heads.	1901-2.			1902-3.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
		Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	
1	Durbar expenses.	1,96,943	5	10	2,81,939	13	2	84,996	7	4	0	0	0	The allowances which had to be left undrawn for want of funds during preceding yeárs were disbursed during the year under report. Hence the increase.
2	Tribute (including compensation for the Rundh Mahal).	52,684	0	0	25,112	0	0	0	0	0	27,572	0	0	Two instalments of tribute payable to H. H. the Gaekwar for the year 1900-1 were paid in that year but as due intimation of the money having been received by the Gaekwar was not received in that year, they were brought to book in the following year. The decrease is due to the absence of any such book transactions in the year under report.
3	Extraordinary Charges.	56	2	11	20	3	3	0	0	0	35	15	8	
4	Administrative Establishment (Huzur Office & Account Establishment).	24,464	8	4	23,644	7	8	0	0	0	820	0	8	

5	Revenue Department.	50,609	8	0	51,896	7	2	1,286	15	2	0	0	0	The increases noticeable under this and other heads–below–are due to the payment during the year under report of portions of salaries undrawn in the preceding year.
6	Judicial Department.													
	Law & Justice (Courts)	11,481	7	1	12,250	3	0	768	11	11	0	0	0	(See remark against item 5).
	Stamps	533	3	0	439	15	9	0	0	0	93	3	3	Stamps of smaller value were sold during the year. The commission payable to vendors was therefore proportionately less. The decrease is due to this.
	Registration	328	13	7	372	10	1	43	12	6	0	0	0	The former Karkun in the Bhalod Registrar's office was transferred and a Karkun with a arger salary was appointed in his stead. This as raised the expenditure.
	Total Judicial Department.	12,343	7	8	13,062	12	10	812	8	5	93	3	3	
7	Educational Department.	40,600	8	11	45,776	1	4	5,175	8	5	0	0	0	
8	Military (Serbandy)	52,307	5	4	47,295	10	1	0	0	0	5,011	11	3	Due to (i) Savings on account of leave, vacancies, &c, in the Serbandy. (ii) Carriages, horses and harnesses not having been purchased during the year under report.
9	Police Department.	34,353	10	4	36,909	13	11	2,556	3	7	0	0	0	Increase due to (i) Employment of special constables during the plague outbreak at Nandod.

														(ii) A part of the cost of the previous year's light dress of the rank and file having been brought to account in the year under report. (iii) Cost of the full dress given to the higher officers of the Police Department during the year under report.
10	Jail	11,626	9	0	9,783	9	10	0	0	0	1,842	15	2	Owing to the diminution in the number of prisoners, there was a proportionate decrease in the cost (1) of maintaining them and (2) of the Jail guard.
11	Medical Department (including Vaccination)	12,677	1	3	16,018	14	10	3,341	13	7	0	0	0	The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to measures taken during the outbreak of plague for (i) Purchase of disinfectants. (ii) Erection of sheds for persons removed from infected areas, (iii) Gratuitous supply of food to poor patients and those who looked after them during their illness.
12	Forest Department	17,477	14	9	19,757	7	2	2,279	8	5	0	0	0	Due to cost of dress given to guards in the year under report; (also Vide remark against item 5).
13	Public Works Department													
	Public Works.	57,395	10	4	43,955	12	3	0	0	0	13,439	14	1	
	Railway.	41,407	13	4	29,112	3	6	0	0	0	12,295	9	10	Decrease due to economy effected in the working expenses and the very liberal treatment

	Total Public Works Department.	98,803	7	8	73,067	15	9	0	0	0	25,735	7	11
14	Minor Departments												
	Municipal Department	5,145	14	3	5,799	13	9	653	15	6	0	0	0
	Garden Department	4,684	14	6	3,813	10	5	0	0	0	871	4	1
	Abkari Department	4,225	1	6	4,742	4	10	517	3	4	0	0	0
	Press	2,759	4	10	2,868	0	3	108	11	5	0	0	0
	Record	1,511	15	11	1,087	10	9	0	0	0	424	5	2
	Total Minor Departments	18,327	3	0	18,311	8	0	1,279	14	3	1,295	9	3
15	Dharmada, Devasthan (charitable and religious)	10,191	3	2	11,720	11	11	1,529	8	9	0	0	0
16	Guaranteed rights	14,909	15	1	15,137	11	0	227	11	11	0	0	0
17	Paid in liquidation of debts	22,500	0	0	22,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

accorded to the Line by the B. B. & C. I. Railway in discontinuing charging the Rajpipla State Railway with Superior general supervision charges until better results are obtained.

Increase due to purchase of new bullocks and to greater expenditure on account of more extensive street lighting, &c.

Decrease due to (i) the employment of fewer prisoners in laying out garden (ii) less expenditure after the up-keep of cattle.

Increase due to payment of remuneration in the year under report to the Patels and Talatis who had collected toddy fees.

Decrease due to (i) the reduction of a Karkun on the establishment, (ii) the absence of such charges as the purchase of a fire-proof safe effected in the year preceding.

Increase in this item is due to increased distribution of charitable doles, &c.

Increase due to the payment of arrears.

18	Miscellaneous													
	Pension	644	1	2	663	0	0	18	14	10	0	0	0	
	Purchase of Service Stamps	2,660	5	0	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	5	0	A large stock of Service Stamps was purchased in the year preceding; a part of this was available for use in the year under report. This accounts for the decrease.
	Subscriptions	11,750	0	0	2,403	1	2	0	0	0	9,346	14	10	Decrease due to the absence of subscriptions of the character of those made last year.
	Nemnuk of Pratapsinhji's family.	336	0	0	296	4	6	0	0	0	39	11	6	
	Refund	7	0	0	31	11	0	24	11	0	0	0	0	
	Income Tax	319	15	2	320	14	2	0	15	0	0	0	0	
	Delhi Coronation Durbar expenses	0	0	0	18,460	9	2	18,460	9	2	0	0	0	
	Other Miscellaneous	11,670	5	5	10,423	14	10	0	0	0	1,246	6	7	Decrease due to the absence of expenditure on such items as census, charges on account of copper-coins ordered out from Bombay &c. &c.
	Famine Relief	13,920	15	11	31,408	1	1	17,487	1	2	0	0	0	The first half of the year was affected with distress and relief had to be given to more persons.
	Total Miscellaneous	41,308	10	8	65,567	7	11	35,992	3	2	11,733	5	11	
	Total of 1 to 18 heads	7,12,184	9	11	7,77,522	11	10	1,39,478	7	0	74,140	5	1	

Transfers and Exchanges													
Advances ...	2,49,816	6	1	2,27,868	11	7	0	0	0	21,947	10	6	
Deposits ...	21,540	3	7	51,680	12	9	30,140	9	2	0	0	0	
Accounts with Banks	27,628	8	1	63,591	3	0	35,962	10	11	0	0	0	
Total Transfers and Exchanges	2,98,985	1	9	3,43,140	11	4	66,103	4	1	21,947	10	6	
Total Expenditure	10,11,169	11	8	11,20,663	7	2	2,05,581	11	1	96,087	15	7	
Closing balance	40,409	6	10	2,04,893	11	0	1,64,484	4	2	0	0	0	
Total with Closing balance	10,51,579	2	6	13,25,557	2	2	3,70,065	15	3	96,087	15	7	

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix X.

Civil Divisions of Native States. 1902-3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
Presidency.	Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of Police.	Total cost of the Police (officers and constables).	Revenue.		Remarks.
						Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
Bombay.	Northern Division.	Rajpipla State.	6 Talukas.	1517½	1,17,175	Nandod.	11,209	779	2	8	30	15	Rajpipla 217. Sagbara 17. Vadi 5. 239	36,909 13-11 1392- 0- 0 394- 0- 0 38,695-13-11	3,84,994-7-10	5,56,928-0-0	

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Appendix

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of

No.	Name of Heads.	Receipts		
		Rs	a	p
1	Land Revenue	3,84,994	7	10
2	Local cess	0	0	0
3	Sale proceeds of lands	1,467	7	2
4	Opium Revenue	7,814	4	8
5	Abkari revenue including Ganja &c. ...	35,120	14	6
6	Forest	33,168	14	4
7	Jama &c from Bhayats & Patawats ...	0	0	0
8	Customs Receipts	0	0	0
9	Judicial Receipts (including Stamps) ...	16,963	7	7
10	Educational Receipts (fees &c) ...	3,564	3	0
11	Guaranteed rights	13,633	9	10
12	Extraordinary receipts	0	0	0
13	Other receipts	60,200	11	1
	Total	5,56,928	0	0

XI.

the Rajpipla State for the year 1902–3.

No.	Name of Heads.	Expenditure			
		Rs	a	p	
1	Durbar Expenses	2,81,939	13	2	Including cash allowances to Dowager Ranis, Bháyats, &c.
2	Tribute	25,112	0	0	
3	Extraordinary charges	20	3	3	
4	Administrative Establishment ...	23,644	7	8	
5	Revenue Department	51,896	7	2	
6	Judicial Department	13,062	12	10	
7	Educational Department	45,776	1	4	
8	Military (Serbandi)	47,295	10	1	
9	Police	36,909	13	11	
10	Jail	9,783	9	10	
11	Medical (including vaccination) ...	16,018	14	10	
12	Forest Department	19,757	7	2	
13	Public Works (including repairs) ...	73,067	15	9	
14	Minor Departments	18,311	8	0	
15	Dharmada, Devasthan	11,720	11	11	
16	Guaranteed rights	15,137	11	0	
17	Paid in liquidation of debts ...	22,500	0	0	
18	Miscellaneous	65,567	7	11	
	Total	7,77,522	11	10	

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XII.

Statement showing expenditure incurred on Public Works (exclusive of famine relief) in the Rajpipla State for the year 1902-3.

No.	Description of works.	Original.			Repair.		
		Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.
	Works of Public Utility.						
1	Wells. ...	230	10	3	0	0	0
2	Tanks. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	School houses. ...	227	14	10	549	11	6
4	Dharmashallas & Devasthans. ...	779	6	0	319	11	9
5	Dispensaries. ...	0	0	0	163	6	9
6	Post offices. ...	0	0	0	29	1	2
7	Miscellaneous Water works &c.	1,897	6	4	198	10	6
8	Roads. ...	5,045	3	2	1,944	7	8
9	Boats. ...	0	0	0	297	8	3
10	Miscellaneous works. ...	70	9	7	0	0	0
11	Tools & Plant. ...						
12	Railway. ...	29,112	3	6	0	0	0
	Total works of Public Utility.	37,363	5	8	3,502	9	7
13	Works of Darbar utility. ...	20,649	14	3	4,572	9	11
14	Establishments. ...	6,979	8	4	0	0	0
	Total.	64,992	12	3	8,075	3	6
	Grand Total.	.....	.....	.....	73,067	15	9

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XII. A

Statement showing expenditure incurred on Famine Relief (exclusive of tagavi advanced to the people on account of famine) in the Rajpipla State during the year 1902–3.

Particulars of relief.	Original.			Repairs.			
	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	
Works of Public Utility.							
A Public Works.							
(1) Works through Public Works Department.							
1 Dharmashallas. ...	2,287	9	0	0	0	0	Poor asylum.
2 Tanks. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 Roads. ...	18,320	4	11	0	0	0	
4 Miscellaneous. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total works through Public Works Department.	20,607	13	11	0	0	0	
(2) Works through Revenue Department.							
1 Dharmashallas. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 Tanks. ...	225	3	11	0	0	0	
3 Roads. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 Miscellaneous. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total works through Revenue Department.	225	3	11	0	0	0	
Total works.	20,833	1	10	0	0	0	
B Relief measures other than works.	5,580	2	9	0	0	0	
C Gratuitous relief. ...	608	4	5	0	0	0	
D Establishment. ...	4,330	3	5	0	0	0	
E Tools & Plant &c. ...	56	4	8	0	0	0	
F Other Miscellaneous. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Famine Relief.	31,408	1	1	0	0	0	

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with and disposed of in the Rajpipla State during the year 1902-3.

No.	Name of Court and State.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with and disposed of													Persons remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought for trial during 1902-3.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed and referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
		1901-2	1902-3		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily surrendered.		1901-2	1902-3								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Rajpipla State 11 Courts.	684	574	37	478	138	280	39	0	1123	972	195	226	515	0	1	35	27	

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Appendix XIV.

Statement giving particulars of sentences passed on convicted persons in the Rajpipla State for the year 1902-3.

No.	Name of State.	Whipped.	Fined.	Imprisoned.					Transportation for life.	Sentenced to death.	Total.	Remarks.
				6 months and under.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Above 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rajpipla.	18	223	253	11	5	0	5	0	0	515	

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the strength and cost of stipendiary Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1902-3.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7
No.	State.	Mounted.		Foot.		Total strength.		Total cost.			Remarks.
		1901-2.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1902-3.	Rs	a.	p.	
1	Rajpipla (State proper).	16	16	201	201	217	217	36,909	13	11	
	Sagbara Taluka.	4	4	13	13	17	17	1,392	0	0	
	Vadi Taluka.	0	0	5	5	5	5	394	0	0	
	Total.	20	20	219	219	239	239	38,695	13	11	

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Raja of Rajpipla.

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the Rajpipla State for the year 1902–3.

No.	Name of State.	No. of offences reported to Police.		No. of accused arrested.		No. of accused sent for trial.		No. of accused convicted.		No. of persons acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convicted on accused arrested.		Percentage of convicted on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1901-2.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1902-3	1901-2.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1901-2	1902-3.	1901-2.	1902-3.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Rajpipla.	643	399 A	800	502 B	761	478 C	487	320 D	251	134	60.87	63.75	63.99	66.95	A. Out of 399 cases reported, 22 were struck off as "no crime", leaving 377 true cases. B. 497 persons were arrested in connection with offences committed in this State, and 5 were arrested in connection with primafacie cases received from other territories. 502 C. 478 accused were sent up for trial 19 were released on bail by the Police thus making up 497 as shown in B above as persons arrested. D. 320 accused were convicted. 134 were discharged. 23 pending trial (in ten cases) 1 died while in magisterial custody. 478 as shown in C.

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Appendix XVI A.

Statement showing the offences in the cases in which the Rajpipla Police was not successful during 1902-3.

No. of offences.	Description of offences.
1	Section 147, Indian Penal Code, Rioting.
1	Section 302, ... DO ... Murder.
1	Section 307, ... DO ... Attempt to murder.
5	Section 379, ... DO ... Theft.
14	Section 380, ... DO ... Theft in a building.
1	Section 381, ... DO ... Theft by a clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.
1	Section 392, Indian Penal Code, Robbery.
1	Section 394, ... DO ... Voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery.
2	Section 395, Indian Penal Code, Dacoity.
1	Section, 429, ... DO ... Mischief by killing an animal of value upwards of Rs 50.
2	Section 435, Indian Penal Code, Mischief by fire.
1	Section 436, ... DO ... Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house.
40	Section, 457, Indian Penal Code, House-breaking by night.
1	Offence under the Abkari Act.
72	

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Appendix XVII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered during the year 1902–3.

State.	Value of property stolen.						Value of property recovered.						Percentage of property recovered to stolen.		Remarks.
	1901-2.			1902-3.			1901-2.			1902-3.			1901-2.	1902-3.	
	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs	a	p.			
Rajpipla.	10,044	15	0	14,373	0	7	3310	15	5	8087	0	2	32.96	56.27	

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Appendix XVIII.

Statement showing Serious Crimes committed in the Rajpipla State during the year 1902-3.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.		Remarks.
	1901-2.	1902-3.	
Murder, Section 302 Indian Penal Code.	3	3	
Robbery, Sections 392, 394 Indian Penal Code.	20	4	
Dacoity, Section 395 Indian Penal Code.	11	3	
Total.	34	10	
Property stolen in connection with the cases included in this Statement. ...	693-1-10	182-11-6	

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Appendix XIX.

Statement showing the number of convicted persons confined in the Nandod Jail and in the Lock-ups of the Rajpipla State during the year 1902-3.

Number of Jails.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily Average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and lock-ups and of prisoners.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Jail 7 Lock-ups 8	751	153	598	1013	751	$173\frac{114}{365}$	$135\frac{121}{730}$	90	Rs a. p. 6259 15 2	Prisoners sentenced to not more than two months' imprisonment (as well as under-trial prisoners) are confined in the lock-ups outside Nandod.

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Appendix XIX A.

Statement showing the number of persons-undertrial and convicted - in the Nandod Jail in the Rajpipla State during the year 1902-3.

Number of Jail.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1901-2.	1902-3.			
				1901-2.	1902-3.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Convicted. 196	134	62	259	196	141.0	111.5	84	9422-1-2	Out of which deduct rupees
	Under trial. 183	10	173	292	183	6.1	4.8	0	3904-14-2	on account of Jail receipts, leaving
Total.	379	144	235	551	379	147.1	116.3	84	5517-3-0	as net expenditure.

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Appendix XX.

Statement of accidental deaths and deaths from unnatural causes in the Rajpipla State during the year 1902-3.

State.	Suicide.		Snake - bite.		Drowning.		Falls from trees.		Killed by wild animals.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Remarks.
	1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902-3	1901-2	1902.3	
Rajpipla.	1	0	7	21	13	16	9	6	17	15	7	6	54	64	

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Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the result of Survey Operations in

(1902-3)

No.	Name of Taluka.	Darbari Villages				Dumala	
		Number of villages in which survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed and are ready for the introduction of a survey-settlement.	Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.	Total.	Number of villages in which survey settlement has been introduced.	No of semi-rasti villages of which the lands have been measured in detail and classed, and are ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.
1	Nandod.	45	0	26	71	11	6
2	Bhalod.	51	0	13	64	5	0
3	Jhagadia.	42	31	0	73	0	2
4	Valia.	33	37	97	167	0	1
5	Gardeshwar.	36	0	16	52	7	4
6	Dediapada.	0	0	216	216	0	0
	Total.	207	68	368	643	23	13

the Rajpipla State.

villages.			Total.				
Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.		Total.	Number of villages in which survey settlement has been introduced.	Number of semi-rasti villages measured, classed in detail and ready for the introduction of a survey settlement.	Number of villages which have been brought under "traverse survey" only.		Total.
Rasti.	Rani.				Rasti.	Rani.	
28	2	47	56	6	28	28	118
7	2	14	56	0	7	15	78
1	10	13	42	33	1	10	86
1	10	12	33	38	1	107	179
11	17	39	43	4	11	33	91
0	11	11	0	0	0	227	227
48	52	136	230	81	48	420	779

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Printed at the "Rájpipla Darbári Printing Press,"
No. 36 / 10-9-1903. (75) Nandod.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020